

## Translation



The following document is the 2022 budget of China’s Ministry of Industry and Information Technology (MIIT). MIIT oversees a wide variety of technology fields and institutions, including basic and applied scientific research, industrial policy, China’s telecommunications industry, Internet regulation, cybersecurity, radio frequency regulation, emergency broadcasting, “military-civil fusion,” and the “seven sons of national defense” universities.

### Title

Ministry of Industry and Information Technology 2022 Annual Budget  
工业和信息化部 2022 年度部门预算

### Author

The Finance Department (财务司) of the PRC Ministry of Industry and Information Technology (MIIT; 工业和信息化部; 工信部)

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## **Part 1: Ministry of Industry and Information Technology Overview**

### **I. Primary Responsibilities**

(i) To propose new industrialization development strategies and policies, to coordinate and solve major problems in the process of new industrialization, to formulate and organize the implementation of development plans for industry, telecommunications, and informatization (信息化), to promote the strategic adjustment, optimization, and upgrading of the industrial structure, to promote the integration of informatization and industrialization, and to promote the construction of a scientific research and production system for weapons and equipment that implements military-civil integration (军民结合) and embeds the military sector in the civilian sector (寓军于民).

(ii) To formulate and organize the implementation of industry programs, plans, and industrial policies for industry and the telecommunications industry, to put forward policy suggestions for optimizing industrial layouts and structures, to draft relevant laws and regulations, to formulate rules, to formulate industry technical specifications and standards and organize their implementation, and to guide industry quality management work.

(iii) To monitor and analyze the state of industry and telecommunications industry operations, to analyze and release relevant information, to forecast, give early warning, and provide information guidance, to coordinate and resolve issues pertaining to the operation and development of industry and to propose relevant policy suggestions, and to be responsible for emergency management, industrial security, and national defense mobilization in industry and telecommunications.

(iv) To be responsible for putting forward opinions on the scale and direction of investment in fixed assets of industry, telecommunications, and informatization (including the use of foreign capital and overseas investment) and the arrangement of central fiscal construction funds, and to examine and approve the scale of national plans and annual plans in accordance with the authority prescribed by the State Council for internal fixed asset investment projects.

(v) To formulate and organize the implementation of plans, policies, and standards involving biotechnology and pharmaceuticals, new materials, aerospace, and information industry in high-tech industries, to guide the technological innovation and technological progress of industry, to transform and upgrade traditional industries with advanced and applicable technologies, to organize the implementation of major national S&T projects, to promote the industrialization of relevant scientific research achievements, and to promote the development of the software industry, information service industry, and emerging industries.

(vi) To undertake the responsibility of revitalizing the organization and coordination of the equipment manufacturing industry, to organize the formulation of major technical equipment development and independent innovation (自主创新) plans and policies, to coordinate the implementation of relevant major special projects based on the construction of national key projects, to promote the achievement of domestic production of major technological equipment, and to guide the introduction, digestion, and innovation of major technological equipment.

(vii) To formulate and organize the implementation of policies for energy conservation, comprehensive utilization of resources, and cleaner production in industry and telecommunications, to participate in the formulation of plans for energy conservation, comprehensive utilization of resources, and cleaner production promotion, and to organize and coordinate relevant major demonstration projects and the promotion and application of new products, new technologies, new equipment, and new materials.

(viii) To promote the system reform and management innovation of industry and the telecommunications industry, to improve the comprehensive quality and core competitiveness of the industry, and to guide relevant industries to strengthen the management of safe production.

(ix) To be responsible for the macro-guidance of the development of small and medium-sized enterprises, to formulate relevant policies and measures to promote the development of small and medium-sized enterprises and the non-state-owned sector in conjunction with relevant departments, and to coordinate and resolve major associated problems.

(x) To coordinate the promotion of national informatization work, to organize the formulation of relevant policies and coordinate major issues in the construction of informatization, to promote the integration of telecommunications, radio and television, and computer networks, to guide and coordinate the development of e-government affairs, and to promote inter-industry and inter-departmental interconnection and development as well as the utilization and sharing of important information resources.

(xi) To be responsible for the overall planning of public communication networks, the internet, and private communication networks (专用通信网), to supervise and manage the telecommunications and information service market in accordance with the law, to formulate and supervise the implementation of tariff policies and standards for telecommunication services in conjunction with relevant departments, to be responsible for the allocation management and international coordination of communication resources, to promote universal telecommunications services, and to secure important communications.

(xii) To uniformly configure and manage radio spectrum resources, to supervise and manage radio stations in accordance with the law, to be responsible for the coordination and management of satellite orbital positions, to coordinate and deal with matters related to military-civilian radio management, to be responsible for radio monitoring, detection, and interference investigation, to coordinate the handling of electromagnetic interference matters, to maintain the order of the air waves, and to organize and implement control over radio in accordance with the law.

(xiii) To take responsibility for communication network security and related information security management, to be responsible for coordinating and maintaining national information security and the construction of a national information security assurance system, to guide and supervise the security work of important information systems and basic information networks in government departments and key industries, and to coordinate and handle major cybersecurity and information security incidents.

(xiv) To carry out foreign cooperation and exchanges in industry, telecommunications, and informatization and to represent the country when participating in relevant international organizations.

(xv) To carry out other work assigned by the State Council.

Pursuant to the *Notice of the State Commission Office for Public Sector Reform Concerning Adjustment of the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology's Relevant Duties and Bodies* ([2015] No. 17) and *Notice of the General Office of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party (CCP) and the General Office of*

*the State Council on Adjusting the Responsibilities of the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology*, the following responsibilities of the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology (MIIT) have been adjusted:

(i) To assign responsibilities such as informatization promotion and network information security coordination to the Office of the Central Leading Group for Cybersecurity and Informatization (the Cyberspace Administration of China [CAC]). After the adjustment, MIIT is responsible for building China into a cyber powerhouse,<sup>1</sup> promoting the implementation of broadband development; is responsible for the management of the internet industry (including the mobile internet); will coordinate the construction of telecommunication networks, the internet, and private networks and will promote the co-construction and sharing of network resources; will organize the security assessment of new technologies and new lines of business (新业务), strengthen the management of access to the information and telecommunications industry, and formulate relevant policies and organize their implementation; and will guide the development of self-discipline and related industry organizations in the telecommunications and Internet-related industries. MIIT is responsible for the construction and use management of telecommunications networks, internet networks, and information security technology platforms; is responsible for the construction of cybersecurity and information security systems in the field of information and communication; will formulate cybersecurity and information security plans, policies, and standards for telecommunication networks, the internet, and industrial control systems, will organize their implementation, and will strengthen the cybersecurity review of telecommunication networks, the internet, and industrial control systems; will formulate policies, norms, and standards for telecommunications network and internet data security management and will organize their implementation; and is responsible for cybersecurity protection, emergency management, and disposal.

(ii) To strengthen and improve industry management in industry and telecommunications, to give full play to the decisive role of the market mechanism in resource allocation, and to strengthen the guiding and constraining roles of industrial and telecommunications development strategic planning and policy standards. According to the division of responsibilities, to formulate relevant policies to promote technological transformation of traditional industries and to organize their

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<sup>1</sup> Translator's note: Alternate English translations for the Chinese term wǎngluò qiángguó (网络强国)—here translated as "cyber powerhouse"—include "cyber superpower," "network powerhouse," "network superpower," and so on. For a more thorough discussion in English of the meaning of the term wǎngluò qiángguó, see: <https://www.newamerica.org/cybersecurity-initiative/digichina/blog/lexicon-wangluo-qiangguo/>.

implementation. To strengthen macro-guidance and comprehensive coordination to promote the development of small and medium-sized enterprises. To accelerate the integrated development of informatization and industrialization, vigorously promote the integration of telecommunications, radio and television, and computer networks, strive to promote the in-depth development of military-civil fusion (军民融合), embed the military sector in the civilian sector, and help industry go from big to strong (工业由大变强).

(iii) MIIT's role taking the lead on compliance with the *Framework Convention on Tobacco Control* is reassigned to the National Health Commission.

## II. Commission Budgetary Unit Composition

The budget of MIIT in 2022 includes: the budget of the ministry itself, the budget of the Bureau of Retired Cadres, the budget of the communications administrations (通信管理局) of all provinces (autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the Central Government) (31 in total), and the budgets of subordinate secondary institutions (二级事业) and other units (37 in total), of which there are seven institutions of higher education and 30 institutions and other secondary budgetary units).

Secondary budget units covered by MIIT's budget for the year 2022 include:

1. MIIT base level (本级)
2. MIIT Retired Cadres Bureau
3. Beijing Municipal Communications Administration
4. Tianjin Municipal Communications Administration
5. Hebei Provincial Communications Administration
6. Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region Communications Administration
7. Shanxi Provincial Communications Administration
8. Liaoning Provincial Communications Administration
9. Jilin Provincial Communications Administration
10. Heilongjiang Provincial Communications Administration
11. Shanghai Municipal Communications Administration
12. Jiangsu Provincial Communications Administration
13. Zhejiang Provincial Communications Administration
14. Anhui Provincial Communications Administration
15. Jiangxi Provincial Communications Administration
16. Fujian Provincial Communications Administration
17. Shandong Provincial Communications Administration
18. Guangdong Provincial Communications Administration
19. Hainan Provincial Communications Administration

20. Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region Communications Administration
21. Hubei Provincial Communications Administration
22. Hunan Provincial Communications Administration
23. Henan Provincial Communications Administration
24. Chongqing Municipal Communications Administration
25. Sichuan Provincial Communications Administration
26. Yunnan Provincial Communications Administration
27. Guizhou Provincial Communications Administration
28. Tibet Autonomous Region Communications Administration
29. Shaanxi Provincial Communications Administration
30. Gansu Provincial Communications Administration
31. Qinghai Provincial Communications Administration
32. Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region Communications Administration
33. Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region Communications Administration
34. Beijing University of Aeronautics and Astronautics (Beihang University)
35. Beijing Institute of Technology
36. Nanjing University of Aeronautics and Astronautics
37. Nanjing University of Science and Technology
38. Harbin Institute of Technology
39. Harbin Engineering University
40. Northwestern Polytechnical University
41. National Industrial Information Security Development Research Center
42. MIIT Electronics Industry Standardization Research Institute<sup>2</sup>
43. MIIT Fifth Electronics Research Institute<sup>3</sup>
44. MIIT Education and Examination Center
45. China Academy of Industrial Internet
46. Weihai Electronic Sanatorium
47. Comprehensive Research Center of Electronic Information Technology of the MIIT
48. MIIT Center for International Economic and Technological Cooperation
49. Publishing House of Electronics Industry
50. China Electronics News Publishing House

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<sup>2</sup> Translator's note: The Ministry of Industry and Information Technology (MIIT) Electronics Industry Standardization Research Institute (工业和信息化部电子工业标准化研究院) is also known as the MIIT Fourth Electronics Research Institute (工业和信息化部第四研究院; 第四院) and the China Electronics Standardization Institute (CESI; 中国电子技术标准化研究院; 标准院).

