GOC (The government of China) ——Silver
State structure

- National People’s Congress
- Presidency
- State Council
- Central Military Commission
- Supreme People’s Court
- Supreme People’s Procuratorate
The National People's Congress (NPC) of the People's Republic of China is the highest organ of state power. The Standing Committee of the NPC is the permanent organ of the NPC. The term of office of the NPC and its Standing Committee is five years. The NPC and its Standing Committee are empowered with the rights of legislation, decision, supervision, election and removal.
Major Functions and Rights of the NPC

1. To formulate and revise the Constitution and supervise its implementation; enact and revise basic laws and other laws of the state. The amendment of the Constitution shall be proposed by the Standing Committee of the NPC or one-fifth of the deputies to the NPC and can only be adopted by a majority of no less than two-thirds of the deputies to the NPC.
2. To elect members of the Standing Committee of the NPC; to elect the president and vice president of the People's Republic of China, and decide on the choice of the premier of the State Council upon nomination by the president, the choice of other members composing the State Council upon the nomination by the premier; to elect the chairman of the Central Military Commission, and decide on the choice of other members composing the Central Military Commission upon nomination by the chairman of the Commission; to elect the president of the Supreme People's Court; and to elect the procurator-general of the Supreme People's Procuratorate. The NPC has the right to remove all the above-mentioned functionaries.
3. To examine and approve the plan for national economic and social development; to examine and approve the state budget and the report on its implementation; to approve the establishment of provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities directly under the Central Government; to decide on the establishment of special administrative regions and the systems to be instituted in the regions; and to decide on questions of war and peace.

4. To exercise such other functions and powers as the highest organ of state power should exercise.
The Presidency of the People's Republic of China

- Hu Jintao
- Xi Jinping
The president exercises the power of the head of the state, according to decisions of the National People's Congress and its Standing Committee. In foreign affairs, the president represents the People's Republic of China and enjoys the highest right of representation of the state. In terms of procedural, ceremonial and symbolic significance, the presidency is the highest position of the state. In essence, however, the presidency does not decide any state affairs but acts according to decisions of the NPC and its Standing Committee.
In general, the functions and powers of the president can be summarized as in the following:

1. The power of promulgating laws
2. The power of issuing orders.
3. The power of making appointment or removals.
4. The power of conferring titles.
According to the Constitution, candidates for the president and vice president must meet two conditions. **One is the political condition.** The candidates must be citizens of the People's Republic of China who have the right to vote and to stand for election. **The other is the condition on age.** Candidates must have reached the age of 45.
Candidates for the president and vice president are proposed by the NPC presidium for deliberation by all the deputies. Then the presidium officially decides on the candidates, one for the presidency and one for the vice presidency, for election through voting by the NPC. As the political democratization process continues, the single-candidate practice will gradually be replaced by multi-candidate election.
Premier : Wen Jiabao
The State Council of the People's Republic of China, namely the Central People's Government, is the highest executive organ of State power, as well as the highest organ of State administration. The State Council is composed of a premier, vice-premiers, State councilors, ministers in charge of ministries and commissions, the auditor-general and the secretary-general. The premier of the State Council is nominated by the president, reviewed by the NPC, and appointed and removed by the president.
The Central Military Commission

Hu Jintao
The Central Military Commission of the People's Republic of China is the highest state military organ with the responsibility of commanding the entire armed forces in the country. Led by a chairman and consisting of vice chairmen and members, the Commission is elected for a term of five years and can stand for reelection.
president Wang Shengjun
1. Conducting trial of the following cases: first-hearing cases placed with the SPC by laws and regulations and those the SPC deems within its jurisdiction; appeals or protests against trial decisions or verdicts of the higher people's courts and special people's courts; appeals against court judgments lodged by the Supreme People's Procuratorate according to trial supervision procedures.
2. Giving approval to death sentence.
3. Supervising the trials by local people's courts and special people's courts at different levels.
4. On discovering mistakes in the rulings and verdicts of local people's courts already being legally enforced, conducting questioning or appointing a lower level court to conduct re-hearing.
5. Giving approvals to verdicts on crimes not specifically stipulated in the criminal law
6. Offering explanations over the concrete application of laws during the trial process.
The people's procuratorates are the legal supervision organs of the state. The prosecution system consists of the Supreme People's Procuratorate, local people's procuratorates and special people's procuratorates such as the military procuratorate.
MAJOR FUNCTIONS OF THE SPP

1. To be responsible and report its work to the National People's Congress and its Standing Committee, and accept the supervision of the NPC and its Standing Committee;

2. To put forward proposals to the NPC and its Standing Committee;

3. To offer judicial interpretations in the actual application of law in the work of prosecution;

4. To make stipulations, regulations and implementation rules on the work of prosecution;