



Chapter 6

Compilation of Research Results of “Build a Higher-level Peaceful China and a Higher-quality Law-based China”

- (1) Yang Dong: Escorting Digital Finance with a Safe and Robust Governance System
- (2) Du Huanfang: Focusing on “Six Advances” to Improve the Practice-oriented Legal Education and Training Mechanism
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(1) Escorting Digital Finance with a Safe and Robust Governance System



Yang Dong, Dean and Professor at the Law School, Renmin University of China

The rapid iteration and innovation of digital finance have put forward higher requirements for the security and robustness of the financial governance system. The security of the digital financial governance system emphasizes the need to prevent technical risks and operational risks in the development process of digital finance, and to ensure data and network security. Digital finance has a strong dependence on digital technology, which means that the underlying technical risks and financial risks in the field of digital finance may be superimposed and amplified. Therefore, it is necessary to especially ensure the robustness of the

digital finance system and guard the bottom line of no systemic financial risks.

For the potential risk of digital finance and the regulatory challenges coming along with it, it is necessary that, upon traditional financial supervision, dimensions of science and technology be implemented to form a “technology + law” double supervision and management system. The technology-driven governance model matching the digital technology development should be used to enhance the level of financial regulation digitization in response to the particularity of the mixture of digital financial technology and financial risks.

Source:

Yang Dong: Escorting Digital Finance with a Safe and Robust Governance System, *Rule of Law Daily*, December 18, 2024, 5th edition.

(2) Focusing on “Six Advances” to Improve the Practice-oriented Legal Education and Training Mechanism



Du Huanfang, Secretary of the Party Committee and Professor at the Law School, Renmin University of China



Yuan Gang, Vice Dean and Professor at the Law School, China University of Political Science and Law

Since the 18th National Congress of the Communist Party of China, the Party Central Committee with Comrade Xi Jinping at its core has attached great importance to the cultivation of legal talents and deeply recognized the significant role of legal talents in promoting the construction of a law-based country and realizing the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation. The “Decision of the CPC Central Committee on Further Comprehensively Deepening Reform and Promoting the Chinese path to Modernization” adopted at the Third Plenary Session of the 20th CPC Central Committee proposes to “improve the practice-oriented education and training mechanism of law

colleges and universities”, which provides basic and significant guidance for further promoting the reform of legal education. Improving the practice-oriented training mechanism of legal education reflects the characteristics of the legal discipline and the rules of legal education and represents an essential part of implementing Xi Jinping's thought on the rule of law. The legal profession should start from the “Six Advances” to improve the practice-oriented legal education and training mechanism, constantly cultivate high-quality legal talents, and provide strong support for the legal talents to promote the Chinese path to modernization.

Source:

Du Huanfang and Yuan Gang: Focusing on “Six Advances” to Improve the Practice-oriented Legal Education and Training Mechanism, Rule of Law Daily, January 8, 2025, 9th edition.

(3) Consolidating the Legal Foundation for Protecting Clear Waters and Green Mountains



Zhu Xiao, Professor at the Law School, Renmin University of China

Since the beginning of the new era, China's ecological environment law and system construction has entered a period with the largest legislative efforts, the most intensive system introduction, and the strictest supervision and law enforcement scale, which provides institutional support for achieving the historic, transformative, and overarching progress in ecological and environmental protection.

China adheres to promoting ecological civilization construction within the framework of the rule of law and has formed a “1+N+4” legal system for ecological and environmental protection. Among them, “1” refers to the basic and comprehensive environmental protection law; “N” refers to

special laws in the field of ecological and environmental protection; “4” refers to legislation on ecological and environmental protection in a specific geography, region, or river basin. Through long-term efforts, China has formed a legal system for ecological and environmental protection covering over 30 laws, over 100 administrative regulations, and over 1,000 local regulations, and the legislative achievements have attracted worldwide attention.

China's legal system on ecological and environmental protection covers a wide range of areas and has distinctive features. It not only covers traditional areas such as pollution prevention and control, ecological protection and energy utilization, which are common to

Source:

Zhu Xiao: Consolidating the Legal Foundation for Protecting Clear waters and Green Mountains, People's Daily, February 5, 2025, 15th edition.

general environmental laws, but also pioneered the systematic protection and management of various ecological and environmental elements at the regional and river basin scales, such as the Yangtze River Protection Law, the Yellow River Protection Law and the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau Ecological Protection Law.