<sup>3</sup> Translator's note: The Ministry of Industry and Information Technology (MIIT) Fifth Research Institute (工业和信息化部第五研究所) is also known as the China Electronic Product Reliability and Environmental Testing Research Institute (CEPREI; 中国电子产品可靠性于环境试验研究所) or China CEPREI Laboratory (中国赛宝实验室; 赛宝实验室).

51. Chinese Institute of Electronics
52. China Software Testing Center<sup>4</sup>
53. MIIT Talent Exchange Center
54. MIIT Industry Development Promotion Center
55. China Center for Information Industry Development (CCID)<sup>5</sup>
56. China Council for the Promotion of International Trade Electronics & Information Industry Sub-Council
57. MIIT Equipment Industry Development Center
58. China Service Center for Complete Sets of Machinery and Electronic Equipment<sup>6</sup>
59. China National Tendering Center of Machinery & Electronic Equipment<sup>7</sup>
60. China Center for Promotion of Small and Medium-Size Enterprise Development<sup>8</sup>
61. China Academy of Information and Communications Technology (CAICT)
62. State Radio Monitoring Center<sup>9</sup>
63. China Institute of Communications
64. People's Post and Telecommunications Daily Publishing House (人民邮电报社)
65. MIIT Emergency Communications Assurance Center (工业和信息化部应急通信保障中心)
66. MIIT Communication Clearing Center (工业和信息化部通信清算中心)
67. MIIT Information Center
68. MIIT Internal Service Center (工业和信息化部机关服务中心)
69. Industrial Culture Development Center of MIIT

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<sup>4</sup> Translator's note: China Software Testing Center (中国软件评测中心) is also known as the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology (MIIT) Software and Integrated Circuit Promotion Center (工业和信息化部软件与集成电路促进中心).

<sup>5</sup> Translator's note: The China Center for Information Industry Development (中国电子信息产业发展研究院) is also known as CCID (赛迪工业和信息化研究院; 赛迪研究院; 赛迪智库; 赛迪). CCID is a think tank under MIIT).

<sup>6</sup> Translator's note: The China Service Center for Complete Sets of Machinery and Electronic Equipment (中国机电设备成套服务中心) was incorporated into the China National Tendering Center of Machinery & Electronic Equipment (中国机电设备招标中心) in a PRC government reorganization in December 2018.

<sup>7</sup> Translator's note: The China National Tendering Center of Machinery & Electronic Equipment (中国机电设备招标中心) is also known as the Government Procurement Center of MIIT (工业和信息化部政府采购中心).

<sup>8</sup> Translator's note: The China Center for Promotion of Small and Medium-Size Enterprise Development (中国中小企业发展促进中心) is also known as the MIIT Center for Promotion of Small and Medium-Size Enterprise Development (工业和信息化部中小企业发展促进中心).

<sup>9</sup> Translator's note: The State Radio Monitoring Center (国家无线电监测中心) is also known as the State Radio Spectrum Management Center (国家无线电频谱管理中心).



70. China Internet Network Information Center (CNNIC)

**Part 2. Description of MIIT 2022 Budget**

See Ministerial Disclosures Tables 1-9.

**Summary of Ministerial Revenue and Expenditures**

Units: RMB 10,000

Revenue		Expenditures	
Account	Budgeted amount	Account	Budgeted amount
I. General public budget allocation	1,983,660.90	I. General public services expenditures	17,323.25
II. Government fund budget allocation	3,727.00	II. Diplomatic expenditures	6,890.82
III. State-owned capital operating budget appropriation revenue	-	III. National defense expenditures	101.50
IV. Business revenue	2,866,078.24	IV. Education expenditures	2,229,014.69
V. Public institution <sup>10</sup> operating revenue	192,764.91	V. S&T expenditures	2,668,582.95
VI. Other revenue	733,384.06	VI. Culture, tourism, sports, and media expenditures	10,500.39
		VII. Social security and employment expenditures	143,945.77
		VIII. Sanitation and health expenditures	1,247.05
		IX. Energy conservation and environmental protection expenditures	4,100.00
		X. Transportation expenditures	1,953.90
		XI. Resource exploration, industrial information, and other expenditures	909,432.96
		XII. Housing expenditures	169,525.23
		XIII. Grain and oil material reserve expenditures	38,170.22
Total current year revenue	5,779,615.11	Total current year expenditures	6,200,788.73
Use of non-financial appropriation balance	385,115.90	Balance carried over to following year	2,525,449.79
Balance carried forward from previous year	2,561,507.51		
<b>Total revenue</b>	<b>8,726,238.52</b>	<b>Total expenditures</b>	<b>8,726,238.52</b>

<sup>10</sup> Translator's note: "Public institutions" (事业单位) are organizations created and led by PRC government departments that provide social services. Unlike state-owned enterprises (SOEs), public institutions do not create material products and do not generate income. Public institutions are not considered government agencies, and their employees are not civil servants. Public institutions typically provide services in areas such as education, science and technology, culture, health, and sanitation.

## Summary of Ministerial Revenue

Units: RMB 10,000

Account item		Total	Balance carried forward from previous year	General public budget allocations	Government fund budget allocations	State-owned capital operating budget appropriation revenue	Business revenue		Public institution operating revenue	Subsidy revenue from higher levels	Income received from subsidiary units	Other revenue	Use of non-financial appropriation balance
Account code	Account name						Amount	Of which: Educational charges					
201	General public services expenditures	19,323.25	283.25	40.00					19,000.00				
20111	Discipline inspection and supervision	323.25	283.25	40.00									
2011199	Other discipline inspection and supervision expenditures	325.25	283.25	40.00									
20199	General public services expenditures	19,000.00							19,000.00				
2019999	General public services expenditures	19,000.00							19,000.00				
202	Diplomatic expenditures	6,890.82	318.22	6,572.60									
20204	International organizations	6,204.86	309.26	5,895.60									
2020401	International organization dues	5,471.45	220.45	5,251.00									
2020402	Donations to international organizations	733.41	88.81	644.60									
20299	Other diplomatic expenditures	685.96	8.96	677.00									
2029999	Other diplomatic expenditures	685.96	8.96	677.00									
203	National defense expenditures	101.50	14.50	60.00								27.00	
205	Education expenditures	2,435,311.00	210,690.02	1,016,492.30			494,606.00	364,861.00	33,650.00			543,435.81	136,436.87
20502	General education	2,435,311.00	210,690.02	1,016,492.30			494,606.00	364,861.00	33,650.00			543,435.81	136,436.87
2050205	Higher education	2,435,311.00	210,690.02	1,016,492.30			494,606.00	364,861.00	33,650.00			543,435.81	136,436.87
206	S&T expenditures	4,920,759.01	2,270,942.11	520,300.67	2,253.00		1,813,970.16		55,416.79			61,995.00	195,881.28
20602	Basic research	52,886.75	6,064.87	41,564.27								3,000.00	2,257.61
2060201	Institutional operations	5,090.83	4.06	5,086.77									
2060204	Laboratories and related facilities	10,833.04	1,805.54	9,027.50									
2060206	Special projects for	36,962.88	4,255.27	27,450.00								3,000.00	2,257.61

Account item		Total	Balance carried forward from previous year	General public budget allocations	Government fund budget allocations	State-owned capital operating budget appropriation revenue	Business revenue		Public institution operating revenue	Subsidy revenue from higher levels	Income received from subsidiary units	Other revenue	Use of non-financial appropriation balance
Account code	Account name						Amount	Of which: Educational charges					
	basic scientific research												
20605	<b>S&amp;T prerequisites and services</b>	<b>7,528.00</b>		<b>7,528.00</b>									
2060503	S&T prerequisites special projects	7,528.00		7,528.00									
20610	<b>Nuclear power plant spent fuel treatment and disposal fund expenditures</b>	<b>3,585.71</b>	<b>1,332.71</b>	<b>2,253.00</b>									
2061099	Other fuel treatment and disposal fund expenditures	3,585.71	1,332.71	2,253.00									
207	<b>Culture, tourism, sports, and media expenditures</b>	<b>10,701.19</b>	<b>99.75</b>	<b>749.74</b>			<b>1,149.70</b>		<b>8,700.00</b>			<b>2.00</b>	
20706	<b>News, publications, and film</b>	<b>10,032.18</b>		<b>180.48</b>			<b>1,149.70</b>		<b>8,700.00</b>			<b>2.00</b>	
2070605	Publishing	8,700.00							8,700.00				
2070699	Other news, publications, and film expenditures	1,332.18		180.48			1,149.70					2.00	
20799	<b>Other culture, tourism, sports, and media expenditures</b>	<b>669.01</b>	<b>99.75</b>	<b>569.26</b>									
2079999	Other culture, tourism, sports, and media expenditures	669.01	99.75	569.26									
208	<b>Social security and employment expenditures</b>	<b>165,976.80</b>	<b>2,869.51</b>	<b>96,308.36</b>			<b>15,553.56</b>		<b>847.18</b>			<b>36,556.84</b>	<b>13,841.35</b>
20805	<b>Retirement from administrative units and public institutions</b>	<b>165,976.80</b>	<b>2,869.51</b>	<b>96,308.36</b>			<b>15,553.56</b>		<b>847.18</b>			<b>36,556.84</b>	<b>13,841.35</b>
2080501	Retirement from administrative units	7,164.74	2,113.67	4,965.49								85.58	
2080502	Retirement from public institutions	7,197.28	29.60	1,412.79			5,577.57					175.42	1.90

