

Yang Xiaodu 杨晓渡

Born 1953



Current Positions

- Deputy Secretary of the Central Commission for Discipline Inspection (CCDI) (2014–present)
- Minister of Supervision (2016–present)
- Director of the National Bureau of Corruption Prevention (2017–present)
- Member of the CCDI (2012–present)

Personal and Professional Background

Yang Xiaodu was born in October 1953 in Shanghai. He joined the CCP in 1973. As an undergraduate, he studied pharmacy in the Department of Pharmacy at the Shanghai Institute of Traditional Chinese Medicine in Shanghai (1973–76).ⁱ He also received a master’s degree in law from the Central Party School (CPS) in Beijing (via part-time studies, 1998–2001) and attended an executive training program for ministerial and provincial level leaders at the CPS (2013–14).

Yang was a “sent-down youth” in the Songji Commune, Taihe County, Anhui Province (1970–73).ⁱⁱ After graduating from college, he moved to Tibet Autonomous Region (AR), where he served as division head and deputy general manager of a medical company in Nagqu Prefecture (1976–84). He then served as party secretary of the Hospital of Nagqu Prefecture, Tibet AR (1984–86). After that, he served as deputy commissioner of Nagqu Prefecture, Tibet AR (1986–92), and deputy party secretary and deputy commissioner of Changdu Prefecture, Tibet AR (1992–95). He then served as director of the Department of Finance of the Tibet AR government (1995–98) and vice-governor of Tibet AR (1998–2001).

In 2001, after working in Tibet for about 25 years, he returned to his native city of Shanghai. He served as vice-mayor of Shanghai (2001–06). He then served as director of the United Front Work Department in the Shanghai Municipal Party Committee (2006–13) and secretary of the Discipline Inspection Commission of the Shanghai Municipal Party Committee (2012–13). In 2013, he was named head of the 3rd Inspection Team of the CCDI, in charge of anti-corruption work at the Ministry of Land and Resources. He was first elected as a member of the CCDI at the 18th Party Congress in 2012.

Compiled by Cheng Li and the staff of the John L. Thornton China Center at Brookings

Notes:

ⁱ China did not offer academic degrees until 1981.

ⁱⁱ “Sent-down youth” (插队知青) refers to young, educated urbanites who left their home cities to serve as manual laborers in the countryside during the Cultural Revolution.