Laws alone are not enough. In order to effectively improve the level of environmental law enforcement, China has been exploring the reform of the ecological environment administrative law enforcement system at both vertical and horizontal levels. For example, China has promoted the establishment of a comprehensive law enforcement team for ecological and environmental protection, carried out vertical management reform of ecological and environmental monitoring, supervision and law enforcement at the provincial level, solved problems such as lack of independence,

multiple law enforcement and repeated law enforcement, and constantly improved the efficiency of ecological and environmental supervision and law enforcement, and promoted the implementation of laws.

At present, the compilation of the ecological environment code is being carried out in a steady and orderly manner, which is expected to systematically integrate the current legal system of ecological and environmental protection in a codified way. Strengthening the foundation of the rule of law to protect clear waters and green mountains and providing a sharp sword that the law must be followed, law enforcement must be strictly enforced, and violations of the law must be punished, will provide a more solid institutional guarantee for comprehensively advancing the building of a beautiful China and accelerating the modernization of harmonious coexistence between human and nature.

Source:

Zhu Xiao: Consolidating the Legal Foundation for Protecting Clear waters and Green Mountains, *People's Daily*, February 5, 2025, 15th edition.

(4) other scholars

On Predictive Justice



Wang Lusheng, Professor at the School of Law, Southeast University

Predictive justice represents a methodological shift towards algorithmic risk prediction and prevention based on systems theory and operations research, adhering to a data-centric empirical epistemology. Driven in response to public security governance imperatives, top-level national initiatives, and innovations in legal and technological fields, China's predictive justice has developed rapidly. While this has transformed the operational logic of criminal justice by integrating social governance, organizational functions, and rational decision-making, it has also led to inherent conflicts with the values of criminal justice.

To align with principled legislation and sound governance, a holistic approach to legality encompassing “regulation–cognition–norm” frameworks is imperative to ensure predictive justice's compliant execution and stringent application premised on the principle of proportionality. A judicial value-sensitive algorithmic and data governance model is advocated to resolve the transparency–accuracy paradox. Under the framework of normative legitimacy centered on the balanced distribution of digital capital, it is necessary to safeguard judicial autonomy through measured facilitation and fortify litigant engagement via relational ethics.

Source:

Wang Lusheng, On Predictive Justice, *Social Sciences in China*, No. 6, 2024.

The Realization of Socially Integrated Interests in Government Governance under the Rule of Law



Feng Hui, Professor at the School of Law, University of International Business and Economics

Socially integrated interests represent the common interests of all members of society. The primary goal of Chinese government governance is to achieve these integrated interests, with the rule of law serving as the guarantee for this process. The organizational, functional, and normative systems of government governance shape the foundation of subjects, behaviors, and rules, and realize socially integrated interests. Under the leadership of the Communist Party of China, equal emphasis should be placed on both formal and substantive rule of law construction. The principles of maximizing, balancing, and coordinating socially integrated interests, along with substantive fairness,

should guide the formation of effective incentives, timely corrections, and scientific accountability in government governance. The organizational foundation of governance should be improved, with a focus on governance decentralization, governance competition, and public-private integration. The specific functions of government governance should also be enhanced, focusing on interest balancing, precision governance, and public goods provision. Additionally, the rationality review and post-evaluation of government governance decisions should be deepened. Finally, the public and private implementation mechanisms of government governance should be refined.

Source:

Feng Hui, The Realization of Socially Integrated Interests in Government Governance under the Rule of Law, *Social Sciences in China*, No. 8, 2024.

Expanding the Legal Governance Path of Artificial Intelligence



Zhang Linghan, Professor at the Institute of Data Law,
China University of Political Science and Law

The legal governance of artificial intelligence is currently in the rule-forming stage. A contradiction exists between the simplification of risk-based governance approaches and the increasing complexification of AI governance demands. Despite efforts at localization within China's existing legislative practices, these refinements have yet to overcome inherent limitations. As China's AI governance advances into a stage of systemic integration, the focus must be on fostering a harmonious interaction between high-quality development and high-level security. Adaptive

governance principles should guide efforts to balance safety and development, address the governance demands arising from the complex, multi-dimensional nature of AI systems, and accommodate the uncertainties and unknowns of technological progress. On this basis, it is necessary to build an adaptive legal governance framework, system, and toolbox tailored to form a legal governance path that conforms to China's domestic institutional environment, technological and industrial foundation, and legal and policy objectives.