Account item		Total	Balance carried forward from previous year	General public budget allocations	Government fund budget allocations	State-owned capital operating budget appropriation revenue	Business revenue		Public institution operating revenue	Subsidy revenue from higher levels	Income received from subsidiary units	Other revenue	Use of non-financial appropriation balance
Account code	Account name						Amount	Of which: Educational charges					
2080503	Management institution for retired staff	2,009.94		2,009.94									
2080505	Expenditures on basic old age insurance contributions of institutions and public institutions	100,932.65	545.78	58,613.43			7,911.08		727.88			23,941.52	9,192.96
2080506	Expenditures on occupational annuity contributions of government offices and public institutions	48,672.19	180.46	29,306.71			2,064.91		119.30			12,354.32	4,646.49
210	<b>Sanitation and health expenditures</b>	<b>1,247.05</b>	<b>155.71</b>	<b>1,080.03</b>								<b>11.31</b>	
21011	<b>Administrative units and public institutions healthcare</b>	<b>1,247.05</b>	<b>155.71</b>	<b>1,080.03</b>								<b>11.31</b>	
2101101	Healthcare of administrative units	1,150.15	132.81	1,006.03								11.31	
2101103	Civil servant medical expense subsidies	96.90	22.90	74.00									
211	<b>Energy conservation and environmental protection expenditure</b>	<b>4,100.00</b>		<b>4,100.00</b>									
21110	<b>Energy conservation and use</b>	<b>4,100.00</b>		<b>4,100.00</b>									
2111001	Energy conservation and use	4,100.00		4,100.00									
214	<b>Transportation expenditure</b>	<b>1,953.90</b>	<b>479.90</b>		<b>1,474.00</b>								
21469	<b>Civil Aviation Development Fund expenditure</b>	<b>1,953.90</b>	<b>479.90</b>		<b>1,474.00</b>								
2146903	Civil aviation security	1,953.90	479.90		1,474.00								
215	<b>Resource exploration, industrial information,</b>	<b>952,178.55</b>	<b>62,412.54</b>	<b>223,475.96</b>			<b>524,551.57</b>		<b>74,699.84</b>			<b>60,492.37</b>	<b>6,546.27</b>

Account item		Total	Balance carried forward from previous year	General public budget allocations	Government fund budget allocations	State-owned capital operating budget appropriation revenue	Business revenue		Public institution operating revenue	Subsidy revenue from higher levels	Income received from subsidiary units	Other revenue	Use of non-financial appropriation balance
Account code	Account name						Amount	Of which: Educational charges					
	and other expenditures												
21501	Resource exploration and development	100.00	100.00										
2150101	Administrative operations	100.00	100.00										
21505	Industrial and information industry regulation	878,100.25	62,312.54	153,928.66			520,120.57		74,699.84			60,492.37	6,546.27
2150501	Administrative operations	35,613.33	9,323.11	23,254.80					181.20			2,854.22	
2150503	Internal services	5,517.80	408.43	588.97					3,880.40			640.00	
2150508	Radio and information communication regulation	50,681.97	7,130.63	29,371.64			850.00					8,316.78	5,012.92
2150517	Industry development	3,250.03	41.47	812.98			390.18		2,005.40				
2150550	Operations	536,583.89	16,133.27	11,641.81			447,855.17		46,731.50			14,222.14	
221	Housing assurance expenditures	169,525.23	308.11	89,244.91			16,247.25		451.10			30,863.73	32,410.13
22102	Housing reform expenditures	169,525.23	308.11	89,244.91			16,247.25		451.10			30,863.73	32,410.13
2210201	Housing provident fund	102,670.97	162.20	61,307.91			8,452.64		258.07			20,461.41	12,028.74
2210202	Rent subsidies	16,849.38	70.22	2,167.00			135.51		24.20			1.72	14,450.73
2210203	Home purchase subsidies	50,004.88	75.69	25,770.00			7,659.10		168.83			10,400.60	5,930.66
222	Grain and oil material reserve expenditures	38,170.22	12,933.89	25,236.33									
	<b>Total</b>	<b>8,726,238.52</b>	<b>2,561,507.51</b>	<b>1,983,660.90</b>	<b>3,727.00</b>		<b>2,866,078.24</b>	<b>364,861.00</b>	<b>192,764.91</b>			<b>733,384.06</b>	<b>385,115.90</b>

## Summary of Ministerial Expenditures

Units: RMB 10,000

Account code	Account name	Total	Basic expenditures	Project expenditures	Payments to higher authorities	Public institution operating expenses	Assistance paid to subsidiary units
<b>201</b>	<b>General public services expenditures</b>	<b>17,323.25</b>		<b>323.25</b>		<b>17,000.00</b>	
<b>20111</b>	<b>Discipline inspection and supervision</b>	<b>323.25</b>		<b>323.25</b>			
2011199	Other discipline inspection and supervision expenditures	323.25		323.25			
<b>20199</b>	<b>General public services expenditures</b>	<b>17,000.00</b>				<b>17,000.00</b>	
2019999	General public services expenditures	17,000.00				17,000.00	
<b>202</b>	<b>Diplomatic expenditures</b>	<b>6,890.82</b>		<b>6,890.82</b>			
<b>20204</b>	<b>International organizations</b>	<b>6,204.86</b>		<b>6,204.86</b>			
2020401	International organization dues	5,471.45		5,471.45			
2020402	Donations to international organizations	733.41		733.41			
<b>20299</b>	<b>Other diplomatic expenditures</b>	<b>685.96</b>		<b>685.96</b>			
2029999	Other diplomatic expenditures	685.96		685.96			
<b>203</b>	<b>National defense expenditures</b>	<b>101.50</b>	<b>60.00</b>	<b>41.50</b>			
<b>205</b>	<b>Education expenditures</b>	<b>2,229,014.69</b>	<b>1,678,185.35</b>	<b>530,829.34</b>		<b>20,000.00</b>	
<b>20502</b>	<b>General education</b>	<b>2,229,014.69</b>	<b>1,678,185.35</b>	<b>530,829.34</b>		<b>20,000.00</b>	
2050205	Higher education	2,229,014.69	1,678,185.35	530,829.34		20,000.00	
<b>206</b>	<b>S&amp;T expenditures</b>	<b>2,668,582.95</b>	<b>234,293.08</b>	<b>2,434,289.87</b>			
<b>20602</b>	<b>Basic research</b>	<b>49,886.75</b>	<b>3,877.55</b>	<b>46,009.20</b>			
2060201	Institutional operations	5,090.83	3,877.55	1,213.28			
2060204	Laboratories and related facilities	10,833.04		10,833.04			
2060206	Special projects for basic scientific research	33,962.88		33,962.88			
<b>20605</b>	<b>S&amp;T prerequisites and services</b>	<b>7,528.00</b>		<b>7,528.00</b>			
2060503	S&T prerequisites special projects	7,528.00		7,528.00			
<b>20610</b>	<b>Nuclear power plant spent fuel treatment and disposal fund expenditures</b>	<b>3,585.71</b>		<b>3,585.71</b>			
2061099	Other fuel treatment and disposal fund expenditures	3,585.71		3,585.71			
<b>207</b>	<b>Culture, tourism, sports, and media expenditures</b>	<b>10,500.39</b>	<b>1,900.64</b>	<b>99.75</b>		<b>8,500.00</b>	
<b>20706</b>	<b>News, publications, and film</b>	<b>9,831.38</b>	<b>1,331.38</b>			<b>8,500.00</b>	
2070605	Publishing	8,500.00				8,500.00	
2070699	Other news, publications, and film expenditures	1,331.38	1,331.38				
<b>20799</b>	<b>Other culture, tourism, sports, and media expenditures</b>	<b>669.01</b>	<b>569.26</b>	<b>99.75</b>			
2079999	Other culture, tourism, sports, and media expenditures	669.01	569.26	99.75			
<b>208</b>	<b>Social security and employment expenditures</b>	<b>143,945.77</b>	<b>143,945.77</b>				
<b>20805</b>	<b>Retirement from administrative units and public institutions</b>	<b>143,945.77</b>	<b>143,945.77</b>				
2080501	Retirement from administrative units	7,164.74	7,164.74				
2080502	Retirement from public institutions	6,980.27	6,980.27				
2080503	Management institution for retired staff	2,009.94	2,009.94				
2080505	Expenditures on basic old age insurance contributions of government offices and public institutions	87,365.51	87,365.51				
2080506	Expenditures on occupational annuity contributions of government offices and public institutions	40,425.31	40,425.31				
<b>210</b>	<b>Sanitation and health expenditures</b>	<b>1,247.05</b>	<b>1,247.05</b>				
<b>21011</b>	<b>Administrative units and public institutions healthcare</b>	<b>1,247.05</b>	<b>1,247.05</b>				

Account code	Account name	Total	Basic expenditures	Project expenditures	Payments to higher authorities	Public institution operating expenses	Assistance paid to subsidiary units
2101101	Healthcare of administrative units	1,150.15	1,150.15				
2101103	Civil servant medical expense subsidies	96.90	96.90				
<b>211</b>	<b>Energy conservation and environmental protection expenditure</b>	<b>4,100.00</b>		<b>4,100.00</b>			
<b>21110</b>	<b>Energy conservation and use</b>	<b>4,100.00</b>		<b>4,100.00</b>			
2111001	Energy conservation and use	4,100.00		4,100.00			
<b>214</b>	<b>Transportation expenditure</b>	<b>1,953.90</b>		<b>1,953.90</b>			
<b>21469</b>	<b>Civil Aviation Development Fund</b>	<b>1,953.90</b>		<b>1,953.90</b>			
2146903	Civil Action Security	1,953.90		1,953.90			
<b>215</b>	<b>Resource exploration, industrial information, and other expenditures</b>	<b>909,432.96</b>	<b>477,465.21</b>	<b>376,792.62</b>		<b>55,175.13</b>	
<b>21501</b>	<b>Resource exploration and development</b>	<b>5.00</b>	<b>5.00</b>				
2150101	Administrative operations	5.00	5.00				
<b>21505</b>	<b>Industrial and information industry regulation</b>	<b>835,449.66</b>	<b>476,812.91</b>	<b>303,461.62</b>		<b>55,175.13</b>	
2150501	Administrative operations	28,427.66	26,957.67	1,287.43		182.56	
2150503	Internal services	4,970.57	2,379.02			2,591.55	
2150508	Radio and information communication regulation	50,264.94	10,087.05	40,177.89			
2150517	Industry development	3,250.03		3,250.03			
2150550	Operations	522,252.25	420,482.17	66,158.75		35,611.33	
<b>221</b>	<b>Housing assurance expenditures</b>	<b>169,525.23</b>	<b>169,525.23</b>				
<b>22102</b>	<b>Housing reform expenditures</b>	<b>169,525.23</b>	<b>169,525.23</b>				
2210201	Housing provident fund	102,670.97	102,670.97				
2210202	Rent subsidies	16,849.38	16,849.38				
2210203	Home purchase subsidies	50,004.88	50,004.88				
<b>222</b>	<b>Grain and oil material reserve expenditures</b>	<b>38,170.22</b>		<b>38,170.22</b>			
	<b>Total</b>	<b>6,200,788.73</b>	<b>2,706,622.33</b>	<b>3,393,491.27</b>		<b>100,675.13</b>	

