



Election Observation Report

Fujian Province Village Elections
People's Republic of China



May 2003

INTERNATIONAL REPUBLICAN INSTITUTE

ELECTION OBSERVATION REPORT

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

Introduction.....	2
Summary.....	3
Background on Fujian Province.....	5
Background on Gongqiao and Tupu.....	6
Elections in Gongqiao and Tupu.....	9
Residents' Representative Meeting in Houpu.....	14
Evaluation of the Implementation of IRI's 2000 Recommendations.....	16
Summary of IRI's Recommendations & their Implementation Status as of 2003.....	21
2003 IRI Recommendations.....	24

<i>Appendix I.....</i>	<i>Voter Identification Card</i>
<i>Appendix II.....</i>	<i>Gongqiao Village Sample Ballot</i>
<i>Appendix III.....</i>	<i>Tupu Village Sample Ballot</i>
<i>Appendix IV.....</i>	<i>Gongqiao Village Chairman Candidate Speeches</i>
<i>Appendix V.....</i>	<i>Tupu Village Chairman Candidate Speeches</i>
<i>Appendix VI.....</i>	<i>Tupu Village Vice Chairman Candidate Speeches</i>
<i>Appendix VII.....</i>	<i>Tupu Village Member Candidate Speeches</i>
<i>Appendix VIII.....</i>	<i>Gongqiao Village's Chairman "Sea Election" Results Report</i>
<i>Appendix IX.....</i>	<i>Gongqiao Village 8th Election Committee Election Results Report</i>
<i>Appendix X.....</i>	<i>Tupu Village 8th Election Committee Election Results Report</i>
<i>Appendix XI.....</i>	<i>Publicizing Materials for the End of Term Village Committee Election</i>
<i>Appendix XII.....</i>	<i>2003 Major Project Expenditure Report for Houpu</i>
<i>Appendix XIII.....</i>	<i>Houpu Community Self Governing Statute</i>
<i>Appendix XIV.....</i>	<i>Houpu Meeting Agenda</i>
<i>Appendix XV.....</i>	<i>Decisions from Meeting in Houpu Community</i>
<i>Appendix XVI.....</i>	<i>Clarification on Houpu Community Amendments</i>
<i>Appendix XVII.....</i>	<i>First Member Representative Meeting in Houpu</i>
<i>Appendix XVIII.....</i>	<i>Meeting Notification Notice</i>
<i>Appendix XIX.....</i>	<i>Report on Houpu Community Residents Committee</i>

INTRODUCTION

From May 18-20, 2003, a three-member delegation from the International Republican Institute (IRI) traveled to Fujian Province in southeastern China to observe village committee elections in Gongqiao Village and Tupu Village in Longyan City, Shanghang County. The delegation also observed a residents' representative assembly meeting in Houpu, which was formerly a village but has now been incorporated into Xiamen City. The delegation members were *Anne F. Thurston*, China specialist and Associate Professor at Johns Hopkins University, *Christine Beasley*, IRI Program Officer for China, and *Anjali Mutucumarana*, IRI Assistant Program Officer for China.

In 1994, with a mission to Fujian Province, IRI became the first international organization to observe village committee elections in China. After the first mission, IRI issued a comprehensive report and offered twelve recommendations for improving the electoral process. Since then, IRI has observed close to fifty elections in a number of different provinces, as well as three subsequent rounds of elections in Fujian. The May 2003 mission has played a critical role in facilitating IRI's on-going case study of Chinese village election administration over the past nine years. With the 1994, 1997, 2000 and 2003 delegations all observing elections in the same two counties, IRI has capitalized on a unique opportunity to gain more accurate insight into the current trends and future direction of village elections. With this delegation, IRI has again made history by becoming the first international organization to observe four consecutive rounds of village elections in a single Chinese province.

In addition to general observations, the purpose of the delegation's trip was to make specific recommendations that they believe can further improve the administration and conduct of village committee elections. Suggestions and recommendations have been based on IRI's previous election observations in China and have taken into account those election practices and procedures utilized successfully in other provinces. Both the negative and positive changes found by the delegation in this round of elections have been carefully examined and outlined in this report. The delegation also observed a residents' representative assembly meeting in Houpu, where IRI observed village committee elections in 2000. The agenda for this meeting focused on how the community should manage its public affairs after making the transition from a village to a neighborhood that is part of the city of Xiamen, as well as the concerns and ramifications of this transformation.

The 2003 election observation mission was greatly complicated by the SARS crisis, which was not yet under control in May. Several original members of the delegation were unable to participate due to concerns about the virus and international advisories against travel to China, and special precautions had to be taken to ensure the health and safety of the remaining three members. IRI is particularly grateful to Fujian provincial and local officials for their generous hospitality and attentiveness during the observation, especially in light of the difficulties posed by SARS.

SUMMARY

The International Republican Institute (IRI) observed its fourth consecutive round of village elections in Fujian Province in May 2003. Overall, the three member IRI delegation was impressed by the May 2003 village elections in Gongqiao and Tupu. Neither village is wealthy by the standards of Fujian province, and there is very little disposable income available to spend on election infrastructure. Nevertheless, election officials managed to successfully conduct credible, sound elections within the confines of available resources. Rather than spend scarce funds on fancy voting booths, for example, election administrators in Gongqiao and Tupu utilized spare rooms in a villager's home and the local school as areas where citizens could vote in privacy. Civic education for voters was simple and basic, but was conducted thoroughly and effectively and resulted in a good general understanding of proper voting procedures.

Most of the recommendations made by IRI after previous rounds of election observation are now being fully or partially implemented by Fujian election officials. The elimination of proxy voting, the strict control of the use of mobile ballot boxes, the universal and mandatory use of secret voting rooms and the elimination of negative voting are all important areas in which Fujian's village elections are among the best in China. Election officials elsewhere in the country would do well to study the Fujian experience and put some of these improvements into practice in their own village elections.

Nevertheless, even in Fujian more work remains to be done. Further substantive improvements in elections will not only depend on the commitment of local and provincial election officials, but will require political will at a much higher level of government. For example, genuinely competitive elections that elicit enthusiastic participation by voters require that candidates campaign actively and draw distinctions between their platforms and those of their competitors. Voters must be given real choices and must have enough access to the candidates to enable them to make informed decisions about which candidate would best represent them. As things currently stand, election campaigning is neither sanctioned nor prohibited by Chinese law. In most village elections, including those observed in Fujian, campaigning activities are minimal and consist almost entirely of lackluster and nearly identical five minute speeches on election day. This suggests that the importance of competition and debating ideas during an election may still be poorly understood in China. IRI has consistently recommended that the scope for campaigning be expanded, but implementing this suggestion will require that the highest levels of China's Ministry of Civil Affairs clearly and openly sanction the concept of campaigning and begin to develop the necessary regulatory framework. In the absence of such explicit endorsement, local officials will continue to be reluctant to depart from standard operating procedures.

This is just one example of an area in which national leadership is urgently needed in order to ensure that village elections do not stagnate. Others include finding ways to prevent interference in village elections by township and party officials and establishing a system of election monitoring and redress for instances of election fraud or abuse. Especially in an advanced province such as Fujian, most of the easily implementable reforms have already been accomplished. What remains to be done to take village elections to the next level and ensure

continued popular interest in them will require action and consistent follow-up work from the central government and a clear communication of policies and regulations to provincial and local election officials.

BACKGROUND ON FUJIAN PROVINCE

Fujian Province is located along the southeastern coast of China. It adjoins Zhejiang Province in the north, Jiangxi Province in the west, Guangdong Province in the south, and faces Taiwan across the Strait. Its numerous mountains and lush forests lined along the South China coast make it among the most scenic tourist destinations in China.

Among Fujian's population of 34 million people, three distinct community groups live in the province. The Min, called Hokkein in Singapore and Malaysia, inhabit much of southern Fujian. Cantonese migrants from Guangdong have settled in areas throughout the province, along with the Hakka, a dialectal group of ethnic Chinese that migrated to Fujian from Western China centuries ago and onward from there to Taiwan and Southeast Asia.

The Fujian provincial government has an immediate jurisdiction over 9 administrative prefectures and municipalities, which are subdivided into 64 counties and cities. There are also 14,000 village and township enterprises, of which 250 are large and medium-sized key enterprises.

Fujian's economy has developed rapidly since China adopted the policy of reform and opening to the outside world in the late 1970s. The province has 34 special economic zones, and has been successful in attracting high levels of foreign investment, much of it from Taiwan. Although pockets of poverty remain in the mountainous interior of the province, Fujian is one of China's most prosperous provinces. It has one of the highest provincial GDP's in the country with 40 billion Yuan, and an annual growth rate of 11%¹. Fujian's per capita income is 7,486 Yuan overall (6th highest in the country) and 3,320 Yuan in rural areas².

¹ Source: United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP)

² Source: China Statistical Yearbook, 2002.

BACKGROUND ON GONGQIAO & TUPU

The IRI delegation observed elections in Gongqiao village and Tupu village in Shanghang County, Longyan City, a roughly 3 hour drive from the coastal city of Xiamen. Much of the local infrastructure has drastically improved since IRI's last visit in 2000. For example, the ambitious and extensive highway project, connecting Xiamen to all other major cities in the Province- including the Provincial capital of Fuzhou- is close to completion.

Gongqiao

Located at the foothills of a lush, green mountain range, the scenic beauty of this village nearly conceals the 891 people that live among its three natural villages. In terms of GDP, Gongqiao is slightly below the provincial average, with a reported per capita income of roughly 3,000 Yuan. Most villagers in Gongqiao have access to running water, electricity, and almost every family in the village owns a television and a motorcycle.

There is one primary school in the village. According to the incumbent chair of the village committee, an extensive literacy campaign was conducted that has nearly eliminated illiteracy in the village. However, informal conversations with villagers revealed serious concerns about the quality of education at the village school and anger about the distance that middle school students had to travel to reach the junior middle school, which is located in another city. Villagers also disputed the claim that illiteracy had been all but eliminated in Gongqiao.

The primary sources of village income are agriculture, animal breeding, and remittances from migrant workers living outside the village. Important agricultural products for the village include rice, sweet potatoes, chicken and fish. There are approximately 530 villagers in the adult workforce and 194 households.

Zeng Qinghui, the 38 year old incumbent Chairman of the village committee, is an active member of the Communist Party. In his report to the outgoing village committee on election day, Zeng reminded voters of the extent to which living standards and overall income have increased during his most recent term in office. He noted that positive steps have been made in Gongqiao with respect to family planning and education, and said that the recent development of an electrified irrigation system will help the village in its efforts to implement more efficient agricultural production. He claimed that during his three year tenure the village has not had any civil disputes or criminal cases.

His main challenger in the race for Chairman, 38 year old Zeng Fangyang, was the incumbent Vice Chairman of the village committee. The position of Vice Chairman, for reasons not made known to the delegation, was recently dissolved³, prompting Zeng, a non-party member, to run in the Chairman's race. In his speech to the village community on election day, Zeng Fangyang took a more entrepreneurial approach to the position by

³ In small villages like Gongqiao, the position of Vice Chair is often deemed unnecessary, and the elimination of the position is justified by a desire to reduce the number of individuals who must be paid a salary or stipend from village resources.

promising to attract investors from outside the village as a means of seeking more opportunities for surplus labor. In light of China's current battle with SARS, he also stressed the importance of improving sanitation and taking advantage of newly instituted government subsidies to improve public hygiene and the environment.

The third candidate for Chairman, Lai Peiying, was an incumbent female member of the village committee. In a public evaluation done by the village representative assembly of each member of the village committee, Lai Peiying received the highest overall marks, surpassing both the incumbent Chairman and Vice Chairman in terms of job performance rating.

Tupu

In terms of GDP, Tupu is slightly above the provincial average, with a per capita income of 3,460 Yuan. Most villagers have access to running water, electricity, and color televisions. Out of the over 500 villagers in the working population, 200 work in Tupu's 20 small village enterprises. According to the Chairman of the Village Election Commission, the polling method of voting was chosen over the town hall approach seen in Gongqiao⁴ to accommodate the increasing number of voters employed in businesses and allow voters to cast their ballots at a time that was most convenient for them.

Tupu is also located in a mountainous area where, despite the increase in village enterprises, its income is still to a large extent dependent on agricultural production and animal raising. In compliance with Fujian election regulations, an itemized list of village income and expenses was posted in the voting location several days before election day. According to this list, the majority of the village's 1.3 million Yuan in expenditures over the past few years have gone towards production management, land leveling projects, on going construction projects, and public welfare.

Fan Fagui, the 46 year old incumbent chairman of the village committee, was running for his third term as Chairman. In Tupu the village Chairman is a part time position, earning a salary of approximately 180 Yuan a month, most of which is paid for by the county government. As a result, Fan supplements his income by growing fruit, raising animals, and through profits from his cement production factory where he employs 5 workers. In a conversation with IRI delegates on election day, he spoke about his intention to build a pine sap factory and to find other ways to utilize the village's natural resources and comparative advantages to improve economic development in Tupu. Fan, a party member, received a very high rating from the village representatives for his job performance during his most recent term as Chairman. Running against Fan Fagui for the position of Chairman was 46 year old Kong Xiangrong, a party branch committee member who owns a construction business. The issues candidates raised in both villages

⁴ The town hall meeting format is typical for Chinese village elections. In villages utilizing this method, all village residents are told to come to the election grounds at an appointed time on election day. There is usually an opening ceremony at which the national anthem is played, then voters sit and listen to candidates' speeches, and then wait for their turn to vote. In the polling method, by contrast, polls open in the morning and remain open all day, and voters may come to the polls to cast their votes whenever they choose.

did not center around roads, running water and schools, as is often seen in poorer provinces, but rather on more entrepreneurial issues, namely business development.