Source:

Zhang Linghan, Expanding the Legal Governance Path of Artificial Intelligence, *Social Sciences in China*, No. 1, 2025.

Outline of National Security Jurisprudence in the New Era



Li Xiang, Professor at the School of Criminal Law
and National Security Research Institute,
East China University of Political Science and Law

The national security rule of law accounts for the core of national security modernization. At present, there is an urgent need to embrace the holistic approach to national security as well as Xi Jinping Thought on the Rule of Law, in order to promote the modernization of China's national security system and its capacities, improve the national security rule of law, and serve the updated needs in that process. To achieve this goal, first, we should construct the basic conceptual framework consisting of major national interests, factors endangering national security, the national security system and capabilities, national security duties and obligations, and national security actions,

etc., based on the cornerstone category of national security. Second, we should focus on the national security rule of law and national security legal system, to establish a set of academic sub-disciplines that combine two fundamental national security areas, three general-interest areas, and more than twenty key national security fields. Third, we should focus on applying the doctrinal methodology and interdisciplinary methods as a response to the subject matter of national security law studies. Fourth and last, we should seek an independent path for improving knowledge of China's national security law, its scholarship, and discipline development through comparison.

Source:

Li Xiang, Outline of National Security Jurisprudence in the New Era, *China Legal Science*, No. 3, 2024.

The Rule of Law Principles, Models, and Mechanisms of “Digital Fengqiao”



Yang Li, Distinguished Professor at KoGuan Law School
and Institute of Smart Justice, Shanghai Jiao Tong University

Digitalization has expanded the possibilities for social transformation and has had a profound impact on dispute resolution, both in terms of digital governance of disputes and in terms of challenges brought by digitalization. As a novel form of dispute resolution, the “Digital Fengqiao” goes beyond mere exploitation of digital capabilities; rather, it seeks to transform the elements of dispute resolution into social and legal interrelationships. It aims to digitally reorganize the structure, resources, and rules of dispute resolution. It redefines the connotation, positioning, and function of the rule of law in the context of the “Fengqiao

Model”. In light of these considerations, the integration of behavioral dynamics theory can further explain why the “Digital Fengqiao” can become a driving mechanism to promote the transition of the dispute resolution paradigm from the reliance on “hard intervention” to an approach characterized by “flexible intervention”, and shape a new mode of rule of law. The “Digital Fengqiao” should facilitate the evolution of the rule of law apparatus, establish criteria for the selection among multiple rules, construct a platform system integrated within the rules, and establish rules of trust to stabilize expectations.

Source:

Yang Li, The Rule of Law Principles, Models, and Mechanisms of “Digital Fengqiao”, *China Legal Science*, No. 5, 2024.

Research on the Theory of Social Fairness and Justice
in Xi Jinping Thought on the Rule of Law



Hu Yuhong, Professor at the Institute of Human Rights and Research Center for Xi Jinping's Thought on Rule of Law, East China University of Political Science and Law

The concept of fairness and justice has evolved from the concepts of individual deservingness to social fairness. In Xi Jinping Thought on the Rule of Law, the theory of Social Fairness and Justice is a composite concept of justice that not only integrates the individual and society but also transcends individual deservingness and social fairness. It is the shared justice system for all members of society, which is based on personal striving, economic and social development, and is fundamentally aimed at common prosperity, representing the pursuit of the ultimate value of socialism. The theory of Social Fairness and Justice in Xi Jinping Thought on the Rule of Law surmounts the traditional fairness and

justice, which simply focuses on the distribution of interests and resources. It extends to every corner of social life and embeds it in legal practice. In the construction of the rule of law in China, legislation should aim to promote social fairness and justice, and ensure that members of society have the same qualifications, powers and functions as well as pay attention to the inclined protection of the weak; law enforcement must take fairness and justice as the criterion, and treat all members of society fairly and justly in administrative actions; judicial justice should be the final defense line to safeguard social fairness and justice, and strive to make the people feel fairness and justice in every judicial case.

Source:

Hu Yuhong, Research on the Theory of Social Fairness and Justice in Xi Jinping Thought on the Rule of Law, *China Legal Science*, No. 1, 2024.