Ministerial Disclosures Table 4

### Summary of Fiscal Allocation Revenue and Expenditures

Units: RMB 10,000

Revenue		Expenditures	
Account	Budgeted amount	Account	Budgeted amount
I. Current year revenue	1,987,387.90	I. Current year expenditures	2,183,808.59
(i) General public budget fiscal appropriations	1,983,660.90	(i) General public services expenditures	323.25
(ii) Government fund budget fiscal appropriations	3,727.00	(ii) Diplomatic expenditures	6,890.82
(iii) State-owned capital operating budget allocations		(iii) National defense expenditures	60.00
		(iv) Education expenditures	1,025,944.08
II. Balance carried forward from previous year	196,420.69	(v) S&T expenditures	678,818.72
(i) General public budget fiscal appropriations	194,608.08	(vi) Culture, tourism, sports, and media expenditures	749.74



(ii) Government fund budget fiscal appropriations	1,812.61	(vii) Social security and employment expenditures	97,137.91
(iii) State-owned capital operating budget allocations		(viii) Sanitation and health expenditures	1,234.17
		(ix) Energy conservation and environmental protection expenditure	4,100.00
		(x) Transportation expenditure	1,953.90
		(xi) Resource exploration, industrial information, and other expenditures	238,873.97
		(xii) Housing expenditures	89,551.81
		(xiii) Grain and oil material reserve expenditures	38,170.22
<b>Total revenue</b>	<b>2,183,808.59</b>	<b>Total expenditures</b>	<b>2,183,808.59</b>

## General Public Budget Expenditures

Units: RMB 10,000

Functional classification account		2021 actual amount		2022 budgeted amount				2022 to 2021 YoY Comparison		2022 budget to 2021 actual (less central infrastructure investments)	
Account code	Account name	Actual amount	Actual amount after deducting central infrastructure investments	Initial Annual Budget			Budgeted amount after deducting central infrastructure investments	Increase amount	Increase (%)	Increase amount	Increase (%)
				Subtotal	Basic expenditures	Project expenditures					
201	General public services expenditures	310.00	310.00	40.00	0.00	40.00	40.00	-270.00	-87.10%	-270.00	-87.10%
20111	Discipline inspection and supervision	310.00	310.00	40.00	0.00	40.00	40.00	-270.00	-87.10%	-270.00	-87.10%
2011199	Other discipline inspection and supervision expenditures	310.00	310.00	40.00	0.00	40.00	40.00	-270.00	-87.10%	-270.00	-87.10%
202	Diplomatic expenditures	6,801.00	6,801.00	6,572.60	0.00	6,572.60	6,572.60	-228.40	-3.36%	-228.40	-3.36%
20204	International organizations	5,916.00	5,916.00	5,895.60	0.00	5,895.60	5,895.60	-20.40	-0.34%	-20.40	-0.34%
2020401	International organization dues	5,251.00	5,251.00	5,251.00	0.00	5,251.00	5,251.00	0.00	0.00%	0.00	0.00%
2020402	Donations to international organizations	665.00	665.00	644.60	0.00	644.60	644.60	-20.40	-3.07%	-20.40	-3.07%
20205	Foreign cooperation and exchanges	885.00	885.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-885.00	-100%	-885.00	-100%
2020599	Other foreign cooperation and exchange expenditures	885.00	885.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-885.00	-100%	-885.00	-100%
20299	Other diplomatic expenditures	0.00	0.00	677.00	0.00	677.00	677.00	677.00	0.00%	677.00	100.00%
2029999	Other diplomatic expenditures	0.00	0.00	677.00	0.00	677.00	677.00	677.00	0.00%	677.00	100.00%
203	National defense expenditures	55.00	55.00	60.00	60.00		60.00	5.00	9.09%	5.00	9.09%
205	Education expenditures	972,466.67	972,466.67	1,016,492.30	690,345.74	326,146.56	1,016,492.30	44,025.63	4.53%	44,025.63	4.53%
20502	General education	972,466.67	972,466.67	1,016,492.30	690,345.74	326,146.56	1,016,492.30	44,025.63	4.53%	44,025.63	4.53%
2050205	Higher education	972,466.67	972,466.67	1,016,492.30	690,345.74	326,146.56	1,016,492.30	44,025.63	4.53%	44,025.63	4.53%
206	S&T expenditures	470,882.86	470,882.86	520,300.67	18,477.68	501,822.99	520,300.67	49,417.81	10.49%	49,417.81	10.49%
20602	Basic research	19,463.25	19,463.25	41,564.27	3,873.49	37,690.78	41,564.27	22,101.02	113.55%	22,101.02	113.55%
2060201	Institutional operations	6,646.75	6,646.75	6,086.77	3,873.49	1,213.28	5,086.77	-1,559.98	-23.47%	1,559.98	23.47%

Functional classification account		2021 actual amount		2022 budgeted amount				2022 to 2021 YoY Comparison		2022 budget to 2021 actual (less central infrastructure investments)	
Account code	Account name	Actual amount	Actual amount after deducting central infrastructure investments	Initial Annual Budget			Budgeted amount after deducting central infrastructure investments	Increase amount	Increase (%)	Increase amount	Increase (%)
				Subtotal	Basic expenditures	Project expenditures					
2060204	Laboratories and related facilities	12,816.50	12,816.50	9,027.50	0.00	9,027.50	9,027.50	-3,789.00	-29.56%	-3,789.00	-29.56%
2060206	Special projects for basic scientific research	0.00	0.00	27,450.00	0.00	27,450.00	27,450.00	27,450.00	0.00%	27,450.00	100.00%
20605	<b>S&amp;T prerequisites and services</b>	<b>6,490.00</b>	<b>6,490.00</b>	<b>7,528.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>7,528.00</b>	<b>7,528.00</b>	<b>1,038.00</b>	<b>15.99%</b>	<b>1,038.00</b>	<b>15.99%</b>
2060503	S&T prerequisites special projects	6,490.00	6,490.00	7,528.00	0.00	7,528.00	7,528.00	1,038.00	15.99%	1,038.00	15.99%
207	<b>Culture, tourism, sports, and media expenditures</b>	<b>749.74</b>	<b>749.74</b>	<b>749.74</b>	<b>749.74</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>749.74</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00%</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00%</b>
20706	<b>News, publications, and film</b>	<b>180.48</b>	<b>180.48</b>	<b>180.48</b>	<b>180.48</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>180.48</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00%</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00%</b>
2070699	Other news, publications, and film expenditures	180.48	180.48	180.48	180.48	0.00	180.48	0.00	0.00%	0.00	0.00%
20799	<b>Other culture, tourism, sports, and media expenditures</b>	<b>569.26</b>	<b>569.26</b>	<b>269.26</b>	<b>526.26</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>569.26</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00%</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00%</b>
2079999	Other culture, tourism, sports, and media expenditures	569.26	569.26	269.26	526.26	0.00	569.26	0.00	0.00%	0.00	0.00%
208	<b>Social security and employment expenditures</b>	<b>48,561.39</b>	<b>48,561.39</b>	<b>96,308.36</b>	<b>96,308.36</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>96,308.36</b>	<b>47,746.97</b>	<b>98.32%</b>	<b>47,746.97</b>	<b>98.32%</b>
20805	<b>Retirement from administrative units and public institutions</b>	<b>48,561.39</b>	<b>48,561.39</b>	<b>96,308.36</b>	<b>96,308.36</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>96,308.36</b>	<b>47,746.97</b>	<b>98.32%</b>	<b>47,746.97</b>	<b>98.32%</b>
2080501	Retirement from administrative units	5,561.53	5,561.53	4,965.49	4,965.49	0.00	4,965.49	-596.04	-10.72%	-596.04	-10.72%
2080502	Retirement from public institutions	1,474.63	1,474.63	1,412.79	1,412.79	0.00	1,412.79	-61.84	-4.19%	-61.84	-4.19%
2080503	Management institution for retired staff	1,939.27	1,939.27	2,009.94	2,009.94	0.00	2,009.94	70.67	3.64%	70.67	3.64%
2080505	Expenditures on basic old age insurance contributions of government offices and public institutions	26,354.29	26,354.29	58,613.43	58,613.43	0.00	58,613.43	32,259.14	122.41%	32,259.14	122.41%