ELECTIONS IN GONGQIAO AND TUPU VILLAGES

Primary Election

The IRI delegation was informed the day before Gongqiao's election that they would be observing the village's primary election to nominate candidates the following day. However, upon arrival at the voting location, candidate photos and biographies had already been posted and speeches were being made for the Chairman position. After some clarification, the IRI delegation discovered that the election could be either a primary or a general election, depending on the voting results. Two weeks prior to election day, all villagers were given the opportunity to nominate themselves or others for the position of Chairman or Member at an election meeting held to discuss the election. Those who had nominated themselves were able to campaign and give speeches in the time leading up to the election. However, utilizing a write-in ballot, voters were free to vote for any villager they wanted. If a candidate received enough write-in votes, 50% plus 1, then they would win the election, regardless of whether they were part of the initial round of nominations. If no single person received this number of votes, then those with the two highest number of votes would participate in a run-off election with only a simple majority required to win.

In Tupu village, the primary election was held on May 15, four days before the general election. The candidate nomination process started with all villagers nominating candidates, then the village small groups screening and selecting the formal list of candidates. Villagers were allowed to nominate themselves, and the province employed a standardized nomination form.

Election Administration and Civic Education

Fujian election regulations require that members of the village election commission step down from the commission if they are nominated as formal candidates for the village committee in the primary election. The village election commission, consisting of seven people in Gongqiao and five in Tupu, was chosen by the village representative assembly approximately a month prior to the election. None of the election commission members for either village were nominated for village committee positions.

Civic education materials covered the walls in the voting areas of both Gongqiao and Tupu. Materials consisted of enlarged sample ballots (in Tupu, this enlarged ballot with photos of the candidates was posted on the wall of every voting room), results of financial audits, and village representative assembly performance evaluations of each current village committee member. In these evaluations, each member was given an evaluation rating of "excellent", "good", "ordinary", or "unqualified." Candidate's photos and brief biographies were also posted, along with the entire list of registered voters.

Voting Locations

The elections in Gongqiao were held in courtyard of a villager's house. On election day, Gongqiao held an election meeting in which all the voters gathered at a specified time, listened to speeches by candidates and members of the village election commission, then

voted. The election meeting format is used in many villages in China, because it is widely believed to make for a more festive occasion than simply opening the polls and allowing people to vote whenever it is convenient for them. Although this style of voting does make election day more of an “event” and *may* encourage higher levels of voter participation, the delegation feels that the chaos brought about by the long lines and large crowds of people can increase the instances of corruption, fraud and errors.

In Tupu, the elections were held at the village school, in close proximity to most villagers’ homes. Tupu’s election utilized a single polling station, where voters could come to vote anytime during the morning until the polls closed at 11:00 am. According to the Chairman of the Village Election Commission, the polling method was chosen to accommodate the increasing number of villagers employed in small enterprises.

Balloting Procedures

The style of elections held in Gongqiao and Tupu seemed to correlate with the effectiveness and method of their respective balloting procedures. In Gongqiao, four election workers (two on opposite sides of the courtyard) checked villagers’ voter registration cards against a master list of registered voters. Once their names were checked off, they were given a ballot and were directed to one of four secret ballot rooms. Rather than lining up single file in an orderly line, however, Gongqiao voters crowded around the ballot issuing table, overwhelming election workers who were either unable or unwilling to maintain order. The private voting rooms were cordoned off with string and election workers closed the doors when voters were inside.

In Tupu, the balloting procedures were more structured and rigidly enforced, leading to a much more orderly election. The voting area was cordoned off with string, and no one, including IRI delegation members, was permitted near the secret ballot rooms unless they were an election worker. As in Gongqiao, four election workers (two on each side of the election grounds) checked villagers’ voter registration cards against a comprehensive list of registered voters in the village. Once voters’ names were checked off and their registration form marked, they proceeded forward to another table where two election workers collected their registration card, handed them a ballot and directed them to an available private voting room.

In both villages, a single ballot was used for all three positions, rather than separate ballots for each position, as is often seen in Chinese village elections. Previous IRI delegations observed that the one-ballot method often created confusion during counting time, especially with regard to how ballots with valid votes for one position, but invalid or abstaining votes for other positions, should be handled. However, this IRI delegation did not observe any instances of this type of confusion. In one case in Gongqiao, the name of someone not recognizable by the election workers was written in the ballot for the position of Chairman. The election worker deemed his vote for Chairman as invalid, but counted his vote for Member. If such standard methods and procedures are utilized, the delegation feels that the single ballot method does not necessarily create confusion for the voters, especially when utilized in conjunction with an enlarged sample ballot as was seen in Tupu. The single ballot also eliminates a tedious component in the counting

process, as election workers do not have to spend extra time separating the ballots for the various positions before counting.

Unlike many other Chinese villages, Fujian does not have negative voting, whereby voters must mark an “O” next to the names of the candidates they wish to vote for, and an “X” next to the names of candidates they wish to vote against. This system creates a great deal of confusion, and there are always many ballots unnecessarily ruled invalid because voters forgot to indicate the candidate they were voting against. In both villages, the ballots listed positions in order of seniority from top to bottom. In Tupu, where the names of the candidates were written on the ballot, names within each position were listed in order of the number of brush-strokes in the surname, the Chinese equivalent of alphabetical order.

Voting Procedures

Both Gongqiao and Tupu villages were consistent in abiding by voting regulations and procedures. In Tupu village, each room contained an ink pad and a pen cap to be used as a stamp. Enlarged sample ballots with photographs of the candidates were also posted inside all of the secret voting rooms, which were sectioned off from the public by election workers positioned outside of the rooms. Both villages had a special room for the disabled and illiterate, with election workers available to provide assistance. Although officials claimed the rate of illiteracy was close to zero, the delegation noted many people of varying ages and both genders in both villages utilizing these rooms and needing assistance.

Roving ballot boxes were used in both villages to gather the ballots of voters who, for reasons such as age or handicap, were unable to come to the voting location to vote. Those villagers wanting to use the roving ballot box had to be approved in advance of the election by the village representative assembly, who visited the homes of each of those voters to verify their need. In Gongqiao village, a member of the IRI delegation accompanied three election workers as they took the roving ballot box up a steep, muddy mountain path to an illiterate 90 year old woman, the mother of the village Party Secretary. Because she could not read the ballot instructions, she was not able to vote in private and several election workers remained in the room with her and helped her to fill in her ballot. In Tupu, 14 people used the roving ballot box, all of whom had to apply in advance and be approved.

In Gongqiao, the list of registered voters was posted 3 weeks before the election. According to the Village Election Commission Chairman, voters were allowed to challenge the list, although none did so. Unlike other villages that IRI has visited, voter registration was not limited to those holding a *hukou* in Gongqiao. As long as the villager was above 18 years of age and had lived in the village for more than 6 months prior to registering, they were allowed to vote.

In Tupu, the list of registered voters was posted 20 days before the election. Like Gongqiao, villagers in Tupu were allowed to challenge the list, although none did so. Registration was limited to those holding a *hukou* in Tupu.

Provincial regulations require that villagers working and living outside of the village be notified in advance of the election so that they may return home to vote. In Gongqiao, 110 out of the 635 registered voters were living outside the village. Election officials claimed that all of them were notified of the election via telephone. Out of the 110 villagers, 34 returned home to vote.

The previously seen “drop down” method of voting, whereby the defeated candidate for Chairman or Vice Chairman is added to the list of candidates for the next senior position, was not practiced in either election observed by this delegation. Furthermore, proxy voting, in which a person is designated to vote on behalf of others, was not officially allowed in either village, although members of the delegation did see some voters in possession of more than one ballot. Villagers, unlike in previous rounds, were also not given gifts or money in exchange for voting in the election, although local officials did acknowledge that this sometimes still happens “in other villages.”

Counting

In both village elections observed by the delegation, counting was transparent and fairly efficient. Both the empty roving ballot box and regular ballot box were opened in public before voting started to demonstrate that no extra ballots had been put into the boxes to rig the elections. These boxes were also opened and counted in public after voting concluded in an area sectioned off from the public by rope, further demonstrating the level of transparency in their procedures. Approximately 100 villagers stayed for the counting in Gongqiao, and around 50 in Tupu. Instituting voting and counting areas in the same location also reduced possibilities for corruption, fraud, and tampering with ballots.

In both villages, after the ballots were taken out of the boxes, they were unfolded and counted several times. Two election workers, commonly referred to as ballot singers, first called out each vote for Chairman. Two men were responsible for writing the names and number of votes received on chalkboards as the names were called out. This procedure was extremely lengthy in Gongqiao due to the more than ninety different villagers receiving write in votes for Chairman. After several hours of writing, the arms of one of the election workers writing the votes on the chalkboard became so tired that he had to switch with one of the ballot singers.

Results

In Gongqiao, out of 635 total eligible voters, 490 ballots were issued and 481 were returned (76% participation rate). Out of the 110 voters living outside of the village, 34 returned to vote (31% participation rate). There were reportedly only two invalid ballots. Zeng Fangyang, the incumbent vice chairman, received the highest number of votes with 82 (17% of the votes), followed by Zeng Qinghui, the incumbent chairman, who received 66 (14% of the votes). Zeng Qingxuan, a write-in candidate, received the third highest number of votes with 62. Since there were over 90 different candidates nominated, and a 50% plus 1 majority (or 241 votes) needed to win, no candidate won the Chairman’s race and the election in fact became the primary. As a result, a run-off election was held several days later between the two candidates with the highest number of votes, Zeng

Fangyang and Zeng Qinghui. In the run-off election, where only a simple majority was needed to win, the incumbent Zeng Qingui was re-elected as Chairman, obtaining 193 votes⁵.

Out of 850 registered voters in Tupu, 777 ballots were issued and all were returned. Election officials reported 7 invalid ballots for Vice Chairman and 28 for Chairman. The most common reason found for invalidity was that marks were indicated for both candidates running for a position, making it unclear to election officials who the voter intended to vote for. The incumbent Chairman, Fan Fagui, won re-election easily with 451 votes, more than the 50% plus one majority required to win. His opponent, Kong Xiangrong, received 276 votes. The winners in Tupu assumed their positions immediately and received official village committee certificates. The successful conclusion of the election was marked by a ceremony and firecrackers.

⁵ A Chinese election expert who accompanied the IRI delegation suggested that township officials may have made it clear that Zeng Qinghui, the incumbent, was the preferred candidate. Having made their preference clear, they may have assumed that he would win the primary election by a wide margin, thus eliminating the need for a general election. When he was defeated by Zeng Fangyang, a run-off had to be held, but by then the IRI delegation had already departed, and township officials were free to manipulate the process to ensure the victory of their candidate. Such manipulation of village elections by township officials is not at all uncommon in China, but IRI cannot verify that this was what occurred in Gongqiao.

RESIDENTS' REPRESENTATIVE ASSEMBLY MEETING IN HOUPU

In 2000, IRI observed village committee elections in Houpu Village, on the outskirts of Xiamen City, a major special economic zone in Fujian. Even in 2000, Houpu was a village in name only—in all other ways it could best be described as a densely populated urban neighborhood. Houpu has recently been incorporated by the city and now has an elected urban community committee instead of a village committee. On May 20 the IRI delegation observed a meeting of the residents' representative assembly.

Members of the community council and the Party branch sat at a table at the front of the room and made speeches, and residents' representatives asked questions. The discussion was followed by voting (by a show of hands) on the 3 year work plan for the community and the community charter. Both measures passed by wide margins, although a minority of people abstained from voting.

The transition from rural village to urban community has a number of implications for the residents of Houpu. First of all, residents now benefit from an urban *hukou*⁶, still a highly prized commodity that carries with it certain concrete benefits as well as the prestige of no longer being considered peasants, the lowest rung on the Chinese social hierarchy. However, becoming urban also has certain material drawbacks for a village like Houpu. Land designated as rural is owned collectively by the village. Villages located near major cities often become extremely prosperous by giving up farming entirely, building cheap apartments on collective land and renting them out to migrant workers from more remote villages. This is exactly what has happened in Houpu, which has 40,000 migrants (and only about 3000 official residents). In contrast, urban land is owned by the state. There is widespread fear among Houpu's residents that being converted to an urban neighborhood will result in the loss of significant revenue for them, as has happened in many other such villages where the municipal government appropriates profits from land rentals and collective economic enterprises. It is not clear yet how this will turn out in Houpu, but it was a source of much concern in the meeting.

The issue of the voting status of Houpu's 40,000 migrants is also key. In rural villages, once migrants (mainly women who marry in) have lived in the village and "performed the normal duties of a villager" for a period of time (usually six months to a year) they are supposed to be given voting rights. Houpu's official residents strenuously resisted all attempts to enfranchise migrants before the village converted to an urban neighborhood, justifiably fearing that the addition of thousands of new residents would reduce the revenues allotted to each official resident. Now that the village is no longer a village, the status of the migrants remains unclear, and there is little doubt that the presence of such a large number of disenfranchised outsiders will continue to be a problem.

⁶ Everyone in China has a *hukou*, or residence permit that is either urban or rural. The *hukou* used to determine access to a number of very important social benefits. It is now much less important than before, but the distinction between urban and rural residents is still crucial. Those with urban permits have a right to live legally in a city, and benefit from access to much better educational and medical facilities, among other things.

Another potential drawback of becoming urban is that Houpu residents will no longer be able to have a second child if the firstborn is a girl. Urban Chinese are only allowed one child per family. According to the local leaders, most Houpu residents have already been “convinced” of the correctness of this policy, but some have not.

EVALUATION OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF IRI'S 2000 RECOMMENDATIONS

I. Election Administration

Members of the village committee should be prohibited from serving on the village election commission for one year after they step down from the village committee.

There are still no regulations prohibiting incumbent village committee members from serving on the election commission, which could potentially cause results to be predisposed toward particular candidates during the election process. Once a villager is nominated as a candidate in the primary, which normally takes place a few days before the general election, they are then required to resign from the village election commission. Although neither of the two village elections observed had this conflict of interest, the delegation believes that standard regulations should be implemented. Village committee members should not serve on the election commission for one year after they step down from the village committee. Instituting such measures will ensure that elections are not set up in a way most likely to help incumbents retain their positions.