On the Concept of Impartial Administration of
Justice in Xi Jinping Thought on the Rule of Law



Tong Jianming, Deputy Procurator-General
of the Supreme People's Procuratorate

The concept of impartial administration of justice in Xi Jinping Thought on the Rule of Law was born in the historical process of overall law-based governance, formed in the great practice of the reform of the judicial system in the new era, and reflected in the historical achievements of impartial administration of justice in the new era. General Secretary Xi Jinping profoundly explains great significance, fundamental guarantee, goal pursuit, basic requirements, realization way, organizational security and other major issues in the impartial

administration of justice, forming the scientific concept of impartial administration of justice, and providing the fundamental guideline for promoting the impartial administration of justice in the new era. The scientific characteristics of the concept of impartial administration of justice in Xi Jinping Thought on the Rule of Law are embodied in upholding “two integrations”, putting the people first, adhering to the Chinese path, adopting a problem-oriented approach, applying systems thinking, and maintaining a global vision.

Source:

Tong Jianming, On the Concept of Impartial Administration of Justice in Xi Jinping Thought on the Rule of Law, *China Legal Science*, No. 2, 2024.

The Basic Theory and Practical Solutions for Litigation-Related Petitions Under China's Judicial Governance



Jing Hanchao, President of the Civil Procedure Law
Research Society of the China Law Society

Judicial governance plays an important role in the national governance system in all countries. And the governance of litigation-related petitions in it is a typical “Chinese problem,” which reflects the comprehensive contradictions about economics, politics, culture, society and the rule of law, and demonstrates the dissonance between the existing litigation system and the society because of the disability of the former to adapt to needs of real litigations. The litigation-related petition in China has several characteristics, such as opposite positions of both parties, the complexity of the procedure, varied circumstances in individual cases, the relative understanding of the finality concept, the insufficiency of existing rules, and so on. The causes of litigation-related petitions are various, which are to be attributed to the people's courts, the parties involved, the legal system, the traditional culture, the economic and social development, and so on. The governance of litigation-related petitions should be based on the Chinese context, insist

on systematic thinking, and rely on the research of litigation-related petitions, while it is important to promote the implementation of in-depth strategies and institutional improvements in related areas. Concretely speaking, the reform of the separation of petitions and litigations, the procedural representation by lawyers, and the system of case closing and transferring should be deepened. It also requires transforming the functional positioning of the basic people's courts into “quasi-judicial” bodies, and while legalizing the petition system, to upgrade the “separation of petitions and litigations” to a higher state, namely the “integration of petitions and litigations”. In conclusion, following the strategic plan for comprehensive law-based governance and modernization of the governance system and capacity, China should continue the theoretical research and practice of judicial governance, and find a new socialist road of governance of the litigation-related petition with China's characteristics.

Source:

Jing Hanchao, The Basic Theory and Practical Solutions for Litigation-Related Petitions Under China's Judicial Governance, *Peking University Law Journal*, No. 6, 2024.

On the Theory of State and Legal Systems in
Xi Jinping Thought on the Rule of Law



Wang Xu, Professor at the Law School,
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Xi Jinping Thought on the Rule of Law revolves around establishing a “new state system that ensures the people as masters of the country”. It connects the three conceptual domains of the “socialist system with Chinese characteristics”, “the socialist rule of law system with Chinese characteristics”, and “the state governance system”. This thought follows the dual logic of political and legal civilization, focusing on both regime construction and state governance. It originally proposes the independent category of “the state system and legal system”. The theoretical connotation of this category is

built upon five relational propositions between the state system and the legal system, supported by three fundamental principles. It constructs an overarching theory around four logical levels, addressing five aspects: the nature of the state, the goals of the state, the form of the state, state organization and governance, and state security. This theory puts forward a series of significant original propositions. Accelerating the construction of the “three major systems” of the state system and the legal system holds significant theoretical and practical importance.

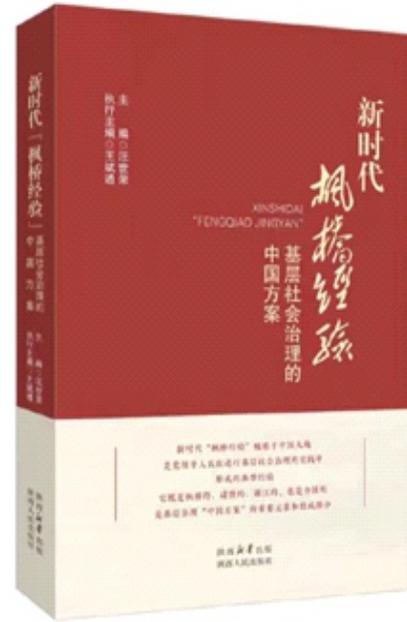
Source:

Wang Xu, On the Theory of State and Legal Systems in Xi Jinping Thought on the Rule of Law, *Law Science*, No. 9, 2024.