Functional classification account		2021 actual amount		2022 budgeted amount				2022 to 2021 YoY Comparison		2022 budget to 2021 actual (less central infrastructure investments)	
Account code	Account name	Actual amount	Actual amount after deducting central infrastructure investments	Initial Annual Budget			Budgeted amount after deducting central infrastructure investments	Increase amount	Increase (%)	Increase amount	Increase (%)
				Subtotal	Basic expenditures	Project expenditures					
2080506	Expenditures on occupational annuity contributions of government offices and public institutions	13,231.67	13,231.67	29,306.71	29,306.71	0.00	29,306.71	16,075.04	121.49%	16,075.04	121.49%
210	Sanitation and health expenditures	1,076.30	1,076.30	1,080.03	1,080.03	0.00	1,080.03	3.73	0.35%	3.73	0.35%
21011	Administrative units and public institutions healthcare	1,076.30	1,076.30	1,080.03	1,080.03	0.00	1,080.03	3.73	0.35%	3.73	0.35%
2101101	Healthcare of administrative units	1,001.83	1,001.83	1,006.03	1,006.03	0.00	1,006.03	4.20	0.42%	4.20	0.42%
2101103	Civil servant medical expense subsidies	74.47	74.47	74.00	74.00	0.00	74.00	-0.47	-0.63%	-0.47	-0.63%
211	Energy conservation and environmental protection expenditure	4,632.00	4,632.00	4,100.00	0.00	4,100.00	4,100.00	-532.00	-11.49%	-532.00	-11.49%
21110	Energy conservation and use	4,632.00	4,632.00	4,100.00	0.00	4,100.00	4,100.00	-532.00	-11.49%	-532.00	-11.49%
2111001	Energy conservation and use	4,632.00	4,632.00	4,100.00	0.00	4,100.00	4,100.00	-532.00	-11.49%	-532.00	-11.49%
215	Resource exploration, industrial information, and other expenditures	158,647.11	111,699.11	223,475.96	39,116.34	184,399.62	175,913.96	63,828.85	39.98%	64,214.85	57.49%
21505	Industrial and information industry regulation	158,646.81	110,699.11	153,928.66	38,469.04	115,459.62	106,368.68	-4,718.15	-2.97%	4,333.15	-3.91%
2150501	Administrative operations	24,605.34	24,605.34	23,254.80	23,254.80	0.00	23,254.80	-1,350.54	-5.49%	1,350.54	-5.49%
2150503	Internal services	527.29	527.29	588.97	588.97	0.00	588.97	61.68	11.70%	61.68	11.70%
2150508	Radio and information communication regulation	40,032.33	40,032.33	29,371.64	29,371.64	26,388.15	29,371.64	10,660.69	-26.63%	10,660.69	-26.63%

Functional classification account		2021 actual amount		2022 budgeted amount				2022 to 2021 YoY Comparison		2022 budget to 2021 actual (less central infrastructure investments)	
Ac-count code	Account name	Actual amount	Actual amount after deducting central infrastructure investments	Initial Annual Budget			Budgeted amount after deducting central infrastructure investments	Increase amount	Increase (%)	Increase amount	Increase (%)
				Subtotal	Basic expenditures	Project expenditures					
2150517	Industry development	2,135.48	2,135.48	812.98	0.00	812.98	812.98	-1,322.50	-61.93%	-1,322.50	-61.93%
2150550	Operations	0.00	0.00	11,641.81	11,641.81	0.00	11,641.81	11,641.81	0.00%	11,641.81	100.00%
221	Housing assurance expenditures	85,435.00	85,435.00	89,244.91	89,244.91	0.00	89,244.91	3,809.91	4.46%	3,809.91	4.46%
22102	Housing reform expenditures	85,435.00	85,435.00	89,244.91	89,244.91	0.00	89,244.91	3,809.91	4.46%	3,809.91	4.46%
2210201	Housing provident fund	57,500.00	57,500.00	61,307.91	61,307.91	0.00	61,307.91	3,807.91	6.62%	3,807.91	6.62%
2210202	Rent subsidies	2,165.00	2,165.00	2,167.00	2,167.00	0.00	2,167.00	2.00	0.09%	2.00	0.09%
2210203	Home purchase subsidies	25,770.00	25,770.00	25,770.00	25,770.00	0.00	25,770.00	0.00	0.00%	0.00	0.00%
222	Grain and oil material reserve expenditures	0.00	0.00	25,236.33	0.00	25,236.33	25,236.33	25,236.33	0.00%	25,236.33	100.00%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,750,617.07</b>	<b>1,702,669.07</b>	<b>1,983,660.90</b>	<b>935,382.80</b>	<b>1,048,278.10</b>	<b>1,936,098.90</b>	<b>233,043.83</b>	<b>13.31%</b>	<b>233,429.83</b>	<b>13.71%</b>

## General Public Budget Basic Expenditures

Units: RMB 10,000

Ministerial budget – economic classification items		2022 Basic Expenditures		
Account code	Account name	Total	Personnel expenses	Public expenses
<b>301</b>	<b>Salary and benefits expenditures</b>	<b>673,028.11</b>	<b>673,028.11</b>	
30101	Basic salaries	179,576.09	179,576.09	
30102	Subsidies and allowances	197,215.38	197,215.38	
30103	Bonuses	4,039.02	4,039.02	
30106	Meal allowances	485.00	485.00	
30107	Performance pay	120,687.04	120,687.04	
30108	Expenditures on basic old age insurance contributions of government offices and public institutions	58,687.75	58,687.75	
30109	Occupational annuity contributions	29,323.81	29,323.81	
30110	Contributions to employee basic medical insurance	8,242.22	8,242.22	
30111	Civil servant medical expense subsidies	1,303.76	1,303.76	
30112	Other social security contributions	2,383.54	2,383.54	
30113	Housing provident fund	61,307.91	61,307.91	
30114	Medical expenses	432.08	432.08	
30199	Other salary and benefits expenditures	9,344.51	9,344.51	
<b>302</b>	<b>Goods and services expenditures</b>	<b>95,044.21</b>		<b>95,044.21</b>
30201	Office expenses	2,282.10		2,282.10
30202	Printing expenses	2,111.87		2,111.87
30203	Consulting fees	412.08		412.08
30204	Service charges	50.47		50.47
30205	Water fees	4,958.00		4,968.00
30206	Electricity fees	14,342.94		14,342.94
30207	Postage and cable fees	785.97		785.97
30208	Heating expenses	14,508.55		14,508.55
30209	Property management fees	11,650.82		11,650.82
30211	Travel expenses	5,354.10		5,354.10
30213	Maintenance and repair fees	3,269.78		3,269.78
30214	Rental fees	1,021.28		1,021.28
30215	Conference fees	685.62		685.62
30216	Training fees	405.51		405.51
30217	Official reception expenses	101.64		101.64
30218	Special-use material costs	4,485.22		4,485.22
30225	Special-use fuel costs	8.51		8.51
30226	Labor costs	17,597.64		17,597.64
30227	Contracted business fees	2,696.19		2,696.19
30228	Trade union funds	1,762.70		1,762.70
30229	Welfare expenses	228.35		228.35
30231	Government vehicle operation and maintenance costs	581.57		581.57
30239	Other transportation expenses	1,630.03		1,630.03
30240	Taxes and surcharges	143.18		143.18
30299	Other goods and services expenditures	3,970.09		3,970.09
<b>303</b>	<b>Assistance for individuals and families</b>	<b>161,926.89</b>	<b>161,926.89</b>	
30301	Pensions (离休费)	8,183.85	8,183.85	
30302	Pensions (退休费)	32,788.23	32,788.23	
30304	Survivors' benefits	1,231.10	1,231.10	
30305	Subsistence allowances	139.30	139.30	
30307	Medical expense assistance	3,603.78	3,603.78	
30308	Scholarships	103,789.71	103,789.71	
30309	Awards	6.00	6.00	
30399	Other assistance for individuals and families	12,184.92	12,184.92	

Ministerial budget – economic classification items		2022 Basic Expenditures		
Account code	Account name	Total	Personnel expenses	Public expenses
<b>310</b>	<b>Capital expenditures</b>	<b>5,383.59</b>		<b>5,383.59</b>
31001	Building acquisition and construction	0.07		0.07
31002	Office equipment purchase	1,604.36		1,604.36
31003	Special-purpose equipment procurement	3,197.97		3,197.97
31006	Major repairs	1.44		1.44
31007	Acquisition and upgrading of information networks and software	314.39		314.39
31022	Acquisition of intangible assets	72.04		72.04
31099	Other capital expenditures	193.32		193.32
	<b>Total</b>	<b>935,382.80</b>	<b>834,955.00</b>	<b>100,427.80</b>

Ministerial Disclosures Table 7

### Government Fund Budget Expenditures

Units: RMB 10,000

Account code	Account name	2022 Government Fund Budget Expenditures		
		Total	Basic expenditures	Project expenditures
<b>206</b>	<b>S&amp;T expenditures</b>	<b>2,253.00</b>		<b>2,253.00</b>
<b>20610</b>	<b>Nuclear power plant spent fuel treatment and disposal fund expenditures</b>	<b>2,253.00</b>		<b>2,253.00</b>
2061099	Other fuel treatment and disposal fund expenditures	2,253.00		2,253.00
<b>214</b>	<b>Transportation expenditure</b>	<b>1,474.00</b>		<b>1,474.00</b>
<b>21469</b>	<b>Civil Aviation Development Fund</b>	<b>1,474.00</b>		<b>1,474.00</b>
2146903	Civil aviation security	1,474.00		1,474.00
	<b>Total</b>	<b>3,727.00</b>		<b>3,727.00</b>

Ministerial Disclosures Table 8

### State-Owned Capital Operating Budget Expenditure Table

Units: RMB 10,000

Account code	Account name	2022 State-owned Capital Operating Budget Expenditures		
		Total	Basic expenditures	Project expenditures
	<b>Total</b>			

(Note: In 2022, MIIT will not receive any funding through state-owned capital operating budget appropriations and does not have any expenditures related to the use of state-owned capital operating budgets. Therefore, this table is empty.)

Fiscal Government Allocations Budget Expenditures for "Three Public" Expenses<sup>11</sup>

Units: RMB 10,000

2021 budgeted amount						2022 budgeted amount					
Total	Expenses for official travel abroad	Government vehicle acquisition and operation costs			Official reception expenses	Total	Expenses for official travel abroad	Government vehicle acquisition and operation costs			Official reception expenses
		Subtotal	Government vehicle acquisition	Government vehicle operation costs				Subtotal	Government vehicle acquisition	Government vehicle operation costs	
2,220.65	939.74	1135.41	196	939.41	145.5	2,220.65	939.74	1135.41	120	1015.41	145.5

<sup>11</sup> Translator's note: The "three public" expenses ( “三公” 经费) refer to spending on (1) foreign travel, (2) cars and chauffeurs, and (3) official receptions. PRC central government and Party Central Committee agencies have been required to publicly disclose their annual spending on these categories—the most visible examples of corruption and waste of public funds, when abused—since 2011.



