

## General Principles for Organizing the Regional People's Government Committees

Issuing Body: Government Administration Council of the Central People's Government

Date: December 16, 1949

The Military and Administrative Committees of large administrative regions shall apply these organizational principles. Approved at the eleventh meeting of the Government Administration Council.

### 1. Organizational Structure and Approval Process

Each regional People's Government Committee must draft its organizational regulations based on these general principles and local conditions. These drafts are to be sent to the Government Administration Council for approval. After a trial period, they will be submitted to the Central People's Government Committee for final approval.

During the initial phase of liberation, military control committees were established to enforce revolutionary order. Their functions and organizational forms are governed by these principles.

### 2. Appointment of Committees and Transition to Elected Bodies

The Government Administration Council nominates members of each Regional Military and Administrative Committee for appointment by the Central People's Government. When conditions permit, regional representative assemblies should be convened to act in place of people's congresses and to form regional People's Government Committees. Once military actions have ended, land reform is thoroughly implemented, and people are well-organized, regions should conduct general elections to establish officially elected People's Government Committees. The Military and Administrative Committees will be dissolved once these committees are formed.

### 3. Authority and Function

Regional People's Government Committees serve as the highest level of local government within their respective regions, overseeing the subordinate provincial (city) governments. They act as representatives of the Government Administration Council in leading local government work.

### 4. Powers of the Regional Committees

Regional People's Government Committees are responsible for:

1. Transmitting resolutions and orders from the Government Administration Council to subordinate provinces and cities, issuing their own resolutions and orders within their authority, and overseeing their implementation.
2. Drafting provisional laws and regulations related to local governance for approval or filing with the Government Administration Council.
3. Nominating personnel for various key positions for appointment, approval, or further nomination by the Government Administration Council or the Central People's Government Committee.
4. Appointing or approving the appointment of significant administrative personnel within the region and its subordinate provinces (cities) and counties (cities).

5. Preparing regional budgets within the framework of the national budget, submitting them for central approval, and reviewing the budgets and final accounts of subordinate provinces and cities for central approval.
6. Coordinating and guiding the relationships and activities of subordinate committees, departments, and other bodies.
7. Leading the work of subordinate provincial, city, and county local governments.

## 5. Reporting and Coordination

The relationship between higher and lower levels of government is outlined as follows:

1. Regional committees must report important work within their jurisdiction to the Government Administration Council and seek approval for work with national implications.
2. The Central People's Government Committee and Government Administration Council issue nationwide directives through regional committees. Provincial and city requests are also forwarded through regional committees.
3. Direct communication between the central and provincial/city governments on specific issues must be copied to the regional committees.
4. Central committees, departments, and other bodies can communicate directly with regional committees or their subordinate bodies on policy, guidelines, and technical matters. However, general communications involving multiple aspects must be copied to the regional committees.

## 6. Composition and Leadership

Regional People's Government Committees consist of a chairman, vice-chairmen, and members. The chairman leads the committee's work, and vice-chairmen assist.

## 7. Departmental Structure

Based on work needs, the following departments should be established:

1. Political and Legal Affairs: Departments of Civil Affairs, Public Security, and Justice. Areas with significant minority affairs may establish Minority Affairs Committees.
2. Finance and Economics: A Finance and Economics Committee and departments of Finance, Industry, Trade, Transport, Agriculture, Forestry, Water Conservation, Cooperative Enterprises, and Labor. Central enterprises such as telecommunications, railways, aviation, banks, customs, etc., are directly led by the central government but guided by regional governments.
3. Cultural and Educational Affairs: A Cultural and Educational Committee and departments of Culture, Health, and Information Publishing. Central institutions like schools, hospitals, libraries, and national cultural enterprises are directly led by the central government but guided by regional governments.
4. Oversight: Establish a People's Supervision Committee.

## 8. Military Institutions

Military institutions in each region are established by order of the People's Revolutionary Military Committee and are led by the People's Revolutionary Committee and guided by the regional People's Government Committee.

## 9. Judicial Institutions

The Supreme People's Court may establish branches in each region, and the Supreme People's Procuratorate may establish branch offices.

## 10. Secretariat and Office Administration

Each regional committee has a Secretary-General and Deputy Secretaries-General appointed by the chairman, who manages daily affairs. An office responsible for day-to-day operations is established under the Secretary-General, with a possible advisory office.

## 11. Internal Organization

Each department under the regional committee is headed by a director, with deputies as necessary. Below the departments, sections or divisions are established with heads and deputies, including various staff members.

## 12. Meetings

The full committee meets quarterly, convened by the chairman, with a majority attendance required for decisions. An administrative meeting is held weekly with the chairman, vice-chairmen, the Secretary-General, and department heads.

## 13. Amendments

Internal organizational adjustments can be made by the full committee meetings.

## 14. Implementation and Amendments

These principles are effective upon approval by the Government Administration Council and can be amended by the same process.