II. Primary and Final Elections

Primary elections should be direct, open elections in which all registered voters have the opportunity to participate. The length of time between the primary and final election should be increased by 3 to 7 days. The use of the "drop down" method of voting should be universally prohibited.

No provincial regulations exist that require primary elections to be direct and open. In Gongqiao, the *haixuan* combination primary and general election was direct and open, as villagers were able to write in the name of any villager. In Tupu's primary election, however, village small groups selected the final candidates from a larger group of names submitted by registered voters. The delegation believes that direct primaries, which are required by law in several Chinese provinces, are far more democratic and produce candidates who reflect the will of the voters.

The length of time between the primary and final election has not increased since IRI's last visit three years ago. In Tupu, the primary election was held four days before the general election, giving candidates only a few days to reach out to voters and to inform them of their platforms. In Gongqiao, only those candidates that had nominated themselves the week prior to the election were able to campaign and have their pictures and biographical data posted for public viewing. One of the biggest weaknesses to Gongqiao's *haixuan* combination primary and general election was that those candidates who had not nominated themselves were not given any time to campaign and convey their ideas to other villagers. Zeng Qingxuan, who had not nominated himself as a candidate for Chairman, received the third highest number of votes in the election for

Chairman. Had he been given an opportunity to campaign and to inform villagers of his vision for the village, the outcome of that election could have been very different.

In the two villages that the IRI delegation visited, the “drop down” method of voting in elections was prohibited. However, in Gongqiao village one villager received a large number of votes for both Member and Chairman, initially causing some confusion with election officials as to how this should be handled. The candidate, the incumbent Vice Chairman, was placed in the run-off of the Chairman’s race where he lost. He was not afterwards put into the race for Member.

III. Voter Registration

Election workers should make every effort to check voter credentials against a list of registered voters.

In both village elections IRI observed, election workers were diligent and consistent with respect to voter registration. Both villages had a master list of registered voters with election workers checking voter registration cards and identification against this list. In Gongqiao, this process was made more difficult by the lack of a single file and orderly line brought about by the large number of voters present at one time, along with the inability of election workers to maintain order. The situation made it difficult for voters to ask questions or to receive instructions and left ample opportunity for irregularities and mistakes. As a result, the interference may have compromised the ability or willingness of election officials to properly check voter credentials.

IV. Civic Education Activities

Aggressive civic education campaigns should be conducted on a regular and on-going basis.

The walls surrounding the voting areas of both villages were covered with various relevant election information, indicating a tremendous improvement in civic education since the last round of elections. Among the important materials posted were the results of the village financial audit and an evaluation of each of the incumbent village committee members. Other materials relating to the voting process however, such as the poster on voting procedures developed by the Ministry of Civil Affairs and Fujian provincial election regulations, were not displayed in the voting areas of either village the delegation visited. Although sample ballots were posted in the voting area on election day, they were not distributed to voters prior to election day, which could have further decreased the number of invalid ballots found in the elections. Although it appeared that a good deal of effort was expended on civic education on and around election day, there was no indication that local officials conduct such activities systematically and on an ongoing basis.

V. Campaign Outreach Activities

Candidates should be given venues for publicly announcing platforms before final elections.

In Tupu, voters who participated in the first part of the primary, whereby the villagers select candidates that are later screened by the village small group, were able to hear candidate speeches. In Gongqiao, all candidates for Chairman made speeches on election day before voting commenced and the assembled voters were given a chance to ask questions after each candidate's speech. However, the speeches were for the most part very brief and short on concrete ideas, as were the printed copies of candidate speeches posted at the polling station in Tupu. Candidate outreach opportunities should be made available prior to election days to give voters more time to listen to the candidates' platforms and to ask questions, and the election commission should organize debates among the candidates. This might well increase the enthusiasm of voters for the election and allow them to make a more informed decision of the candidate they believe would do the best job for the village.

VI. Election Worker and Monitor Training

Election officials should continue to train election workers aggressively and to distribute written manuals and other standardized materials.

Election workers in Fujian have made impressive advances in expertise and professionalism since IRI first visited the province in 1994. The delegation believes that this is a result of efforts made by election officials to train these workers and to produce comprehensive materials on election administration. IRI hopes that these efforts will continue and improve, and IRI stands ready to assist Fujian to support these initiatives. More work remains to be done in the area of training election workers in techniques of crowd management and control so that they feel confident enough to ensure that the election grounds do not become a chaotic mob scene, that voters line up in an orderly fashion and that election workers are able to check all documents.

Election monitor training programs should be established and instructional manuals developed and distributed to all monitors. Provincial regulations should specify the scope and authority of monitors.

The presence of impartial and independent monitors is an effective safeguard against fraudulent activities, mismanagement of electoral procedures and other irregularities on election day. Regulations specifying the scope and authority of monitors will prevent individuals from using the monitoring system as a means to intimidate voters, engage in illegal activities or otherwise interfere with the voting process. IRI has trained a group of Chinese election monitors in internationally recognized standards and practices of election monitoring and has deployed them to villages throughout China. Nevertheless, much more needs to be done. Candidates should be encouraged to designate their own

monitors and provincial officials with no ties to the prevailing power structure in a given village should also be trained in election monitoring.

VII. Ballot Design, Roving Ballot Boxes and Absentee Ballots

A separate ballot should be distributed to voters for each position to be elected. The use of roving ballot boxes should be abolished. Absentee ballots should be sent to voters outside the village, the sick, and the elderly so that all who choose to do so may participate in primary and final elections.

The IRI delegation did not see any evidence of a single ballot causing confusion for either the voters or the election workers. The voters, for the most part, appeared to have been well educated on the ballot format, perhaps due to the sample ballots posted in the voting areas of both villages. The election workers had a standard system for counting the votes of the various positions and for handling partly invalid ballots.

Roving ballot boxes were employed in both Gongqiao and Tupu. The villages did a good job of controlling the use of roving ballot boxes. Although the idea of reaching out to voters who are unable to come to the voting area is a good one, the concept of a few election workers taking a ballot box out of the voting area and out of the sight of most villagers increases the chances for vote fraud and corruption. A strictly monitored absentee ballot system, which would allow voters living away from the village or those that can not leave their homes to vote by mail, would provide a more reliable way to increase voter participation.

VIII. Voting

Election officials should continue to promote and enforce the use of secret ballots and secret ballot booths or private voting rooms, particularly in primary elections. Voters should not be paid for casting their ballots.

Election officials in Gongqiao and Tupu actively enforced the use of secret voting rooms and were mindful of respecting the privacy of voter's secret ballots. The only exception to this was seen with those voters requiring assistance, both through the roving ballot box and through the special rooms for illiterate voters needing assistance. In Tupu especially, where the names of the candidates were already written on the ballot, election workers could have explained the entire ballot to the voter, then left the room to give them privacy to vote. Instead, the election worker almost always stayed in the room with the voter and in many cases did the actual voting on their behalf.

Election officials in both villages did well to utilize existing spaces (rooms in a villager's home in Gongqiao and classrooms at the village school in Tupu) as private voting rooms. In other Chinese villages, election officials have gone to great lengths to procure or construct elaborate secret voting booths. Given the fact that most village have few surplus resources to spend, this is an unnecessary waste of funds and should be discontinued.

When IRI observed elections in Houpu Village in 2000, each voter was paid about \$.60 for voting. The rationale behind the practice was that in such a wealthy village the level of interest in elections was low-residents were pleased with their situation and could not see any connection between voting and further improvements in their quality of life. Nevertheless, IRI strongly recommended that the practice of paying citizens to vote be discontinued. Villagers should be educated about the importance of elections and encouraged to participate in the selection of their leaders, but should not be coerced or bribed to do so. Choosing not to participate is as much a right as choosing to participate. The IRI delegation did not observe any voters in Gongjiao or Tupu being paid to vote, and election officials were adamant that nobody received compensation of any kind for casting their ballots. The IRI delegation hopes that this is a precedent being followed in other villages both in Fujian and throughout the country. Once the practice is introduced, it becomes virtually impossible to do away with, and voters come to see voting as something for which the government owes them compensation, rather than as a vital component of their civic duty and right.

IX. Ballot Counting

Vote counters should be trained in a unified system of counting, and all ballots which reflect the intent of the voter should be considered valid.

Vote counters for both villages were well trained and followed consistent criteria in their examination and determination of ballots during the counting process. There did not appear to be confusion or disagreement among the counters in either village as to what should be deemed valid and invalid. In large part this was due to the efforts made to explain the design of the ballot to voters, the elimination of the practice of negative voting, which often causes many ballots to be ruled invalid, and the use of a round pen cap in Tupu to mark the ballots, which also eliminated many questions about whether the mark made by voters was legitimate. However, a greater number of vote counters and vote recorders would have made the ballot counting process much quicker and less tedious.

SUMMARY OF IRI RECOMMENDATIONS AND THEIR IMPLEMENTATION STATUS AS OF 2003

ROUND OF ELECTIONS RECOMMENDATIONS ARE BASED ON	1994			1997			2000		
IMPLEMENTATION STATUS AS OF NEXT ROUND OF ELECTIONS	YES	PARTIAL	NO	YES	PARTIAL	NO	YES	PARTIAL	NO
Issue 1: Primary and Final Elections									
Primary elections should be direct, open elections in which all voters participate.		√			√			√	
The length of time between the primary and final election should be increased by 3-7 days to allow for more civic education and campaign activities.			√			√			√
The use of the “drop down” method of voting should be universally prohibited.			√			√	√		
There should be at least two candidates competing for each position on the village committee			√			√	√		
Issue 2: Civic Education Activities									
Aggressive civic education campaigns should be conducted on a regular and on-going basis.		√			√			√	
Civic education materials should be as visual as possible and should include things like posters on voting procedures and other informational flyers and pamphlets.		√		√			√		
Election officials should distribute sample ballots to voters prior to primary and final elections.			√	√					√
Issue 3: Campaign Activities									
Candidates should be provided with an extended period of time to campaign, and should be given venues for publicity announcing platforms before both the primary and final elections.			√	√					√

ROUND OF ELECTIONS RECOMMENDATIONS ARE BASED ON	1994			1997			2000		
IMPLEMENTATION STATUS AS OF NEXT ROUND OF ELECTIONS	YES	PARTIAL	NO	YES	PARTIAL	NO	YES	PARTIAL	NO
Issue 4: Election Worker and Monitor Training									
Election officials should continue to train election workers aggressively and to distribute written manuals and other standardized materials.		√		√			√		
Election monitor training programs should be established and instructional manuals developed and distributed to all monitors.			√			√			√
Provincial regulations should specify the scope and authority of monitors.			√			√			√
Issue 5: Ballot Design, Roving Ballot Boxes and Absentee Ballots									
The use of roving ballot boxes should be abolished.			√			√			√
A separate ballot should be distributed to voters for each position to be elected.			√			√	√		
Election officials should standardize the system of supervising the roving ballot box and should require written advance requests in order to arrange for a visit by the roving ballot box on election day.			√		√		√		
Absentee ballots should be sent to voters outside the village, the sick, and the elderly so that all may participate in primary and final elections.			√			√			√
Issue 6: Ballot Secrecy and Security									
Election officials should continue to promote and enforce the use of secret ballots and secret ballot booths or private voting rooms		√			√		√		
Secure ballot boxes and transportation of ballots should remain a top priority.		√		√			√		
Voters should not be paid for casting ballots			√			√	√		

<i>ROUND OF ELECTIONS RECOMMENDATIONS ARE BASED ON</i>		1994			1997			2000	
<i>IMPLEMENTATION STATUS AS OF NEXT ROUND OF ELECTIONS</i>	YES	PARTIAL	NO	YES	PARTIAL	NO	YES	PARTIAL	NO
Issue 7: Election Fraud and Enforcement									
National and provincial election officials should clarify the definition of election fraud and practices.	√			√			√		
Provincial regulations should detail fines and punishments associated with election fraud, and a fair appeals process should be established.			√			√			√
Issue 8: Ballot Counting									
Vote counters should be trained in a unified system of counting, and all ballots which reflect the intent of the voter should be considered valid.			√			√	√		
In villages with two or more polling stations, vote counting should take place at the most centrally-located and easily accessible polling station.		√			√		N/A		
Issue 9: Voter Registration									
Election workers should make every effort to check voter credentials against a list of registered voters.		√			√		√		
Issue 10: Election Administration									
Members of the village committee should be prohibited from serving on the village election commission for one year after they step down from the village committee.			√			√			√
Village election commissions should be required to appoint an arbitration panel to whom all complaints about improper election administration may be brought during the election.			√			√			√

2003 IRI RECOMMENDATIONS

I. Primary and Final Elections

- **Primary elections should be direct, open elections in which all registered voters are able to participate**

Primary elections should incorporate the votes of all registered voters instead of an elite few, such as observed with the village small groups in Tupu. This would help to ensure that committee members emerging out of the elections are a true representation of the will of the majority. As each candidate may have differing priorities for the village and approaches to issues such as education and construction, it is especially important that all villagers are able to choose the candidate and corresponding platform they would like to see implemented in their village.

- **The length of time between the primary and final election should be increased by 3 to 7 days.**

In Gongqiao, write-in ballots were used that enabled villagers to vote for anyone residing in the village. However, with more than 90 different people receiving votes for Chairman, the need for separate primary and general elections was evident. Furthermore, increased time should be allotted between primary and general elections for nominated candidates to campaign in various ways such as debating each other, visiting homes, organizing campaign outreach events, and distributing printed materials. Only through understanding what each candidate can bring to the village will the voters be able to make informed decisions and be confident with their choice. A longer period of time between the primary and general election would also allow for an absentee system to be instituted, which would result in elections with higher turnout rates and less election worker interference with respect to roving ballot box voters.

II. Campaign Outreach Activities

- **Candidates should be given venues to publicly explain their platforms, to meet voters and debate each other before final elections**

Candidates should be provided with venues and occasions, prior to the election, to speak to the villagers and to answer their questions. By having these events occur before the election, voters will have sufficient time to think about the platforms presented by all of the candidates and to ask any follow up questions on election day.