### **Part 3. Description of MIIT 2022 Budget**

#### **I. Explanations regarding the Description of MIIT 2022 Income and Expenditures**

Following the comprehensive budgeting principles, all income and expenditures of MIIT are managed in the ministerial budget. Income includes: General public budget appropriation income, government fund budget allocation income, state-owned capital operating budget appropriation income, business income, business unit operating income, other income, the use of non-financial appropriation balances, and carrying forward from the previous year. Expenditures include: general public service expenditures, diplomatic expenditures, defense expenditures, education expenditures, S&T expenditures, culture, tourism, sports, and media expenditures, social security and employment expenditures, health expenditures, energy conservation and environmental protection expenditures, transportation expenditures, resource exploration, industrial information, and other expenditures, housing assurance expenditures, grain and oil material reserve expenditures, state-owned capital operating budget expenditures, and carrying forward to the next year. The total income and expenditure budget of MIIT in 2022 is RMB 87,262,385,200.

#### **II. Explanations Regarding the Description of MIIT 2022 Income**

The income budget of MIIT in 2022 is RMB 87,262,385,200, of which: RMB 25,615,075,100 is carried over from the previous year, accounting for 29.35%; the general public budget allocation income is RMB 19,836,609,000, accounting for 22.73%; the government fiscal budgetary appropriation income is RMB 37,270,000, accounting for 0.04%; business income is RMB 28,660,782,400, accounting for 32.85%; operating income of public institutions is RMB 1,927,649,100, accounting for 2.21%; other income is RMB 7,333,840,600, accounting for 8.41%; the balance of non-financial appropriations is RMB 3,851,159,000, accounting for 4.41%.

#### **III. Explanations Regarding the Description of MIIT 2022 Expenditures**

In 2022, MIIT's budgeted expenditures totaled RMB 62,007,887,300, with basic expenditures accounting for RMB 27,066,223,300 or 43.65%; project expenditures accounting for RMB 33,934,912,700 54.73%; and business unit operating expenses accounting for RMB 1,006,751,300 or 1.62%.

#### **IV. Explanations Regarding the Description of MIIT 2022 Government Fiscal Income and Expenditures**

The total government fiscal income and expenditure budget of MIIT in 2022 is RMB 21,838,085,900. Income includes: general public budget appropriation of RMB

19,836,609,000, and government fiscal budget appropriations of RMB 37,270,000, carryover from the previous year of RMB 1,964,206,900; expenditures include: general public service expenditures of RMB 3,232,500, diplomatic expenditures of RMB 68,908,200, defense expenditures of RMB 600,000, education expenditures of RMB 10,259,440,800, S&T expenditures of RMB 6,788,187,200, culture, tourism, sports and media expenditures of RMB 7,497,400, social security and employment expenditures of RMB 971,379,100, health expenditures of RMB 12,341,700, energy conservation and environmental protection expenditures of RMB 41,000,000, transportation expenditures of RMB 19,539,000, resource exploration and industrial information expenditures of RMB 2,388,739,700, housing assurance expenditures of RMB 895,518,100, and grain and oil material reserve expenditures of RMB 381,702,200.

#### V. Explanations Regarding the Description of MIIT 2022 General Public Budget Expenditures

MIIT's 2022 general public budget expenditures amount to RMB 19,836,609,000, an increase of RMB 2,330,438,300, or 13.31%, over the amount executed in 2021. In accordance with the relevant requirements of the Party Central Committee and the State Council on "belt-tightening" (过紧日子), all undertakings should be carried out sparingly, and general expenditures should be vigorously reduced, with a focus on reducing public expenditures and non-urgent non-essential expenditures in expense accounts. The specific arrangements are as follows:

(i) General public service expenditures: The early 2022 budgeted amount is RMB 400,000, a decrease of RMB 2,700,000, or 87.10%, from the amount executed in 2021. This is mainly due to the decrease in other discipline inspection and supervision appropriation expenditures in 2022.

(ii) Diplomatic expenditures: The early 2022 budgeted amount is RMB 65,725,000, a decrease of RMB 2,284,000, or 3.36%, from the amount executed in 2021. This is mainly due to the decrease in donations from international organizations in 2022 and the decrease in other foreign cooperation and exchange expenditures in 2022.

(iii) National defense expenditures: The early 2022 budgeted amount is RMB 600,000, an increase of RMB 50,000, or 9.09%, from the amount executed in 2021. This is mainly due to an increase in related expenditures in 2022.

(iv) Education expenditures: The early 2022 budgeted amount is RMB 10,164,923,000, an increase of RMB 440,256,300, or 4.53%, from the amount

executed in 2021. This is mainly due to an increase in higher education expenditures in 2022.

(v) S&T expenditures: The early 2022 budgeted amount is RMB 5,203,006,700, an increase of RMB 494,178,100, or 10.49%, from the amount executed in 2021. This is mainly due to an increase in special basic scientific research in 2022.

1. Basic research: The early 2022 budgeted amount is RMB 415,742,700, an increase of RMB 221,010,200, or 113.55%, from the amount executed in 2021.

2. S&T prerequisites and services: The early 2022 budgeted amount is RMB 75,280,000, an increase of RMB 10,380,000, or 15.99%, from the amount executed in 2021.

(vi) Culture, tourism, sports, and media expenditures: The 2022 budgeted amount is RMB 7,497,400, which is basically the same as the amount executed in 2021.

(vii) Social security and employment expenditures: The early 2022 budgeted amount is RMB 963,083,600, an increase of RMB 477,469,700, or 98.32%, from the amount executed in 2021. This is mainly because the related expenditures of institutions of higher education outside Beijing will be transferred from the education expenditures account to the social security and employment expenditures account in 2022.

1. Retirement from administrative units: The early 2022 budgeted amount is RMB 49,654,900, a decrease of RMB 5,960,400, or 10.72%, from the amount executed in 2021.

2. Retirement from public institutions: The early 2022 budgeted amount is RMB 14,127,900, a decrease of RMB 618,400, or 4.19%, from the amount executed in 2021.

3. Management institution for retired staff: The early 2022 budgeted amount is RMB 20,099,400, an increase of RMB 706,700, or 3.64%, from the amount executed in 2021.

4. Basic old age insurance contributions of government offices and public institutions: The early 2022 budgeted amount is RMB 586,134,300, an increase of RMB 322,591,400, or 122.41%, from the amount executed in 2021.

5. Expenditures on occupational pension contributions of government offices and public institutions: The early 2022 budgeted amount is RMB 293,067,100, an increase of RMB 160,750,470, or 121.49%, from the amount executed in 2021.

(viii) Sanitation and health expenditures: The early 2022 budgeted amount is RMB 10,800,300, an increase of RMB 37,300, or 0.35%, from the amount executed in 2021.

(ix) Energy conservation and environmental protection expenditure: The early 2022 budgeted amount is RMB 41,000,000, a decrease of RMB 5,320,000, or 11.49%, from the amount executed in 2021. This is mainly due a reduction in 2022 for project expenditures on resource conservation and utilization.

(x) Resource exploration, industrial information, and other expenditures: The early 2022 budgeted amount is RMB 2,234,759,600, an increase of RMB 638,288,500 from the amount executed in 2021.

Of which: The early 2022 budgeted amount for industry and information industrial (工业和信息化产业) regulation is RMB 1,439,286,600, a decrease of RMB 47,181,500, or 2.97%, from the amount executed in 2021. This is mainly due to the implementation of “belt-tightening” requirements and the reduction in expenditures on projects such as industrial and information public services and radio and information communication regulation and development.

(xi) Housing assurance expenditures: The early 2022 budgeted amount is RMB 892,449,100, an increase of RMB 38,099,100, or 4.46%, from the amount executed in 2021. The main reason is: the increase in housing provident fund expenditures.

(xii) Grain and oil material reserve expenditures: The early 2022 budgeted amount is RMB 252,363,300, an increase of RMB 252,363,300, or 100.00%, from the amount executed in 2021. This is mainly due to an increase in expenditures on reserve projects.

## VI. Explanations Regarding the Description of MIIT 2022 General Public Budget Basic Expenditures

MIIT's general public budget basic expenditures amount to RMB 9,353,828,000 in 2022. Of which:

Personnel expenditures account for RMB 8,349,550,000, which mainly include: Basic wages, subsidies and allowances, bonuses, food allowance, performance-based wages, pension insurance for administrative units and public institutions, occupational pensions, basic employee medical insurance, civil servant medical expense subsidies, other social security expenditures, housing provident fund contributions, medical expenses, other salary and benefit expenditures, retirement expenses (离休费), retirement expenses (退休费), death and disability benefits, living expense subsidies,

medical expense subsidies, financial aid, incentives, and other individual and family subsidies.

The public expenditures account for RMB 1,004,278,000, which mainly includes office expenses, printing expenses, consulting expenses, paperwork expenses, water fees, electricity fees, postage and telecom fees, heating fees, property management fees, travel expenses, international business travel expenses, maintenance and repair fees, rental expenses, conference expenses, training expenses, official reception expenses, special material fees, labor expenses, outsourcing expenses, union fees, benefit expenses, maintenance expenses of official vehicles, other transportation expenses, taxes and surcharges, other product and service expenditures, office equipment purchase and installation, special equipment purchase and installation, information network and software purchase, installation, and updating, intangible asset purchases, and other capital expenditures.

#### VII. Explanations Regarding the Description of MIIT 2022 "Three Public" Expenditures

MIIT's 2022 "Three Public" government fiscal appropriation budget is RMB 22,206,500, of which: RMB 9,397,400 is for overseas (extraterritorial) travel on business, mainly for foreign cooperation and exchanges and participation in international organization meetings. Government vehicle operating costs account for RMB 11,354,100, including official vehicle procurement of RMB 1,200,000 and operating costs of RMB 10,154,100, which is mainly used for the procurement and maintenance of official vehicles; official reception costs account for RMB 1,455,000, which is mainly used for business exchanges, technical discussions, receiving research guidance from relevant departments, and foreign affairs receptions of subordinate units and domestic related units. In 2022, budget performance for the "Three Public" expenditures was the same as that of 2021. The specific situation is as follows:

(i) The 2022 budget for overseas (extraterritorial) travel on business is the same as in the 2021 budget.

(ii) Government vehicle acquisition and operation costs: The early 2022 budgeted amount is the same as the amount budgeted in 2021.