*The “Fengqiao Experience” in the New Era:
China's Approach to Grassroots Social Governance*



Wang Shirong, Professor at Northwest University of Political Science and Law



The “Fengqiao Experience” in the new era is an effective social governance model created under the leadership of the Communist Party of China, serving as a banner for grassroots governance. Its core tenets include Party leadership as the fundamental guarantee, people-centered values, the integration of autonomy, rule of law, and virtue, co-construction and shared governance as the basic framework, and peace and harmony as the ultimate goals. This model has fostered social harmony, rural revitalization, and community well-being. In

the process of comprehensively advancing the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation through the Chinese path to modernization, we must adhere to and strengthen the Party's leadership, take the people-centered approach, and take reform and innovation as the driving force. We should keep pace with the times to uphold and develop the “Fengqiao Experience” of the new era, focus on promoting the modernization of the grassroots social governance system and governance capacity, and strive to build a higher-level peaceful and law-based China.

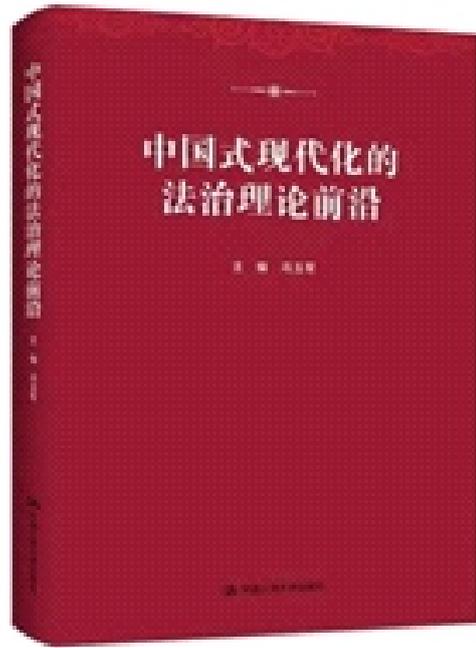
Source:

Wang Shirong (Ed.), *The “Fengqiao Experience” in the New Era: China's Approach to Grassroots Social Governance*, Shaanxi People's Publishing House, 2024.

The Frontiers of Rule of Law Theory in Chinese Modernization



Feng Yujun, Professor at the Law School, Renmin University of China



This volume compiles authoritative legal scholars' analyses of “Chinese modernization and comprehensive rule of law” since the 20th Party Congress, offering cutting-edge insights. It thoroughly examines the practical origins, theoretical framework, internal logic, key features, and contributions of Xi Jinping Thought on the rule of law, providing deep philosophical and doctrinal interpretations. It

further guides the construction of China's independent legal knowledge system, showcasing the thought's truth, inspiration, explanatory power, and academic innovation. The book is a must-read and can invoke profound reflection. It also commemorates the fifth anniversary of Xi Jinping Thought on the rule of law as a scholarly tribute from Renmin University's research center.

Source:

Feng Yujun, *The Frontiers of Rule of Law Theory in Chinese Modernization*, Renmin University Press, 2025.

Academic Symposium on “National Security Safeguarding Chinese Modernization” & 10th Anniversary Forum of the National Security Law

On March 14, ahead of the 10th National Security Education Day, Southwest University of Political Science and Law successfully hosted the “National Security Safeguarding Chinese Modernization” symposium and the 10th-anniversary forum of the National Security Law, co-organized by National Security Office of the CPC Chongqing Municipal Committee, the Legal Committee of the Chongqing Municipal People's Congress, the Chongqing Municipal Education Commission,

and Southwest University of Political Science and Law (SWUPL). The event was supported by the Ministry of Education's Innovation Team for Philosophy and Social Sciences (Innovative Research Team on the Rule of Law System for National Security with Chinese Characteristics), the National Security College of Southwest University of Political Science and Law, the journal National Security Forum, and SWUPL's Institute for the Holistic National Security Research.