III. Roving Ballot Boxes

- **The use of roving ballot boxes should be abolished and replaced by an absentee voter system**

Fujian has made significant progress in controlling the use of roving ballot boxes. All voters that want to use the roving ballot box must now be approved in

advance by the village representative assembly, who visit each applicant's house to verify the need. Despite this progress, the roving ballot box leaves too many opportunities open for corruption and vote tampering and should be replaced with an absentee voter system. The system could be implemented if a comprehensive list of absentee voters was compiled and maintained and if the time between the primary and general election was increased.

IV. Civic Education Activities

- **Aggressive civic education campaigns should be conducted on a regular and on-going basis**

Although marked improvements have been made with respect to civic education, the IRI delegation hopes that election officials will continue to actively promote and educate voters by making all information pertaining to the village committee and the election more easily accessible to villagers. Sample ballots should be provided to registered voters prior to the election so that they are better informed of the format. This will likely result in fewer invalid ballots. The how-to-vote election poster, developed by the Ministry of Civil Affairs, as well as Fujian provincial election regulations should be displayed for the public alongside the other civic education materials.

- **Civic education outreach activities should target those groups which are often left out of the political process, such as women and young people.**

Women, who comprise well over half of the country's population, and young people, whose interest in civic education and rights from a young age will bring about a more civically-minded and active group of leaders in the future, are too often left out of the political process. Civic education materials and outreach should not occur solely in the few days surrounding the election, but should be an on-going pursuit to increase the involvement of certain important and often overlooked groups by informing them of their rights and civic duties as residents of their village.

APPENDIX I:
VOTER IDENTIFICATION CARD

_____ village committee's 8th election

VOTER IDENTIFICATION

Full name _____ Sex _____

Age _____ Voting time _____

Voting location _____

Points for attention: 1. Present this identification to
receive a ballot.
2. Only one person can use this
identification.
3. This identification is not
valid without a stamp.

Date of issue: year month day

Serial Number:

APPENDIX II:
GONGQIAO VILLAGE SAMPLE BALLOT

GONGQIAO VILLAGE “SEA ELECTION” VILLAGE COMMITTEE MEMBER
BALLOT

Chairman	
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Member				
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- Directions:
1. One name should be cast for Chairman, any more will make the vote invalid.
 2. Four names should be cast for Member, any more will make the vote invalid.
 3. Fill candidate’s name inside each blank space.

Gongqiao Village Election Commission
May 18, 2003

APPENDIX III:
TUPU VILLAGE SAMPLE BALLOT

TUPU VILLAGE 8th VILLAGE COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN BALLOT

Candidate Name	Kong Xiangrong	Fan Fagui	
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TUPU VILLAGE 8th VILLAGE COMMITTEE VICE CHAIRMAN BALLOT

Candidate Name	Kong Fanzhong	Liu Xingyu	
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TUPU VILLAGE 8th VILLAGE COMMITTEE MEMBER BALLOT

Candidate Name	Kong Xianghua	Liu Zhirong	Fang Huarong	Fang Jianhan			
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- Directions:
1. Cast one vote for Chairman, one for Vice Chairman, and three for Member
 2. Voting for equal to or less than the number of names allowed to vote for is a valid ballot, voting for more than the number allowed is an invalid ballot.
 3. Affix the seal inside the frame of the candidate's name you support; votes for others should be written in the empty squares.

Tupu Village Election Committee

APPENDIX IV:
GONGQIAO VILLAGE CHAIRMAN CANDIDATE SPEECHES

Self-nominated candidate for village chairman: Qiu Xirong

Dear guests, leaders and folks:

Hello everybody!

Our previous village committees have been able to set our minds free, to be innovative, to be united, to work hard, to actively restructure industry, to expand the village economy, and to build welfare programs according to the routes, guidelines, and policies from the Party while putting great emphasis on spiritual civilization building, increasing the overall quality of officers and civilians, and bringing big change to the village. As a result, a wealthy, democratic and civilized socialistic new village framework is forming. However, if we compare our village to the other villages located in some developed areas, it can be found out that there is a big gap between our developing scale, developing level and developing hierarchy with theirs. Therefore, much more work remains to be done, and there is a long road to walk.

If I can be elected as village chairman in this end-of-term village committee election, I will unite and lead the village committee under the higher level guidance of the party committee and government. I'll use our village's geographical advantages to grasp village development opportunities under this new environment. Also, I'll proceed with issues that villagers are concerned by to perform the following.

Thoroughly implement the Party's 16th Party Congress spirit, expedite the village committee's function transition and village economic management method to further perfect the village issue management system, to increase operation efficiency, and to fight corruption. Increase village issue transparency and democratic and legislative awareness among villagers.

Self-nominated candidate for village chairman: Lai Peiying

Dear guest, leader and voters:

Hello everybody!

Today is the election voting day for our village's 8th village committee, it is my honor to participate in this village committee member campaign speech. If I am fortunate to be elected to the committee again, I will try my very best to serve the village.

1. With economic building as the hub, actively guide the people to adjust business structures and develop farming and aqua agriculture to a great extent. Lead villagers from poverty to a satisfactory living standard.
2. Sufficiently utilize the geographical advantages of our village, conveniently located at the state road 205, to attract investment. Set up businesses to create greater employment opportunities for the excess labours and to increase farmer income.
3. Increase the scale of renovating village appearance to create a neat, clean living environment for the villagers and to safeguard villager health.
4. Rationally develop our village's natural resources to fully utilize our village's rich energy resource.
5. Earnestly disclose village issues, increase legal awareness among villagers. Have close association with the people. Actively resolve villager problems.

Comrade Lei Feng once said, "Life is limited, however, serving the people is unlimited. I shall devote my limited life to serving people unlimitedly". I believe the purpose of coming here to run for village committee member is to better serve the villagers and to bring a wealthy, happy and peaceful life to the villagers under the correct leadership of a united, hardworking and dedicated village committee.

Thank you all!

Speaker: Lai Peiying

Self-nominated candidate for village chairman: Zeng Fanyang

Dear guest, leaders and folks:

Hello everybody!

In this nice late spring/early summer season with abundant changes in nature, it is my honor to participate in this village committee campaign speech. First, I need to thank villagers for their protection and care over the years, and I ask for your continued support and vote. I thank you from the bottom of my heart. (Bow)

If I can be elected as village chairman, I absolutely won't let you down. I will try my best and make every effort to serve our village and repay your trust and support with facts. To do a good job for our village, I'd like to proceed with the following aspects:

1. Our land is located in the Shanghang County suburb; its location is very convenient and enjoys advantages. I'm considering using my 10+ years of experience and connection in business to encourage investors establishing business in our village, especially those labor-intensive enterprises. This will provide greater opportunities to use our village's excess labor, thus bringing in additional income.
2. Gathering opinion from people to explore ways for village development. Through everyone's effort, I'm thinking of revitalizing the former Shihuiling industrial park and increasing marketing to attract foreign investment and new businesses. I want to give you a perfect report card. Please believe me that with everybody's effort and participation, Gongqiao village will prosper.
3. Make scientific and technological knowledge available to the public and adjust agricultural structure. I urge villagers to grow high economic yield crops in the land along the sides of state road 205. Then after obtaining scale and class, I'll let the two village committees assist villagers in finding buyers to resolve their concerns. I'll strive to improve "scientific agriculture" awareness among the villagers to build a "scientific" foundation in order to revitalize the village economy.
4. Currently, SARS is not yet under control in China, so we must respond to the call from the Party Central Committee to win the war against SARS by uniting everybody. By maintaining good personal sanitation and surrounding environmental sanitation, we can keep SARS out of our doors. The battle against SARS will eventually prevail. Our government will draw conclusion and offer aids to indigent, poor sanitary conditioned places to improve. When the time comes, we will strive to obtain supports from the authority to change our current production and living environment, building a new environment that is good for our health.

I'm not going to go into other issues today, but I'll make them come true in the future. I thank you again for your trust! Trust me! I will work hard for you all! My speech ends here, thank you! Finally, I wish everybody the things their heart desires, brilliant undertakings, a prosperous family and a happy life!

Self-nominated candidate for village chairman: Zeng Qinghui

Dear guests, leaders and voters:

Hello everybody!

Today is the election voting day for our 8th village committee, I sincerely hope that through this “Sea election”, voters can elect a committee with the capability and the heart to serve its people and lead them to the road of wealth. If you folks will trust and support me like you always have, I will live up to your expectation by working hard for this village and taking it to a higher level.

Initially, I’ll lead the village committee to improve Gongqiao village’s economy under unity, actively adjust business structures and instruct villagers to develop farming and breeding industries based on market demands in order to raise farmers’ net income per capita as well as living level.

Next, attract foreign investment through multiple channels and directions to revitalize the village economy and to absorb excess labor.

Then, continue the development of Xiputuo travel site. Attract foreign investment to turn Xiputuo into a famous scenic site in the county as well as in the city and province, thus ensuring the prosperity of the whole village economy.

Finally, be diligent, uncorrupted and self-disciplined. Handle issues according to the law and make village issues more transparent. Via democratic supervision from villagers, I’ll make the handling of every issue in the village more standardized and legalized.

Mr. Lu Xun inspired others with a saying “Fierce-browed, I coolly defy a thousand pointing fingers; Head bowed, like a willing ox I serve the children”. I believe if villagers are willing to trust and support me, I am ready to be the “ox” to serve the villagers with my heart, striving to promote every development in Gongqiao village.

Thank you all!

Speaker: Zeng Qinghui

APPENDIX V:
TUPU VILLAGE CHAIRMAN CANDIDATE SPEECHES

Chairman candidate: Kong Xiangrong

Hello villagers!

The 8th village committee election has begun. And with your trust, I am nominated for chairman. In order to be a good village chairman and lead the committee in this term, I have the following agenda:

1. Free up our mind, raise awareness, and speed up the pace of adjusting industry structure. Our village is located in the suburb where a large population is residing on a small piece of land, so we need to grasp the industrial development opportunities, to have good business relationships with nearby factories, to lead villagers into factories, to solve the problem of excess labors in the village, and to increase villager economic income while at the same time guiding some villagers to setup sole proprietary business and to develop agriculture business and transportation industry, increasing villager income and achieving a satisfactory living standard.
2. Increase village's collective income and do more for the villagers. Starting from branch, make group unity as job one. My methods are: 1. Better manage and fully utilize the existing several hundred acres of bamboo in the public land to increase village's financial income; 2. Double down our energy to attract funds for feasible projects, and lay machinery cultivation tract during this term.
3. Be hardworking and thrifty. Make greater contribution to the village. Fighting and advocating against corruption has always been our Party's policy. If I can be elected, I guarantee that I won't use my official power for personal gain. Also, I will cut down on unnecessary expenditure and reception expenses. In another word, we will be practical and realistic. We need to be guided by the "three represents" ideology and the 16th Party Congress spirit to move in the same pace with the world, constantly increasing our awareness of the whole country. With unity and mutual assistance, we can make greater contribution to the village. Thank you!

Speaker: Kong Xiangrong
May 17, 2003

Candidate for Chairman: Fan Fagui

Dear representatives, leaders and guest:

According to the principle and legislative procedures of a democratic and open election, it is my honor to be the preliminary candidate for the 8th village committee chairman. I'm truly thankful to the voters and representatives for your trust, support and nomination for my candidacy for villager committee chairman!

All our previous Tupu village committees have been freeing up our mind, innovating, working hard, actively adjusting agriculture structure, developing village economy and infrastructure construction, vigorously establishing social welfare facilities for the purpose of increasing villager income. Therefore, our village is ranked in the forefront of advanced villages. Our two-civilization building achieves great success, and the overall quality of our officers and people have been improved as well. Village appearance is changing, and a wealthy, democratic and civilized socialistic new village frame is being formed.

However, if our village is compared under the whole provincial and national background, we will discover that there is still a big gap in our development scale, development level, development quality, and development class. Many more things still need to be done, and there is a long road to walk.

In the past three years, with care from the authority and support from the villagers, the village committee realized the 5 promises it made to the villages in the previous election speech: 1. Perfected land management project; 2. Realized the dream of constructing a village integrated building; 3. Expedited investment/construction on agricultural water management facilities; 4. Asked for funds from the authority to continue road construction; 5. Make villagers' dream come true – 130 thousand RMB land requisition compensation was given to the villagers.

In this end-of-term village committee election, if I can be re-elected as chairman, I will lead the village committee with unity under the guidance from authority to resolve the issues which are of concern to the villagers based on our village facts.

1. Make the villagers' income increase at the core, and expedite the modernization progress in the village; further adjust agricultural structure, encourage villagers to develop farming industry and breeding industry, and export labour to the transportation and construction business; Integrate vendors and farmers to realize greater benefit in the industrialized production
2. Continue to perfect the infrastructure construction, further increase the village construction class and urbanized level, actively ask for project funds from authority, finish the construction of machinery harvesting concrete tract from Changgangweitou to Nangang highway within 3 years, and open up the road from reservoir team 1 and 8 to Tingzijiao. Perfect team 2's concrete road in Chawo and population density area,

currently 20 thousand RMB has been obtained from related departments in the authority, and the construction is ready to roll out once the election is over. Continue our agricultural development projects, and further perfect the agricultural infrastructure construction. Strive to select non-polluting agricultural projects.

3. Strive to increase village collective income and work on the two main projects. ① Build two 3,000 square meter workshops to attract business and investment; ② Fully utilize our village forestry resource, manage well the several thousand acres of Taiwanese potted bamboo and the 200 acres of Mao bamboo.
4. Devote greater energy to fight corruption. Disclose village issues and place village committee and village committee officers under the supervision of all the people. Further employ the function of the village representative convention. Respect and protect the rights of villagers to participate in politics and humbly listen to their opinions and suggestions to gain closer association with them, making village committee policy more democratic and scientific.

In another word, if I can be re-elected, I will move our village at the world pace based on its fact. With innovative development, I'll bring a new thinking and a new breakthrough to our village, taking it to a higher class.