(iii) Government vehicle acquisition and operation costs: The early 2022 budgeted amount is the same as the amount budgeted for in 2021.

#### VIII. Explanations Regarding the Description of MIIT 2022 Government Fund Budget Expenditures

1. MIIT's 2022 government fund budget expenditures amount to RMB 37,270,000, an increase of RMB 4,060,000, or 9.82%, over the amount executed in 2021. Key tasks and spending policies in 2022 include spending on spent fuel disposal and research projects on civil aviation safety development. S&T expenditures: The early 2022 budgeted amount is RMB 22,530,000, a decrease of RMB 3,480,000, or 13.38%, from the amount executed in 2021. This is mainly due to a decrease in expenditures on spent fuel reprocessing scientific research projects in some institutions of higher education under MIIT.

2. Transportation expenditures: The early 2022 budgeted amount is RMB 14,740,000, a decrease of RMB 580,000, or 3.79%, from the amount executed in 2020. This is mainly due to the decrease in expenditures on civil aviation-related projects in some institutions of higher education under MIIT.

## IX. Description of Other Important Matters

### (i) Industrial and Information Public Service Projects

#### 1. Overview of projects

Building a service-oriented government (服务型政府) is not only the basic direction of China's administrative system reform but also an inevitable requirement for various departments to transform their functions and optimize resource allocation. In order to implement the relevant requirements of the Third Plenum of the 18th Central Committee and the 19th Party Congress on building a service-oriented government that the people are satisfied with, further enhance public service capabilities in the field of industry and informatization, especially industrial public service capabilities, specifically establish level-one projects on industry and informatization public services, better put into play the role of the government, focus on key areas and key links that are required by economic and social development and where it is difficult for the market to function effectively, improve the public service system in the field of industry and informatization, further resolve the problems of market failure, create a good environment for high-quality development, and provide a guarantee for accelerating the construction of China into a manufacturing powerhouse<sup>12</sup> and a cyber powerhouse. Projects mainly include the revision and review of industry standards, the development of general purpose industrial technologies, the operation and maintenance (O&M) of emergency communications, and the integrated development of new generation information technology (IT) and manufacturing.

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<sup>12</sup> Translator's note: This translation renders the Chinese word 强国 qiángguó—which literally means "strong nation"—in English as "powerhouse," as in the phrase "manufacturing powerhouse" (制造强国).

## 2. Basis for project establishment

The project is mainly based on the *Guiding Opinions of the State Council on Deepening the Integrated Development of Manufacturing and the Internet*, *Guiding Opinions of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and the State Council on Carrying out Quality Improvement Campaigns*, the *13th Five-Year Plan for the Construction of the National Emergency Response System*, *Opinions on Strengthening Intellectual Property Protection*, the *Reform Plan for Deepening Standardization Work*, and other relevant requirements, as well as the work of the Party Central Committee and the State Council on industry standardization, quality improvement, intellectual property rights (IPR), deepening the integrated development of the manufacturing industry and the internet, and strengthening emergency communication assurance capabilities, requirements, and deployment.

## 3. Implementing entities

The project is organized and implemented by MIIT.

## 4. Implementation scheme

### (1) Project feasibility:

According to responsibilities under the "Three Regulations,"<sup>13</sup> MIIT is responsible for promoting the integration of informatization and industrialization, formulating industrial industry (工业行业) standards and organizing their implementation, guiding industry quality management work, and being responsible for emergency management in the industrial and communications industries. Since the establishment of MIIT, relevant work has been carried out for many years. MIIT has formed a relatively complete working mechanism. The relevant departments, subordinate units, and relevant industry units within MIIT have accumulated rich experience and necessary basic prerequisites. The project has a scientific design, clear route, reasonable budget, and clear expected results. It is expected that the project will achieve significant results following its implementation, which will help improve the public service capabilities in the field of industry and informatization, provide a better basic environment for industrial development, and achieve good benefits for society.

### (2) Overall philosophy:

To implement the relevant spirit of the 19th Party Congress on accelerating the construction of a manufacturing powerhouse and a cyber powerhouse and promoting

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<sup>13</sup> Translator's note: The "three determines" ( “三定” ) refer to PRC government ministries' duty to determine their (1) internal structure, (2) functions and responsibilities, and (3) staffing structure, including their number of leadership posts.

the high-quality development of the industry, according to the development concepts of innovation, coordination, greenness, openness, and sharing, focusing on the *Guiding Opinions of the State Council on Deepening the Integrated Development of Manufacturing and the Internet*, *Guiding Opinions of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and the State Council on Carrying out Quality Improvement Campaigns*, the *13th Five-Year Plan for the Construction of the National Emergency Response System*, *Opinions on Strengthening Intellectual Property Protection*, the *State Council Reform Plan for Deepening Standardization Work*, and other clear key tasks, and according to the actual needs of industrial development, determine the mid-term and annual work priorities. According to the different characteristics of the tasks, take appropriate measures to organize relevant institutions for specific implementation.

(3) Implementation:

This project is organized and implemented by the S&T Department, Information Technology Development Department, and Information and Communication Administration of MIIT, with the cooperation of relevant departments and units. In accordance with the determined annual key tasks, target requirements, and expected results, after the necessary selection procedures, tasks are assigned to relevant units and organized for implementation.

(4) Schedule and stage goals:

As a regular work, the task each year is mainly to formulate and improve the work plan, determine which units undertake which tasks, prepare the fund use plan, and go through various fund allocation procedures according to the project progress. The goal for 2022-2024 is to continuously improve the industry standard system and further improve the standard level. The collaborative application mechanism of IPR in key industries has been initially established, various intellectual property (IP) services in the industry have been effectively carried out, and the working mechanism for the conversion and transfer of IP and other achievements has been further improved. Guide enterprises to improve their management level, improve the physical quality of products, enhance their brand image, and promote quality and efficiency improvement and transformation and upgrading. Resolve the main problems existing in the weak links of emergency communication, improve the support capability of emergency communication as a whole, and promote the healthy and orderly development of the emergency communication industry.

(5) Expected results:

Roughly 1,500 industry standard formulation and revision plans will be approved and announced every year, and industry standards review work will be



carried out, with the average bidding age (标龄) controlled within five years. Organize the development of foreign-language versions of [PRC] industrial standards, with about 100 standards per year. Improve the conversion and transfer mechanism for IP achievements in the fields of industry and informatization as well as the mechanism for evaluation and review of achievements. Organize the promotion of advanced quality management methods, industrial brand cultivation, and overall quality management and drive major industry associations to comprehensively develop industrial quality brands. For manufacturing enterprises, build integrated development data management service capabilities. For different industries, different regions, and different industrial scenarios, build the integrated development of "education in emerging engineering fields" ( “新工科” ) talent training service capabilities and provide talent training services for manufacturing enterprises, industry organizations, government agencies, and students and apprentices. Organize about 30 emergency communication support drills every year, strengthen the construction of the national emergency communication support team, ensure the normal operation of the national emergency public satellite communication network, and complete the annual communication support for major events and emergency response.

#### 5. Implementation cycle

The project is planned to be implemented for the long term, and the implementation period of this round is tentatively scheduled for 2022-2024, which will be dynamically adjusted according to actual conditions.

#### 6. Annual budget arrangements

In 2022, the general public budget for the project is planned to be RMB 87,021,900, involving four directions, as follows:

(1) Special projects for industry standards formulation, revision, and review. A budget of RMB 57,157,900 is planned to be used for the standardization management of the industrial communication industry, the formulation and revision of industry standards, and the development of foreign language versions, so as to strengthen the integration of standards with international standards and support Belt and Road Initiative<sup>14</sup> construction.

(2) Industrial general purpose technology development support projects: A budget of RMB 6,861,700 is planned to be used for the implementation of the industry IP strategy, the special project to improve the quality of industrial products, support for the Office of the Internet of Vehicles Industry Development Special Project Committee

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<sup>14</sup> Translator's note: The "Belt and Road Initiative" ( “一带一路” ) refers to the Silk Road Economic Belt (丝绸之路经济带) and the 21st Century Maritime Silk Road (21 世纪海上丝绸之路).

of the State Leading Group for Building China into a Manufacturing Powerhouse (国家制造强国建设领导小组车联网产业发展专项委员会办公室), the cultivation and selection of the National Manufacturing Industry Innovation Centers (国家制造业创新中心) and support for their project management, artificial intelligence (AI) industrial innovation and development, and strategic cutting-edge technology research.

(3) Special project for the integrated development of new generation information technology and manufacturing: A budget of RMB 5,796,900 is planned to be used to build the integrated development of data management service capabilities, the integrated development of "education in emerging engineering fields" talent training service capabilities, and to promote the in-depth integration and development of new generation IT and manufacturing.

(4) Special project for emergency communication operation and maintenance: A budget of RMB 17,205,400 is planned to be used to complete important communication and emergency communication support tasks and to ensure smooth communication between important departments and important tasks.

## 7. Performance Objectives and Metrics (see Appendix<sup>15</sup>)

### (ii) Institutional Operations Funding

In 2022, the fiscal appropriations budget for institutional operations funding of MIIT itself, its Bureau of Retired Cadres, and the provincial (autonomous regions and municipalities) communications administrations is RMB 75,609,000, a decrease of RMB 1,141,000, or 1.49%, from the budget in 2021. This is mainly due to the implementation of "belt-tightening" requirements and a reduction in related expenditures.

### (iii) Government Procurement

In 2022, the total budget for government procurement of all units of MIIT is RMB 9,087,984,000. Specifically, the budget for government procurement of goods is RMB 5,035,144,100, the budget for government procurement for projects is RMB 1,956,829,900, and the budget for government procurement of services is RMB 2,096,010,000. The publicly disclosed government procurement budgets of central ministries are calculated as the sum of the amounts used for government procurement in the basic expenditures of the ministry, project expenditures, and operating expenditures of business units in 2022.

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<sup>15</sup> Translator's note: The Appendix, entitled "Table of 2022 Performance Objectives for Public Disclosure," is not included in this translation.