APPENDIX VI:
TUPU VILLAGE VICE CHAIRMAN CANDIDATE SPEECHES

Vice chairman candidate: Liu Xingyu

Hello villagers!

I am here today running for village committee vice chairman. Ever since becoming a part of the 7th Tupu village committee, I have been earnestly studying the “three represents” ideology and the 16th Party Congress spirit and assisting the “dual village committees” in every assignment. During my commission, I achieved the following in the area of agriculture, forestry and water management:

1. Agriculture aspect: When I was in charge of land management, I turned the uneven land full with potholes into an even farmland, which draws appraisal from many people.
2. Forestry aspect: I stopped the people from chopping down the trees and did a good job on forest fire prevention. In 2002, our division was appraised as an advanced division by the town forestry station.
3. Water management facilities aspect: I installed a new electric irrigation system and standardized over 4,000 meters of aqueduct in Maitianli to guarantee our harvest and to ensure our village farmland is safe from flood and drought.

If I can be re-elected as vice chairman, I shall perform the following in addition to my official duty and to assist the “dual village committees” in every assignment:

1. Be a good brain man and assistant to the village committee chairman. While the village committee chairman is not on duty, I can take over the duty on a temporary basis.
2. Dividing work according to order from village committee, I'll perform well in my official duty. Also, I'll assist the village committee chairman and finish every village assignment.
3. Carry out standard executions of village committee decisions, “Villager Self-governance Statute” and village agreement while collecting and adopting correct opinions and requests from villagers.

May 15, 2003

Vice chairman candidate: Kong Fanzhong

Dear leaders, representatives, and villagers:

According to the regulations and procedure of a democratic, open election, I become a candidate for vice chairman upon nomination by the village representatives.

1. In this village committee end-of-term election, if I can be elected as vice chairman, I'll earnestly study the spirit from the 16th People's Congress. Under the leading of the Party's "three represents", I'll raise the duty on village committee.
2. Under the leadership of the higher level government, I'll unite and lead the village committee to finish every assignment given by the authority.
3. I'll lead villagers to develop commerce and to the road of wealth. I'll also change the working style and correct any wrongdoings in the village. Our goal is villager's interest.

Kong Fanzhong
May 16, 2003

APPENDIX VII:
TUPU COMMITTEE MEMBER CANDIDATE SPEECHES

Dear leaders, representatives and all the people:

Hello everybody! First, I need to thank our representatives and my people for your trusting votes. You grant me this right to be a Tupu village committee member. Given your great expectation of me, I'm very grateful and will try even harder in work, study and production. Also, I'll learn from my fellow comrades and work diligently. I will turn in an excellent report card to the village "dual committees", higher-ranking leaders and the people. I won't fail you.

Guided by the Deng Xiaoping Theory, I will thoroughly implement the directions, guidelines, and policies from the Party. Under the party's united leadership, use the "three represents" as an ideological compass. Under the town/village organized deployment, I'll lead the people to learn more about laws and scientific knowledge. With the help from the committee, I'll be leading my people into economic building. Using our village's advantage, we will supply nearby mining enterprises and transporting enterprises with labours to raise living standard to a new level. I'll constantly develop our education system and encourage every household to foster college students and technical professionals who are suitable in this new era. With their scientific skills, we can make our hometown more beautiful and turn our village into a civilized village in this new era. In conclusion, an additional right translates into an additional duty. If I can be elected as one of Tupu's village committee members, I will listen to the opinions of the representatives and the people in a democratic manner. I'll strive to excel in every village assignment and serve the people with my heart.

Due to time constraint, I ask for your forgiveness on any oversight.

Candidate: Kong Xianghua
May 19, 2003

Hello villagers!

Since becoming a part of the 7th Tupu village committee, through study, I deeply acknowledge that only with Deng Xiaoping's Theory and full implementation of General Secretary Jiang's "three represents" ideology can we move forward in a world pace. I actively approach myself to the Party both ideologically and politically. Also, I voluntarily accept test from the organization in addition to doing my job and coordinating with the village committee in every assignment. If I can be re-elected in this 8th end-of-term village committee election, I will do the following:

1. Ally with village committee chairman and vice chairman. Create and maintain a good reputation and image for the village committee and actively cooperate with it at all times.
2. Earnestly study politics, science and literacy, master 1 or 2 ways of wealth creation, and increase political literacy and work capability.
3. Divide work according to order from the village committee and earnestly finish official duty.
4. Obey the law and be a role model for the people in production, wealth creation, and at work.

From now on, I will intensify my study of the 16th Party Congress spirit. With the guidance of the "three represents", I'll constantly raise self-consciousness for the whole country. Also, I'll be ideologically and politically consistent with the authority, succeeding at work and finishing all assignments given by authority.

Candidate: Fan Jianhang
May 15, 2003

All distinguished voters:

Hello!

This village's 8th village committee election already starts in good order. I have the honor of being elected as a candidate for member.

Above all, I am extremely thankful to everybody for supporting me, paying attention to me and having confidence in me. If I am elected, I will continue to do good work.

First, I will work well together with the village chairman and vice chairman as a group, establish and uphold the good image of the village committee team of people, and actively coordinate with the village committee to do each item of work well.

Second, I will study politics, science technology and cultural knowledge, and master the technique of acquiring wealth and improving policy standards and work capability.

Third, in accordance with the village division of labor, I will conscientiously do my own work well.

Fourth, I will abide by law, and send abundant approaches to being moderately well off, and accomplish the country's every work task to be used as the model for the masses.

Five, I will stay in close contact with the masses, warmly recruit masses to make known their difficult questions. Promptly help them understand.

Speech by: Liu Zhirong
May 18, 2003

Hello, all villagers!

Today with this occasion I give a campaign speech to all of you. I enter into the 7th village committee group, will conscientiously study politics, science technology and cultural knowledge, improve policy standard and work capability, actively honor the “three represents ideology”, carry out each type of rule and regulation, adhere to principles, have the courage to point out bad inappropriate information, handle real controversy, carry out the demand for affairs guiding policy, and do well each item of this job’s work. At the same time try hard to assist the village committee to do well each item of work.

If my words are able to report, simultaneously do well this job’s work, and like in the past, first carry out each type of rule and regulation, establish and uphold the good image of the village committee people, and actively coordinate with the village committee to do well each item of work.

Speaker: Fang Hua Rong
May 15, 2003

APPENDIX VIII:
GONGQIAO VILLAGE'S 8TH VILLAGE ELECTION COMMISSION
CHAIRMAN "SEA ELECTION" (ELECTION NOMINATION)
RESULTS REPORT SHEET

On the point of the village committee election guide group:

According to higher level deployment, our village's eighth village committee election adopts the "sea election" form, now the "sea election" results report follows:

The population of the entire village is 891 people, the number of voters is 635. On April 24 this election underwent voter registration. On April 29 the voter name list was made public, with 635 registered voters. On May 18 an election meeting was convened and underwent election committee nomination. For the first time the election adopted a "sea election" pattern of nomination for the election of Chairman and Member. The entire village of voters in the meeting assembly nominated candidates.

On election day 76 people from outside did not return to the village to vote. The total number of voters was 559 people. 681 people participated in the election, and altogether 690 ballots were sent out. 481 ballots were collected, out of which 479 ballots were valid, 6 people abstained from voting, and 2 ballots were invalid. Among the total ballots collected, the roving ballot box received 8 ballots. Voting location was inside the election meeting place, on May 18 lasting 12 hours and 30 minutes. The meeting site person in charge wandered about with the vote caller, vote recorder, and vote counting supervisor.

This election should vote for one name for Chairman. "Sea Election" results: a total of 36 people were nominated for Chairman, out of which two official candidates for Chairman were produced (Zeng Qinghui, Zeng Fangyang).

APPENDIX IX:
GONGQIAO VILLAGE 8TH ELECTION COMMITTEE
ELECTION RESULTS REPORT

On the point of the village committee election guide group:

Our village election work from the 18th day of this month carried out “sea election” nomination voting, with the voting resulting in a smaller number of candidates, but with no one candidate for any position being chosen. As a result of the villager representative meeting held on the afternoon of the 18th, another election will be carried out on the 21st of this month. Three voting stations and one roving ballot box receive voter ballots in plentiful ways, every ballot station has to: verify, receive ballots, assist those in need, and assign secret ballots. Voting time is from 6:00 am-10:30 am, and at 11:00 am ballots start to be counted at the village. The above mentioned decision is put up as an announcement to notify voters.

Voter registration for the entire village includes 635 voters (out of which 110 voters live outside the village). 75 of those who live outside the village did not return to the village to vote. Currently there are 560 voters, 488 of whom voted. There were 490 total ballots issued and 488 taken back, with altogether 487 valid ballots and 1 abstention. The person in charge of the election meeting site is village election commission Chairman: You Fan Chang.

This election should elect one Chairman and four Members. Election results: 1 chairman, 4 members, specific situation follows:

CHAIRMAN ELECTION RESULTS REGISTRATION FORM

Name	Position	Number of votes received	Sex	Age	Level of Education	Communist Party Member?	Candidate?	Re-election?
Zeng Qinghui	Chairman	193	Male	52	Middle school	Member		Yes

MEMBER ELECTION RESULTS REGISTRATION FORM

Name	Position	Number of votes received	Sex	Age	Level of Education	Communist Party Member?	Candidate?	Re-election?
Zhang Chengwu	Member	273	Male	47	Middle school	No		No
Qiu Xirong	Member	267	Male	46	High School	Member		Yes
Lai Peiying	Member	334	Female	34	High school	Member		Yes
Huang Fabing	Member	250	Male	33	High school	No		Yes

APPENDIX X:
TUPU VILLAGE 8TH ELECTION COMMITTEE
ELECTION RESULTS REPORT

On the point of the cities and towns village committee election guide group:

According to higher level deployments, our village's election work results are already completed. Now the situation report follows:

The village has a total population of 1,127. There are 850 total voters in the village. This village on April 25 posted the voter name list, which included a total of 850 registered voters. From April 30 – May 4, candidate nominations were carried out, of which 605 voters participated in voter nomination. Initially there were 27 candidate names chosen, out of which there were 4 for Chairman, 5 for Vice Chairman, and 18 for Member.

On May 15, a meeting of the village representative assembly was held to determine two formal candidates for Chairman, two for Vice Chairman, and four for Member. On May 19, 2003 the election convened. Election style: adopt first characteristics of Chairman, Vice Chairman, and Member; all of the voters from the village voted at the election site. This village has 850 voters, as well as 44 registered voters who live outside the village. There were 890 voters (out of which 4 voters from outside the village returned to vote), and 850 votes were received back. 777 ballots were issued, 73 extra ballots, and 777 ballots were received. The minimum number of votes needed to win was 389. Among the total number of ballots, the roving ballot box received 14 ballots. The election site was the primary school of the village. The time for counting ballots was May 19 at 11:00. The person in charge was Fan Fa Hong.

This election should select one Chairman, one Vice Chairman, and three Members. Election results: actually selected one Chairman, one Vice Chairman, and three Members. Election specific situation follows:

	Valid votes	Abstentions	Invalid votes
Chairman	727	22	28
Vice Chairman	707	63	7
Member	756	16	7

ELECTION RESULTS REGISTRATION FORM

Name	Position	Number of votes received	Sex	Age	Level of Education	Communist Party Member?	Candidate?	Re-election?
Fan Fagui	Chairman	451	Male	46	High school	Member	Yes	Yes
Liu Xingyu	Vice Chairman	442	Male	41	High school	No	Yes	Yes
Liu Zhirong	Member	490	Male	26	Middle school	Member	Yes	Yes
Fang Huarong	Member	442	Male	40	High school	No	Yes	Yes
Fang Jianhan	Member	407	Male	36	Middle school	No	Yes	Yes

APPENDIX XI:
PUBLICIZING MATERIALS FOR THE END-OF-TERM VILLAGE
COMMITTEE ELECTION

▲ Related clauses in “Fujian Province Village Committee Election Method”

2. Village committee chairman, vice chairman and committee member are directly elected by villagers through margin election and secrete ballot voting.

3. The term for each village committee is 3 years. Election shall be held at the end of the term, and committee members are allowed to be re-elected. The election is deployed by the Provincial People’s Government, and is subject to guidance from the people’s government and civil administration in county (municipal and district) and village.

4. Village committee consists of chairman, vice chairman and committee member for a total of 3 to 7 people. The exact quota shall be deliberated and determined in village meeting or villager representative meeting.

5. Village election commission hosts the village committee election. The village election commission is comprised of 5 to 7 people, and a chairman and a vice-chairman are nominated among those members.

Village election commission members are nominated in the village meeting, village representative meeting or village teams.

Village election commission members who are nominated as formal village committee member candidates shall resign from the village election commission immediately.

6. Village election commission members shall abide by the laws, regulations and national policies. They should represent villager benefits, listen to villager ideas, act impartially and uprightly, and serve the village with passion.

10. 18+ villagers, regardless of race, gender, occupation, family background, religion, education level, financial status, and residency limitation, all have electorate rights (Persons with political rights taken away under the law are excluded).

Age calculation is based on election date. Villager’s date of birth is based on ID card.

11. All eligible voters can file voter registrations though the village election committee in the village where their household registrations belong to.

Meeting the following conditions and through verification, anyone who wishes to register as a voter can do so in his village’s village election commission, but double registration is prohibited:

(1) Household register has moved out of the village, but the person still resides in the village and performs villager obligations;

(2) Household register has not yet moved into the village, but the person resides in the village and performs villager obligations.

13. Voter registration day shall be determined 25 days prior to election day. Prior to the voter registration day, village election commission shall be timely in notifying any residents who are away from the town and city. Those who fail to come back should not be counted as registered voters.

14. Voter list shall be publicized 20 days prior to the election day. Any disputes made to the voter list can be reported to the village election commission. Village election commission shall adjust or interpret according to the laws.

▲ Regarding member election in the village election commission

In order to expand democracy and sufficiently express people's opinion, candidates for village election commission member are nominated in the following method: Using the method from village meeting or village representative meeting, candidates are nominated by the dual committees plus five or more village mutual nomination. Using the method from villager team meeting, they are nominated by voter individually or jointly. Villager election commission members are elected directly in villager meeting or villager representative meeting or by eligible voters in every village team via secret ballot and confidential ballot counting. Any villager election commission member who fails to participate in villager election commission meeting three times without reason during the election period is viewed as voluntary resignation, and the vacancy will be filled by the next candidate based on order. If villager election commission fails to carry out election without good cause in the predetermined day, an election supervisory team in its village/town shall carry out the election.

▲ Regarding village representative and village team leader election

Election method (direct or nominated) for village representative is determined in the previous village representative meeting. The village representative election shall be conducted prior to the village committee member election. When electing village representatives, the village team leader should be elected simultaneously. Among the elected village representatives, one with the most votes shall become the village team leader. Considering village party branch members and village committee members are elected through "two nominations and one election" and village direct election respectively, and have people's support. Therefore, the two village committee members can be viewed as village representatives, but the number shall be accounted for greater than 2/3 of the village representatives. Representative quota shall be greater than the lower limit quota stated in the law.

▲ Regarding voter registration

During voter registration, voters who have farmer household background or whose household registration is in the village but does not reside in the village shall voluntarily return to the village to register within the publicized registration time. Anyone who missed the time will not be counted as voter in this term. There are two methods in voter registration: one is to setup a registration station with village teams as units, villagers can go to the station to register; the other one is the voter register person going door to door to register. However, regardless of which method is adopted, registration must be accurate. While doing registration, supplemental registration can be carried out based on the record from the previous election in order to achieve "four increases" and "four decreases".

▲ What is "Sea election" ? (With Gongqiao village as the trial village)

“Sea election” is direct nomination by voters, no candidate is produced during the process. “Sea election” must be carried out under the guidance of town election supervisory team and organized by the village election commission. A number of nomination stations should be set up in a “Sea election”, and the voters nominate according to a margin quota. “Sea election” adopts secret voting and secret ballot writing. Nominating election can be declared valid when over half of the voters are participating. A nominee with over half the votes can be declared elected. If a nominee receives less than half the vote, he will become a formal candidate based on the votes he received in “Sea election”. If less than half of the voters participated in the “Sea election”, nominees shall become formal candidates, and preliminary election and general election should be organized.

Lincheng town village committee end-of-term election supervisory Team
April 20, 2003

APPENDIX XII:
2003 MAJOR PROJECT EXPENDITURE REPORT PRESENTED BY
HOUPU COMMUNITY RESIDENT COMMITTEE

Houpu community first term/first time member representative meeting:

On this member representative meeting, Director Ye, Jianli proposes 7 economic ideas in the 2003 work planning report on behalf of the resident committee. Now we make a supplemental explanation on 2 major expenditures and ask deliberation from representatives.

1. Former village committee office building needs to be expropriated due to the middle section construction project on Xianyue Road. In accordance with the #202 document (2002) from Xiafudi in regard to the reply of land use of Integrative Building in Houpu village, Heshan county, the expropriated location is the Xiangdian second team on the middle section on Xianyue Road. A 1,800 square meter land on east side of Shamen Umbrella Factory needs to be expropriated, and upon approval by the Planning Office, the new Integrative Building is a 5-story building with a total construction area of 3,600 square meters. Based on the projection of construction total investment, expropriating and relocating compensations are 900,000 RMB: The initial investment will be used to pay off government expenses, “3 Tong 1 Ping” fee, construction exploration fee, and an engineering fee in the amount of 500,000 RMB. Main building includes exterior environment, water, and electricity in the amount of 2,090,000 RMB (800 RMB/ Square meter X 3,600 square meter = 2,880,000). Total investment is 4,300,000 RMB. From now on, all project expenses will either be handled or supervised by related government agencies like the Urban Land Expropriation Office and Project Bidding Office. The source of capital is the former office building expropriating compensation with the balance coming from former village owned property income based on a 2 year plan.
2. Based on the village roads, drainage, garbage disposal construction reports from Houpu 2nd team, 3rd team, 4th team, Xueling 1st team, Xueling 2nd team and Puyuan team, this project requires a construction of 2,266 meters of concrete road (10,146 square feet) and 1,596 meters of drainage pipe. The sum obtained by adding up all team projections is 976,000 RMB. 80,000 RMB will come from resident teams while the remainder will be waived via discounting from construction crew.

Please deliberate the above report.

May 20, 2003

APPENDIX XIII:
HOUPU COMMUNITY SELF-GOVERNING STATUTE
(OPINION GATHERING DRAFT)

CHAPTER 1: GENERAL PRINCIPLES

1. To safeguard community members' self-governance according to the statute, to push community project building and development, and to create a new kind of community with a good social order, a clean environment, many conveniences in life, and a harmonious personal relationship, this statute is constituted in accordance with provisions from country laws, regulations and policies.
2. This community practices community member self-governance. Within the country laws, regulations and policies domain and under the guidance of community party main branch, the rights of making decision and supervising belong to the community member meeting (or community member representative meeting convention). The community resident committee coordinates political, economic, social science and educational and other social services administration in the community. Push city grassroots community democratic election, democratic decision making, democratic administration, and democratic supervision. Make community member self-governance, self-education, self-service and self-supervision come true.
3. In addition to widely gathering opinions from community residents and district agency, this statute is passed via deliberation on community member representative meeting. This statute is the working regulation for community issue administration carried out by the community resident committee as well as a behavior standard for all community members.

CHAPTER 2: COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION

Section 1

Community member meeting and community member representative meeting

4. Community member meeting is consisted of 18+ residents with household registrations in village and community agency representatives. Community member meeting is the highest decision making organization in the community. 18+ residents or household representatives can participate in community resident meeting.
5. Community Member Meeting Duties:
 - Elect, dismiss, and reelect community resident committee member.
 - Deliberate and decide on major issues involving community member benefits.
 - Discuss major decisions made in community administration.
6. Community member meeting can be held with demand from over 1/5 of community resident or as deemed necessary by the community resident committee. When deliberating major issues, the community member meeting can be held with participation from the whole community, but it can also be held in different sections or teams to discuss and pass. In addition, writing and voting method can be adopted.

Employment of any of the above methods must be approved by over half vote of 18+ residents or household representatives.

7. To make gathering of community member easier when holding meeting discussing community issues, the community member representative meeting should be setup. Community member representative meeting is an organization setup by the community member and is responsible to community member meeting. Community member representative meeting is consisted of resident representative, community agency representatives, all level of people's representative residing in community, community "dual committees", and resident team leaders. Community agency representatives are elected by their belonging agency while dismission and reelection of community member representatives are conducted in former village teams and agency.
8. Community member representative meeting is authorized by the community resident meeting to carry out the following duties.
 - Discuss, decide, and complete measures of country assignment.
 - Constitute and modify "Community Self-governance Principle" and "Community Administration Agreement".
 - Deliberate work report and financial report from the community resident committee, and evaluate community resident committee members.
 - Supervise the execution of "Community Administration Agreement" by the community resident committee.
 - Correct inappropriate decisions made by community resident committee.
 - Other duties given by the committee member meeting.
9. Community member representative meeting is held once every quarter and is coordinated and conducted by the community member representative meeting chairman or vice chairman. Community member representative meeting can also be held at any time if determined as necessary by community party main branch or community resident committee, or with a proposal of over 1/3 of community resident representatives.

Community member representative meeting can only be held when attending population reaches 2/3 of the overall meeting members.

Decisions made in the community member representative meeting can only be passed with over 1/2 the votes from community members.
10. The agenda procedure for the community member representative meeting is:

Community "dual committees" or over 1/3 of community member representative meeting members make suggestions and present proposals; Community resident committee accepts suggestions and determines meeting time and topic, and then inform all meeting members verbally or through writing; Based on meeting topic, representatives gather opinion from residents; Community resident committee coordinates and conducts meeting; Proposing person explains the proposal; Meeting members deliberate and give speech; Vote on proposal; Form and announce decision; Publish decision after meeting.

During community member meeting and community member representative meeting, there must be a designated person to record meeting.
11. Community member representative enjoys the following rights:

- The right to attend community member representative meeting and to vote on community issues on the behalf of residents.
 - The right to gain awareness of community financial expenses/income, family planning, community administration and issue involving resident benefits.
 - Give speech on community member representative meeting, and not be disrupted or retaliated by any community organization and individual.
12. Community resident representative should perform the following duties:
- Publicize related laws, policies and meeting spirit to his associated resident or community agency frequently; publicize and execute decisions from community member meeting and community member representative meeting decision.
 - Assist community resident committee and resident team in every assignment.
 - Keep close association with residents and civilians, listen to resident opinions, suggestions and requests, and express resident voices.
 - Take the lead in finishing every country assignment and community self-governance issue.
 - Attend meeting on time. Three consecutive absences could be viewed as a waiver of representative qualification.
13. Setup community member representative contact system. Based on the principle of closely and conveniently collecting resident opinion, select a number of resident household for each representative to record registration. Agency representative is responsible for contacting his own agency.
Setup community member representative study program, and develop activities of nominating excellent community member.
14. Hold a community member representative consultative meeting every 6 months. Community “dual committees” will be answering community work related inquiries from community member representatives.

Section 2 Community Resident Committee

15. Community resident committee is a people oriented executive organization whose members are self-administrating, self-educating, self-servicing, and self-supervising. It is responsible to the community member meeting and community member representative meeting and is in charge of reporting working process. Also, it is subject to town government guidance and community party main branch leading.
16. Community resident committee members consist of a director, a deputy director, and 5 to 11 committee members. Community resident committee members’ election is based on “Fujian Province Urban Community Self-governance Election Regulation” and is coordinated by district and town people’s governments. Election is conducted by the community self-governance organization election committee. The term is 3 years and can be reelected. The term starts from the community resident committee’s first meeting until the next term first meeting.
17. Community resident committee responsibilities:
- Publicize, carry through, and carry out constitution, laws, regulations and country policies. Maintain public security and social stability.

- Prior to village public property reform, continue to perform village committee economic duties and be in charge of developing public property reform tasks.
- Protect public and resident property and other legal rights.
- Coordinate residents to pay taxes and to serve in the army; carry out family planning and other duties stated in the law; protect residents' legal rights.
- Execute decisions from community member meetings and community member representative meetings.
- Develop various community ideological civilization building activities.
- Handle the public issues and welfare of this community.
- Protect various state owned properties and military equipment.
- Mediate civil entanglement; promote resident harmony and unity.
- Report resident opinion, request, and suggestions to the people's government; carry out work task assigned by the town government.

18. Community resident committee duties:

- Prior to village public property reform, community resident committee shall become the power of attorney to exert the administrative rights of all land, forest, water property, houses and other estates and chattels belonged to the resident.
- According to related laws, regulations, "Community Self-governance Principle", and "Community Administration Agreement" to exert community issues administrative rights.
- According to the decision from community member meeting and community member representative meeting to exert other administrative rights.

19. Six working committees, economic administration (temporary), people mediation, public safety, culture, education and health, civil welfare, and family planning, are setup under the community resident committee. Community resident committee members are in charge of these sub-committees respectively. All working committees' works are subject to guidance from related government agency. All working committee should build systems setup details for all tasks and file work report to the community resident committee.

Economic administration committee's main duties: Prior to public property reform, it is in charge of setting economic development planning: To administrate all land and public property belonged to the village residents, to develop various economic organizations, to expand public economy, to manage village owned industry, and to provide services and coordination to all kinds of economic organization production.

People mediation committee's main duties: Develop legal education to inculcate law obedience to residents. Obey social virtues, mediate civil conflicts, prevent conflicts from happenings, prevent conflicts from intensifying, reduce lawsuits, and assist government and judicial agency in law enforcement.

Public safety committee's main duties: In charge of integrative public safety for the community. Develop mutual prevention and mutual governance, organize united

prevention force, strengthen safety, encourage resident to report crime, and fight all illegal activities. Assist judicial and government agency in supervising, inspecting, and educating all criminals who are under supervision, probe, probation, home arrest and those whose political rights have been taken away. Administer non-local residents and assist police department in solving crime.

Culture, education and health committee's main duties: Develop various cultural and physical entertaining activities in addition to cultural education; manage educational market; support school and well run elementary; protect environment and beautify community; maintain sanitation, prevent epidemic disease, and manage a well run clinic.

Civil administration welfare committee's duties: Support solders and assign preferred work to their families; assist "Wu Bao Hu" and handicap; carry out resident minimum living protection system and social security system; strengthen burial reform result; administer community public welfare and social assistance.

Family planning committee's duties: Well manage local community resident and non-local resident family planning work; take care family planning daily workload; perform periodical checkup system on women; issue penalty to family planning violator according to country policies and regulations; promote later marriage and late birth; encourage healthy birth and sound care; protect women and children's legal rights; and finish family planning assignment from town government.

Section 3 Resident Team

20. Resident team is a grass-root administrative organization belonged to the community resident committee. It is subject to community resident committee guidance.

10 former villager teams are restructured as a resident team. Due to future development and new community construction, restructure and creation of the new resident team must be timely. A resident team has 1 team leader, and 1 or 2 deputy team leaders can be elected when it is necessary. Team leader and resident representatives are elected by eligible voters from the team in accordance with related regulations. The term is good for 3 years, and reelection is allowed. Deputy team leader is nominated by the team leader and must be approved by the resident committee.

21. Elections of resident team leader and resident representative and community resident committee end-of-term election should be held at the same time; they should be conducted by the community self-governance organization committee; Election method, procedure and requirement should be based on the community resident committee member election method.