#### (iv) Use of State-Owned Assets

As of July 31, 2021, the budgetary units of MIIT have a total of 743 vehicles, of which, 24 are for use by ministry-level leading cadres, 53 are for confidential communications (机要通信用车), 38 are vehicles for emergency support, 18 are for law enforcement, 134 are for specialized technical uses, and 476 are for other uses. Vehicles used for other uses are primarily used by affiliated units for education, scientific research, and logistics. There are 530 units (sets) of general-use equipment with a unit value of over RMB 500,000 and 308 units (sets) of special-use equipment with a unit value of over RMB 1 million. The 2022 ministerial budget arranges for procurement of five vehicles, of which, one vehicle is for confidential communications and the four other vehicles are for other uses. The budget also arranges for procurement of 232 units (sets) of general-use equipment with a unit value of over RMB 500,000 and 212 units (sets) of special-use equipment with a unit value of over RMB 1 million.

#### (v) Budget Performance Management

In 2022, MIIT will fully implement performance objective management on ministerial project expenditures, involving a budget allocation of RMB 10,520,051,000 and 46 first-level (一级) projects. Specifically, the general public budget allocated RMB 10,482,781,000 for 1,097 projects; the government fund budget allocated RMB 37,270,000 for 24 projects. At the same time, performance self-assessment will be comprehensively carried out in accordance with the relevant regulations of the Ministry of Finance, and ministerial assessment will be organized. According to the performance evaluation results of previous years, we have optimized the 2022 budget arrangement for project expenditures such as industry standards formulation, revision, and review projects and the management of the new energy vehicle industry, and we have further improved management and policies.

MIIT reflects the performance targets of 13 first-level projects such as public services for industry and information technology in the 2022 budget. See "Attachments."<sup>16</sup>

## Part 4: Glossary

### I. Income items

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<sup>16</sup> See footnote 14, above.

(i) Government allocation income: Refers to funds allocated by the central government in the current year.

(ii) Business income: Income earned by public institutions through professional business activities and auxiliary activities.

(iii) Public institution operating revenue: This refers to revenue derived by public institutions from engaging in non-independent accounting (非独立核算) business activities undertaken outside of their professional activities and auxiliary activities.

(iv) Other income: Income other than the above-mentioned "financial appropriation income," "business income," and "business unit operating income."

(v) Balance carried forward from prior year: Refers to the funds that were not used up in prior years and are carried over to the current year but continue to be used for their original intended purposes.

## II. Expenditure items

**(i) General public service expenditures (type) disciplinary inspection and supervision (sub-type) other discipline inspection and supervision affairs expenditures (item):** This refers to special operating costs for the MIIT disciplinary inspection group that acts as a representative of the Central Commission for Discipline Inspection and the National Supervisory Commission.

(ii) Diplomacy (category): Expenditures of MIIT for foreign affairs, including the three sub-categories of foreign aid, international organizations, and other diplomatic expenditures.

1. Foreign aid (sub-category): Pledges, disaster relief, gifts, and other expenditures made by MIIT to international organizations in the name of the Chinese government or MIIT.

2. International organization (sub-category): Membership dues paid by MIIT in the name of the Chinese government or MIIT to participate in international organizations and the payment of membership fees and pledges to international organizations in accordance with the regulations or agreements of international organizations.

3. Foreign cooperation and exchanges (sub-category): Expenditures for MIIT to participate in international exchange activities abroad, expenditures for receiving foreign dignitaries visiting China for exchanges and for delegations participating in various international activities held in China, and expenditures for holding international conferences in China.

4. Other diplomatic expenditures (sub-category): Other expenses related to diplomacy not included in the above items.

(iii) National defense (category): Expenditures of MIIT for national defense.

(iv) Education (category) General education (sub-category) higher education (item): Expenditures used by institutions of higher education affiliated with MIIT to carry out full-time general education.

(v) S&T (category): Expenditures on S&T by MIIT. This includes basic research, S&T prerequisites and services, and three other sub-categories of accounts.

1. Basic research (sub-category): Expenditures of MIIT for basic research and key laboratories.

(1) Institutional operations (item): Basic expenditures by applied basic research institutions on basic research and applied research that will not produce practical value in the near future.

(2) Laboratories and related facilities (item): Expenditures of state (key) laboratories, ministerial open laboratories, and field stations.

(3) Special projects for basic scientific research (item): Expenditures on special projects for basic scientific research.

2. S&T prerequisites and services (sub-category): Expenditures of MIIT for improving S&T prerequisites.

(vi) Culture, tourism, sports and media (category): Expenditures of MIIT for culture, news, and publications.

1. News, publications, and film (sub-category): Expenditures of MIIT for news and publications.

2. Other culture, tourism, sports, and media (sub-category): Expenditures of MIIT for other culture, news, and publications other than the above-mentioned accounts.

(vii) Social security and employment (category) Retirement from administrative units and public institutions (sub-category): Expenditures of MIIT for retirement from administrative units and public institutions.

1. Retirement from administrative units (item): Expenditures for retirement from the institutions of MIIT and local communications administrations.

2. Retirement from public institutions (item): Expenditures for retirees from public institutions affiliated with MIIT.

3. Management institution for retired staff (item): Expenditure of MIIT for the Bureau of Retired Cadres to provide management services for Ministry retirees.

4. Expenditures on basic pension insurance contributions of government offices and public institutions (item): Expenditures of MIIT offices and public institutions on basic old age insurance contributions actually made by units to implement the old age insurance system.

5. Expenditures on occupational annuity contributions of government offices and public institutions (item): Expenditures of MIIT offices and public institutions on occupational annuity contributions made by units to implement the old age insurance system.

(viii) Sanitation and health (category) administrative units and public institutions healthcare (sub-category): Expenditures of MIIT for the healthcare for its subordinate administrative units and public institutions.

1. Healthcare of administrative units (item): Basic medical insurance payment funds centrally arranged from central government fiscal funds to the communications administrations of provinces, cities, autonomous regions, and provincial-level municipalities.

2. Civil servant medical expense subsidies (item): Medical subsidy funds for civil servants that are centrally arranged from central government fiscal funds to the communications administrations of provinces, cities, autonomous regions, and provincial-level municipalities.

(ix) Energy conservation and environmental protection (category) energy conservation and utilization (sub-category) energy conservation and utilization (item): Expenditures of MIIT for energy conservation and utilization in the field of industry and information technology.

(x) Industry and information industry supervision expenditure (category), industrial and information industry regulation expenditures (sub-category): Expenditures of MIIT to ensure the operation of institutions and to carry out supervision of the industry and informatization sector.

(xi) Housing assurance expenditures (category) housing reform expenditures (sub-category): Expenditures of MIIT offices and public institutions on housing reform, as required by state policies.

1. Housing provident fund (住房公积金) (item): A long-term housing savings fund contributed to by work units and their active employees in accordance with *Regulations on the Management of the Housing Provident Fund*. This policy began in

the mid-1990s and is generally implemented among employees in government agencies, enterprises, and public institutions across the country. The minimum contribution ratio is 5% and the maximum contribution ratio is 12% of the employee's salary from the prior year. The bases for contributions by administrative units include the salaries for the posts and grades of civil servants, salaries for posts and technical grades (positions) of workers in government offices, one-time year-end bonuses, special post allowances, and allowances for hardship and remote areas, as uniformly stipulated by the State, and work-related subsidies and living allowances issued after the regulation; the bases for contributions by public institutions include the salaries for posts, pay scale salaries, allowances for hardship and remote areas, and special post allowances, as uniformly stipulated by the State.

2. The rent subsidy was approved by the State Council and subsidies for the increase in the rent standard for public housing of central units in Beijing began in 2000. Central units in Beijing determine the rent subsidy according to the number of active employees and retirees and the corresponding subsidy standard. The monthly subsidy per capita is RMB 90.

3. Home purchase subsidies (item): Home purchase subsidies are paid in accordance with the provisions of the *Circular of the State Council on Further Deepening the Urban Housing System Reform and Accelerating Housing Construction* ([1998] No. 23), Since the discontinuation of housing allocation in kind in the second half of 1998, subsidy funds for the monetization reform of housing distribution are disbursed to employees without housing or with non-compliant housing in areas with a housing price-to-revenue ratio of more than four. Central government offices and public institutions began issuing home purchase subsidies in 2000, while local government offices and public institutions began issuing them in 1999. Enterprises determine them based on their own circumstances. Implementation on the part of central government units in Beijing is in accordance with the standards stipulated in *Notice of the General Office of the CCP and the General Office of the State Council* ([2005] No. 8), while implementation on the part of central government units outside of Beijing is in accordance with the standards stipulated in the policies of local people's governments on the monetization reform of housing appropriation.

(xii) Grain and oil material reserves (category): Expenditures used by MIIT for relevant reserves as required.

(xiii) Carry over to next year: Funds in the budget of one year which could not be used as originally planned due to changes in objective conditions. These funds must be carried over to the next year, when then must continue to be used for their original purposes.

(xiv) Basic expenditures: Personnel expenditures and office expenditures incurred to ensure the normal operation of agencies and their completion of routine work tasks.

(xv) Project expenditures: Expenditures in addition to basic expenditures that are incurred to complete special administrative tasks and business development goals.

(xvi) Public institution operating expenses: The expenses incurred by public institutions through non-independent accounting business activities other than professional business activities and auxiliary activities.

### III. The "three public" expenses

Funding for the "three public" expenses is managed in the central fiscal budget. This refers to the use of fiscal appropriations from central departments to cover the expenses of official international travel, official vehicle purchases and operation, and official receptions. Official international travel expenses are the international travel expenses, inter-city travel expenses once abroad, accommodation expenses, dining expenses, training fees, and miscellaneous expenses of staff on official business during official international travel. Official vehicle purchase and operating expenses include vehicle purchase expenses (including tax), fuel expenses, repair expenses, tolls, insurance expenses, and safety award expenses. Official reception expenses include the various expenditures on official receptions (including for foreign guests) as per relevant regulations.

### IV. Institutional Operations Funding (机关运行经费)

This refers to funds used to purchase goods and services in order to ensure the operation of administrative units (including public institutions managed with reference to the Civil Servant Law) including office and printing fees, postage and telecommunications fees, business travel expenses, conference fees, benefit expenses, daily maintenance fees, special materials and general equipment purchase fees, office space utilities fees, office space heating fees, office space property management fees, official vehicle operation and maintenance fees, and other expenses.