22. Resident team leader's duties:

- Prior to property reform, he is in charge of administering team residents in using leased land and other natural resources and public property; make land leasing

- proposal; coordinate team residents to develop various forms of production, services, and general team economy.
- Handle team public issue and initiate mutual commonweal issue.
- Conduct resident team meeting; publicize guidelines and policies from party and country; convey tasks assigned by the community resident committee; conduct team resident meeting and resident representative meeting.
- Carry out decisions made by community member meeting and community member representative meeting.
- Listen and express opinion and recommendation from team resident.
- Finish other assignments from community resident committee.

23. Resident team sets up a resident team meeting which shall consist of every voter or household representative from this team. Issues involving team resident's major benefits should be deliberated and passed in the resident team meeting and then reported to community village committee for verification.

24. Within the resident team, resident representative, all level of people's representative, and party member together form a team representative meeting which is in charge of studying and deliberating team related issues and assist resident team leader in coordinating work.

25. Prior to public property reform, compensation and award for resident team leader and resident representative should be based on the former method.

26. Finance and major issues within the resident team must be published.

CHAPTER 3: COMMUNITY OFFICER AND RESIDENT

Section 1 Community Officer

27. Community officers are defined as community party main branch committee members or resident committee members. Community officers must be responsible to the residents and accept community party main branch leading and all level government guidance. They must obey community resident administration. They must strive to complete their assigned tasks:

- Thoroughly carry out party direction, guideline, and policy, and be politically consistent with central committee; thoroughly execute decisions from government, community member representative meeting and "dual committees".
- Be practical and realistic; constantly improve political level and work capability; excel at ideological work.
- Perform duties, work hard, and be a role model.
- Obey the law and be incorruptible; stand up to fight negative trend; correctly handle the relationship between country, public and self.
- Thoroughly carry out centralized democracy system; accept feedback and self-feedback; safeguard public unity; voluntarily accept supervision from resident and civilians.

28. Setup community officer study program; voluntarily study articles and reports in different periods on party press; organize group study frequently, no less than once a month.

During the term, resident committee members must attend a training class organized by the district and town at least once.

29. Setup community office meeting system; conduct a “dual committees” member meeting once a month; research, exchanges ideas, inspect, and confirm working progress at a particular phrase. Express opinion on next phrase’s work.

30. Setup a diligent and honest state affairs attending system. All officers must have ideology of serving people with their hearts and take the lead role in performing party member duties and resident duties; be role models in complying with the law and honest and incorruptible in performing their official duties. Don’t use their power for personal gains and take advantage of people.

31. Based on current officers and working requirement on issue administration to setup a system to divide the administrative work among officers. The method of dividing work based on post should be employed to split the work among every office, so everybody has work and every work has someone to take care. The detailed plan will be proposed by community “dual committees” and passed by community member representative meeting. Employment method of community work staff is subject to “dual committees” determination.

32. Carry out yearly object administration system. At the beginning of the year, “dual committees” will establish a yearly working goal for every officer as reference for evaluation.

33. Setup a clear community officer evaluating system. Organize an office evaluation activity every year, through year-end work summary, everybody gives self-evaluation. Have democratic criticism on community member representative evaluation and give excellent, fair, and poor comment based on results. Evaluation result and office salary/compensation and award should be correlated.

34. Prior to public property reform, officer salary/compensation should be based on the former method. After property reform, it should be based on related regulations set by authority.

35. Community officer social security and the settlement for retired officer should be based on related regulations set by authority.

Section 2 Resident

36. All residents with household registration in this community enjoy the following rights:

- According to regulations from the “Constitution rights”, residents enjoy all the rights citizen entitled to.
- Participate in community issue administration activity, make suggestion and criticism, and supervise community officer and community administration issue.
- All 18+ residents have election right and the right to be elected, except whose political rights have been taken away, and the right to attend community member meeting deliberating and deciding on community major issues.

- Have the right to enjoy in all public and welfare project (Dividend from former public property can only be shared by former villagers).
37. The following obligations shall be performed by every resident in his community.
- Obey country laws, regulation and policies; obey “Community Self-governance Principle” and “Community Administration Agreement” and carry out decisions from community member representative meeting and resident committee.
 - Finish tasks assigned by community resident committee on time.
 - Help each other, respect elders, protect children, safeguard public interest, and fight conduct which is harmful to the public and resident interest.
 - Voluntarily change custom, and create activities promoting civilized community, civilized home, and civilized resident.

CHAPTER 4: DEMOCRATIC ADMINISTRATION OF COMMUNITY ISSUE

Section 1 Community Administration Agreement

38. “Community Administration Agreement” is aimed to promote mutual deliberation, mutual discussion, mutual establishment among community members, so every resident must obey and carry out.
39. “Community Administration Agreement” should bear legality. Provisions in community administration agreement should not be in contrast with country laws and regulations and party policies. Contents should be positive in promoting the building “dual civilizations”.
40. “Community Administration Agreement” must be flexible. It must be practical in the community. Single system or administrative method aiming at a specific issue should bear flexibility and feasibility and be understandable to community residents. As circumstances change and develop, modification, supplement and perfection must be timely.
41. “Community Administration Agreement” must reflect democracy. “Community Administration Agreement” is drafted on community member representative meeting followed by residents’ opinion gathering. This process is repeated a few times, and finally passed on community member representative meeting.
42. “Community Administration Agreement” should bear authority. Insist on the principle of following the laws, executing the laws and punishing violators. Award and penalty must be distinctive to ensure execution.
43. Community resident committee executes the “Community Administration Agreement” and periodically reports the executing progress to community member representative meeting and is subject to supervisions from community member representative meeting. “Community Administration Agreement” should be sent to district people’s civil office and town people’s government for record keeping.

Section 2 Community issues and finance disclosure system

44. In order to increase transparency of community issues administrative work and make it more convenient to gather resident opinion and suggestions, community issue billboard and resident opinion box should be setup.
45. Community issues billboard contents should include this statute's related issues on execution, decision and determination from community member representative meeting, community financial income/expense, use and distribution of land compensation, former village owned industry, project bids, leasing contract, family planning guideline, housing base distribution, building permit, government aids use and other resident concerning issues.
46. Resident opinion box is used to gather residents' written opinion and suggestions on community issue task and community officers. When stating issues, residents have the freedom to put or not to put their signatures. Resident opinion box is managed by a designated person from the community member representative meeting, and is open on a regular basis or at random. Received resident written opinions should be read on "dual committees", when it becomes necessary, they can be read on community member representative meeting. Community "dual committees" must pay attentions to residents' opinions and suggestions. They must thoroughly research and handle the issues. Details should be reported on community member representative meeting, when it becomes necessary, they should be posted on community issue billboard.

Section 3 Civil Service Administration

47. When community resident committee is handling community self-governance issues, it should accept guidance, support and assistance from district and town governments to ensure the execution of country law, regulations and policies in this community. It shall accept administrative work assignment from government and ensure assignment completion.
48. Community resident committee accepts work assigned by the government using a method of signing contract with town government. Community resident committee must carry out the duties and responsibilities based on the purpose, request and coordinating method on the agreement.
All civil administration work assigned to the community committee can be sent to resident team or related organization via signing of letter of responsibility. It can also sign completion assignment contract with residents, the exact method will be determined by "dual committees".
49. "Dual committees" make proposal on the use and distribution on government aids and funds. When it becomes necessary, community member representative meeting should discuss and decide on it. Any use of aids need to be published on billboard and ready to accept supervision from residents.
50. Community resident, economic organization and social group accept country assignment according to the law while district, town people's government or related agency entrust resident committee to supervise the completion. While completing country assignment, community resident committee can use legal, economical, or administrative method. Resident and all organization must obey the administration from community resident committee to finish all assigned given by the committee resident committee.

51. Agency, group, army, private industry, “tri-party owned industry” located in the community need to send representative to attend the community member meeting, to participate in community public issue, and to obey “Community Self-governance Principle” and “Community Administration Agreement”..
52. Community resident can establish social group, but they must obtain approvals from “dual committees” in advance. Groups like family planning association and elder association must comply with the guidance from community party main branch and administration from community resident committee in order to start any activities within the defined territory. Outside social groups conducting activities inside the community must report to the community resident committee and obey the administration and supervision from community resident committee. Activities which are harmful to the building of dual civilizations like superstition and forming small inner group are prohibited.

CHAPTER 5: SUPPLEMENTARY ARTICLES

53. This statute is enforced by community resident committee under the supervision of community member representative meeting. The execution progress of this statute is summarized by community resident committee and reported to community member representative meeting every six months.
54. Community “dual committees” can make single working detail based on related regulations from this statute but they must be in compliance with the statute provisions.
55. If this statute is in conflict of country law, regulations and policies, regulations from the country shall prevail. If this statute is in conflict of former system regulations in this community, this statute shall prevail.
56. District civil administration office, town people’s representative chair group and town people’s government have the right to inspect community resident committee’s execution of this statute and “Community Administration Agreement”. When community resident committee violates this statute and regulations from “Community Administration Agreement”, district and town people’s government have the rights to order change within a time frame.
57. This statute shall become effective on _____. Modification must be passed on community member representative meeting.
58. This statute shall be interpreted by Houpu community resident committee.

APPENDIX XIV:
MEETING AGENDA

The agenda of the 1st Houpu Community Member Representatives Meeting:

1. On behalf of the Residents' Committee, Director Yup Jianli states his goals as director for the next three years and a working plan in 2003.
2. Director, Yup Jianli, announces division of work among resident committee members.
3. Committee member Li Chijian gives explanations on modifying Houpu Community Self-governance Statue and Discussion Draft.
4. Deputy Director, Lu Meiqin, presents the community resident committee major project expenditure report for 2003.
5. Team representatives give speeches and inquiries.
6. Resident committee members answer inquiries from representatives.
7. Vote.
8. Pass convention decision.

Houpu Community Resident Committee
May 18, 2003

APPENDIX XV:
DECISIONS FROM MEETING IN HOUPU COMMUNITY

**Decisions from the 1st member representatives meeting in Houpu community
(Passed on May 20, 2003)**

Houpu Community, Heshan Town held its 1st member representative meeting on May 20, 2003. Yup Jianli, on behalf of the resident committee, stated his goals serving as committee director for the next three years and presented the 2003 work proposal. The report declared that after village relocation, it will change its work based on the work in the next 3 years to progressively realize that the “three changes”, “up three levels”, and “one shot” are correct. The report stressed the general thought and precisely positioned the working plan for the next three years. It also pointed out the working plan for 2003 is very practical, feasible and objective.

The meeting concludes the “Villager Self-governance Statue” and “Villager Agreement”, which are passed in the 3rd Houpu villager representative 4th meeting in 1995, are the laws and statues for Houpu village’s self-governance. It has become a part of our villagers’ behavior and moral standard. In order to further perfect and standardize the community self-governance system, push the construction of socialistic democracy and socialistic legal system, and promote the development of the two civilization constructions, it is necessary to constitute new “Houpu Self-governance Statues: and “Community Administration Entente“. Some contents in the previous “Houpu Self-governance Statues: and “Community Administration Agreement” can be kept for a period of time while those contents which are no longer suitable can be removed. This meeting believes that the new “Statue” and “Agreement” are entitled to further deliberation. It should be redrafted after gathering resident opinions and suggestions and presented to the next meeting for deliberation and approval. Its implementation should be carried out under the supervision of community member representative meeting and carry out by the community resident committee.

The proposed expenditure on the two major projects in 2003 raised in the meeting is necessary and timely. After a full estimation and preparation regarding the sources of capital, the proposal is feasible. It is believed that the completion of these two items will have positive effects on committee’s collective property increase, community landscape change, and the resident living environment.

The meeting called on all residents to carry out the “Three represents” in a full scale under the guidance of the Party’s 16th Party Congress spirit and Deng Xiaoping Theory. Also, under the guidance of the Party Committee and higher-level governments and led by the community party main branch and residents committee, residents should march forward with the world pace. They should innovate and work hard to achieve community economic development and socialistic project prosperity.

APPENDIX XVI:
CLARIFICATIONS ON HOUPU COMMUNITY AMENDMENTS

**Clarifications on amending “Houpu Community Self-governance Statutes” and
“Community Administration Agreement” (Deliberation version)**

Dear Representative,

Entrusted by the community resident committee, I’m here to explain the amendment on “Houpu Community Self-governance Statutes” and “Community Administration Agreement”.

1. Background: After the village committee turned into a resident committee, in order to adopt the need of community construction, administrative and servicing project, and standardizing community self-governance, it is necessary to constitute new statutes and management systems. The new statutes must be suitable for the new requirements of community construction and based on community facts, it should also take the job continuity during the interim process into consideration. After initial research, the resident committee came up with a questionnaire for the new statute and submitted it for representative discussion. The next step is to perfect it by widely gathering resident opinions and suggestions and then submitting it to the next meeting for discussion. Prior to the new statute implementation, the former “Villager Self-governance Statutes” and “Villager Regulation and Agreements” shall continue to be enforced.
2. Major modifications and supplemental items:
 - (1) Former “Villager Self-governance Statutes” and “Villager Regulation and Agreements” are enforced to all villagers while the new statutes are for all villagers in the village and community divisions.
 - (2) Article 4 and Article 7 in Section 1, Chapter 2 is about the formation of community meeting and community member representatives meeting. New community division representative is to be elected by each division.

APPENDIX XVII:
FIRST MEMBER REPRESENTATIVE MEETING IN HOUPU COMMUNITY

Move at the world pace, create new prospect for Houpu community
At the First Member representative meeting in Houpu community
(May 20, 2003)
YUP Jianli

Dear representatives,

As the construction pace of Xiamen harbor style city advances, under the leadership of city, district and town governments, our village smoothly completes the end-of-term village election and creates the 1st member representative meeting in Houpu community, and elected community deliberation supervisory committee and community resident committee on May 8. On behalf of the Houpu community 1st term resident committee, I now state my goals for the next three years during my commission and present the 2003 work agenda. I ask the attending comrades to review and to comment.

Representatives of our village, under the Sixteenth People's Congress spirit, the "Three Represents" ideology, and the courage of achieving comfortable living standard, have made a giant step forward toward village-urbanization. Houpu Village has entered a new era, villagers are no longer dependent on their land for living, and farmers have become residents. This is a big transition, and the next three years will present a new task and challenge. On the other hand, the city committee and district government will expedite their decision on constructing a harbor style city. The work deployment of the district committee, district government and Heshan town government provides strong energy in altering Houpu community's landscape. The housebreaking in Lianban, connecting construction of Xieyue Road middle section, Hexiangdian and Liucuo followed by the transformation of the old village in Puyuanshe and the developing projects in Houpu and Xuelingshan Park inject new vitality and energy into the development of community economy and social project. Therefore, the new resident committee must grasp this opportunity to remove obstacles and solve problems while going forward.

Facing these new opportunities and challenges, we need to concentrate on economic development to continuously expand the collective economy and increase capital for the upcoming property reorganization under the leadership of all levels of government and party main branch. This term's economic development aims to achieve three increments; total social economic value grows every year and reaches 59.9 billion RMB in 2004; village financial income grows every year and reaches 9.01 millions RMB; income per capita grows every year and reaches 9,800 RMB. Progressively realize "three transformations", three levels up, and "straight to the point". Village turns into urban community; farmers turn into residents; ideology changes; village committee administration turns into community service administration; construction of city community ups to a new level; construction of ideological civilization raises to a new

level; administration system reaches a new level; collective property system strive to be straight to the point.

Therefore, resident committee's main responsibilities for the next three years are in the following aspects:

I. Economic task

Resident committee must implement economic development and reorganize property system at the same time to ensure the public and former villager personal benefits remained unaffected. After village committee reorganization, the enormous public property owned by the village committee can not be spun off from the resident committee overnight. Before city government presents its comments on village committee reorganization, related policy remains unclear, and public property has not finished reform, resident committee should continue use the former village committee management mold for a period of time, continue to attract foreign capital, nurture new economic growth, and develop public economy based on the village committee's two small industrial parks and Village Economic Development Company. The general ideology is:

- (1) Rely on the two industrial parks and use the ownership of the workshop as an advantage to attract business. Improve the park property management and turn management into a service to attract more business, stabilizing income from workshop renting.
- (2) While assisting city and district on major construction and old village renovation, we should take advantage of our geographical location to explore business opportunities and to nurture new economic growth, e.g. adding new construction projects on the district and putting integrate building on Xianyue Road to expand public property. Encourage residents going into commerce, finding employment, and starting their businesses.
- (3) Pay attention to expense reduction while focusing on economic income. It is proven that expense reduction is important in the economy. Also it is one of the methods to increase business profits, we should pay close attention to this.

II. Progressively realize changes in administration standards, ideology, and village image.

The change, from village committee to resident committee, is not merely a name change. The task in the future is challenging, we need to focus on three changes:

- (1) The systematic management mold change.
Start public property cleaning, put shareholding management system in trial, and try to reform system once and for all. Maintaining economic growth and conducting property reorganization at the same time is a big issue and an important task faced by the resident committee. It's also the issue concerned by most villagers. The purpose of property reorganization is to protect village interest, even it respects villagers' intension, and it is still subject to opinion and policy from the

government. This will be a sizeable, difficult, and complicated task but it must be done right. We are going to form a special work team to coordinate with property assessment while conducting investigations and gathering public opinions. Prepare 1 to 2 proposals from many proposals and then submit them to the convention for deliberation and approval. The former villager team property system reorganization can be carried in the same mold as the village committee.

(2) The ideological change.

The former village committee is a grassroots organization in the village Self-governance and owns a certain amount of public property. It is a self-sufficient entity that is responsible for production, management, service and education for the whole village. Community resident committee is the most grassroots organization in a city. It is not an economic entity, so its main responsibility is not the economy. Resident committee assists the government in administrating and serving residents.

Houpu community resident committee expands its administration of 3,900 villagers to 4,800, covering 5 divisions in its district. Therefore, the administration mode of the resident committee needs to be changed in order to meet the new demands, e.g. “Village Self-governance Statutes” and “Village Regulations Agreement” changing to “Resident Self-governance Statutes” and “Resident Convention”, Medicare and village social security merging into urban community Medicare and social security, etc.

(3) Make use of official duties from community member representative meeting and deliberation and supervision committee, begin with the amendments “Village Self-governance Statutes” and “Village Regulations Agreement”, and constitute “Community Resident Self-governance Statutes” and “Resident Convention” as quickly as possible.

The former “Village Self-governance Statutes” and 13 other village agreements were constituted according to “Village Committee Organic Law” and the current legal regulations and policies on Nov 21, 1995. It has been in effect since its passing on the 4th meeting in the 3rd villager representatives. The results indicate that “Village Self-governance Statutes” and “Village Regulations and Agreements” provide good self-governing standards to Houpu village, and they have become part of the behavior and virtue standard for all villagers.

As a village committee turning into community committee, village turning into community, and villagers turning into residents, people’s ideology needs to be changed, and behavior standards and administration ideologies need to be changed as well. Therefore, some contents in the former “Village Self-governance Statutes” and “Village Regulations and Agreements” can be continued using for a period of time while some other contents are longer appropriate in the “Resident Self-governance Statutes” and “Resident Convention”. We ask this convention to pass a decision of amending the statutes so the amendment can be stated. Today we are

seeking opinions, once we have the draft, so we can submit it to the next representative meeting for official approval.

III. Master the duty change in community service and the following tasks:

(1) Community Safety

Due to the housebreaking on Lianban and its nearby construction projects, a large number of non-local people have come into the district. While bringing business opportunities, community prosperity, and economic development, they also present a challenge to social stability. Facing a situation like this, we must understand that stability should be on top of everything, advancement and development can only be achieved under stability. Therefore, we need to increase the scale of administration, strengthen the professional public safety force, and coordinate with the local police station to ensure community safety. We need to implement legal education, raise resident law-abiding consciousness, promote law-abiding behavior and criticize behavior which is harmful to the society.

(2) Major projects

Coordination with the city, district major project construction is necessary in compliance with building a harbor style city, it is also necessary in caring for village interest and job placement. The tasks in this term are the old village renovations and requisitions. To ensure the “two demands” are met, resident committee has or will set up a special team.

(3) The village landscape and sanitary.

With the support from all levels of relative divisions, the previous village committee completes the electricity networking and tap water renovation for the whole village, which creates beneficial conditions for village-urbanization. Due to the housebreaking and renovation of aged houses, the area of “village inside city” has been progressively shrinking. However, it will take a while to beautify the village landscape, resolve the village sanitary problem, and implement urban administration management mechanisms after village renovation. In view of road congestion, sewer clog up, and pollution in Houpu and Xuelin community, resident committee will shortly coordinate with resident teams to manage and to improve the condition, striving to bring the sanitation management into an urban management mechanism by the end of this term.

(4) Social security and family planning.

On the basis of continuous strengthening of Medicare, and village social security, we shall gradually transit towards urban resident Medicare and social security. Apparently, it needs to be carried out simultaneously with related governmental policies. Family planning should remain unchanged for a period of time, through enforcement, we can reach the predetermined goals.

(5) Education.

We must continue to care, to support and to strengthen the nine year compulsory education. We shall continue Houpu community's spiritual civilization building by managing one "center" and building "two schools". Managing one "center" is to perfect cultural center management by establishing it as a multi-function cultural, educational, and the entertainment center providing community services to the resident representative committee, elderly association, labor union, youngsters, militia and women. We need to further perfect the management system in Houpu center kindergarden. In response to the need from village system changes, kinder garden should adopt mode changes within the year to keep up with the social schooling direction. With the support from relative divisions, we will construct the Houpu Non-local Children School this year to resolve the difficult enrolling and poor education quality for non-local children. This will improve the situation where non-local residents worry about job security and local resident worry about public safety. Also, it will strengthen and expand public property and villager's house rental income.

6. Community

- (1) Strengthen the association among district divisions. After village to community change, the territory of community administration expands: Population under administration has grown from 3,900 to 4,800. The resident committee should gradually provide services to the newly added divisions and residents.
- (2) Strengthen resident committee officer's serving consciousness, change their working style, increase efficiency, disclose resident committee issues, and voluntary accept supervision from the public.

IV. The important task in 2003.

2003 is the first year in implementing the 16th People's Congress spirit and achieving a comfortable living standard society, it is also the busiest year in handling all tasks during this term. Building a concrete base is the most essential, therefore, the first year is the most critical in this term. Based on the 5 goals in Heshan town, we present the following important tasks:

- (1) The anticipated major economic goals in 2003: Gross social economic product is 54.5 billion RMB; gross resident income is 8.5 million RMB; income per resident is 9,500 RMB (former village population). Realize the growth rate of 10%, 6.25%, 3.15% respectively.
- (2) In the prior year, agreed foreign capital is 2 million USD but invested capital is only 1.5 million USD. Therefore, we must do a better job in attracting foreign investment. We will expand our foreign capital channel and prevent any workshop vacancies in our 2 industrial parks.
- (3) Continue to excel at park property management, to increase service quality, to resolve business/factory problems, to offer business with high-quality investment and production environment, and to stabilize rental incomes.
- (4) Renovate the former team headquarter into Houpu Non-local Children School to resolve non-local children school problem and to increase public property.

- (5) Finish the relocation and land requisition of the former village committee integrated building to build a foundation for public property increment.
- (6) Take advantage of the old village renovation, major construction project, and location advantage to create business opportunities and additional income for the community and its residents.
- (7) An estimated 800,000 RMB will be invested in village landscaping and inter-village road construction.

Family planning

- (1) Finish the four family planning goals with 100% precision. Birth rate, statistic accuracy, comprehensive birth control rate, village women with 2 daughters or single child birth control rate all reach 100%.
- (2) Increase family planning advertising, strengthen family planning system, perfect family planning service, and provide better care to newborns.
- (3) Strengthen family planning on moving population, establish and perfect rental household administration system, and achieve 100% precision on checking rate, reporting rate, and double verification rate.
- (4) Ensure the reach of family planning goals.

Integrated administration

- (2) Strengthen the leading of general administration, implement every general administration measure, and include general administration in community development, overall economic building proposal, and annual planning. Maintain a healthy organization and an outstanding crime prevention team to ensure economic growth.
- (3) Continuously strengthen public safety and crime prevention, create a good social order, fight against serious violent crime and criminal activities, and neaten community public security to ensure safety.
- (4) Strengthen legal publicizing, investigate and resolve conflicts and disputes, and maintain community political stability.
- (5) Increase safe production publicizing, implement safe production measures, and prevent accident from happening.

Environment:

- (1) Make anti-SARS tasks the priority and strictly implement all deployment and measures against SARS. Leaders of resident committee and teams are in charge of deployment while lower ranking leaders are in charge of setting up specialized team and emergency team. We demand all industries, all divisions, and all residents maintain close association to fight against SARS.
- (2) Now is a critical time to integrate environmental sanitation management and anti-SARS task. We need to better implement sanitary management. Professional team must assure execution and encourage all residents to maintain good personal sanitation and to fight against SARS to ensure resident health.
- (3) All teams should immediately take actions against inter-village roads, pollution and drainage while at the same time asking residents to clean up after construction. This assignment shall be finished by the end of July. Each resident team leader is in

charge of this, he must assure success in the first attempt.

Social welfares

Continue the development of social welfares and achieve success in social preferred care, Medicare, and village social security. Gradually implement community service in district divisions.

Dear representatives, there are many tasks waiting for the new resident committee. Even these tasks are difficult, but with the correct guidance from different level of Party committee and government and support from all residents, we will try our very best and won't fail on you. Let us strive for Houpu community's development and prosperity under the leading of the Sixteenth People's Congress spirit and the "Three Represents"!

APPENDIX XVIII:
MEETING NOTIFICATION NOTICE

Meeting Notification

Representative _____:

This is to inform you that Houpu Community 1st Term Community Member Representative Meeting will be held in the meeting room of the Houpu Residents Committee Cultural Center, 3rd floor at 8:30 AM on May 20, 2003, please be there on time.

Houpu Community Resident Committee
May 18, 2003

APPENDIX XIX:
REPORT ON HOUPU COMMUNITY RESIDENTS COMMITTEE

**Report on Houpu community residents committee establishing
Subordinate organizations & division of work among members**

Houpu Community 1st Term 1st Community Member Representative Meeting
(May 20, 2003)
YE Jianli

Dear representatives:

In accordance with the regulations (tryout) from Fujian Province Urban Community Self-governance Organization Election and in consideration of our community, Houpu community first term resident committee decides to establish subordinate organizations upon thorough deliberation.

They are as follow:

I Residents committee establishes the following organizations:

1. People Mediation Committee
2. Public safety Committee
3. Culture, Education & Health Committee
4. Family Planning Committee
5. Social Welfare Committee
6. Economic management Committee
7. Offices

II Resident committee members and responsibilities:

1. Director: YE Jianli, responsible for presiding resident committee.
2. Deputy Director: LU Meiqin, in charge of family planning.
3. Deputy Director: CHEN Binggen, economic management, in charge of people mediation, inquiry, land management, senior employment, and town/village construction planning coordination.
4. Committeeman: LI Zhijian, in charge of culture, education and health, youth, publicizing, spiritual civilization building, and Medicare.
5. Committeeman: CHEN Yongdian, in charge of social welfare, logistics, emigrant affairs, Taiwan, religion, and funeral reform.
6. Committeeman: CHEN Ziquan, in charge of public safety and production safety.

III Resident team leaders:

Houpu 1st resident team leader: LI Jianhui
Houpu 2nd resident team leader: HUANG Tianci
Houpu 3rd resident team leader: HONG Bingliang
Houpu 4th resident team leader: team: LI Qinghe

Xiangdian 1st resident team leader: HUANG Jianrong

Xiangdian 2nd resident team leader: HUANG Jinrong

Xiangdian 3rd resident team leader: LI Enji

Xiangdian 4th resident team leader: LIU Zhongqi

Puyuan resident team leader: CHEN Qingquan

Liucuo resident team leader: LIU Yongji

District division:

End of report.



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