

Translation



The following document is the 2019 budget for China's central bank, the People's Bank of China.

Title

People's Bank of China 2019 Budget
中国人民银行2019年预算

Author

People's Bank of China (PBOC; 中国人民银行)

Source

Website of the Tongling City People's Government, April 8, 2019. Tongling City (铜陵市) is in China's Anhui Province. This website is one of a number of PRC local government websites that hosted this document.

The Chinese source text is available online at:

https://web.archive.org/web/20200727204724/http://zwgk.tl.gov.cn/attachment/5c1329727f8b9a7f039d5ddc/201904/201904081005525671_NIZYKikx.pdf

US \$1 ≈ 7 Chinese Yuan Renminbi (RMB), as of August 17, 2020.

Translation Date

August 17, 2020

Translator

Etcetera Language Group, Inc.

Editor

Ben Murphy, CSET Translation Lead

Contents

Part 1: Overview	2
1. Primary Responsibilities	2
2. Composition of Budgetary Units	4
Part 2: PBOC 2019 Budget	5
Part 3: Description of the PBOC 2019 Budget	12
1. Overall Description of the PBOC 2019 Revenue and Expenditure Budgets	12
2. Description of the PBOC 2019 Revenue Budget	13
3. Description of the PBOC 2019 Expenditures Budget	13
4. Description of the PBOC Budgeted Expenditures	13
5. Description of the PBOC Basic Expenditures Budget for 2019	15
6. Description of the "Three Public Expenses" in the PBOC Budget	15
7. Description of Other Budgets	15
Part 4: Glossary	16

Part 1: Overview

The People's Bank of China (PBOC) (中国人民银行) is the central bank of the People's Republic of China. The PBOC, in accordance with laws, regulations and authorization of the State Council, uniformly formulates and implements monetary policy, prevents and defuses financial risks, and maintains financial stability.

1. Primary Responsibilities

The Office of the Financial Stability and Development Committee (金融稳定发展委员会) (hereinafter referred to as FSDC [金融委]) is located in the People's Bank of China. PBOC accepts direct leadership over the FSDC and undertakes the daily work of the FSDC. FSDC is responsible for promoting the implementation of the decisions and deployments of the Communist Party of China (CPC) Central Committee and the State Council on financial work and various FSDC work arrangements and for organizing the drafting of major plans for the reform and development of the financial industry. It puts forward major policy recommendations for systemic financial risk prevention and the maintenance of financial stability, and coordinates the establishment of coordination mechanisms for central and local financial supervision, risk management, consumer protection, and information sharing. It undertakes the specific work of guiding local financial reform and development and supervision, formulates accountability measures for financial management departments and local financial supervision, and undertakes supervision and accountability work.

The PBOC implements the CPC Central Committee's policies and decisions regarding finance. It upholds and strengthens the party's centralized leadership of finance in the course of performing its duties. Its primary responsibilities are as follows:

(1) To work out outlines for the reform and development of the financial industry, conduct comprehensive research into and to coordinate the resolution of important problems in financial operations, and to promote the harmonious and healthy development of the financial industry. To lead the coordination of national financial security work and maintain national financial security.

(2) To lead the establishment of a macro-prudential management framework, to draft significant laws and regulations related to the financial industry and to draft other relevant laws and regulations, to develop basic prudential regulatory rules, and to build and improve the basic system of protection for financial consumers.

(3) To formulate and implement monetary policy and credit policy, to optimize the monitoring system for monetary policy, and to conduct macro-prudential management.

(4) To lead the prevention of systemic financial risks and of managing emergency response, to take responsibility for developing the basic rules, provide monitoring and analysis and implement consolidated supervision for financial groups such as financial holding companies and systematically important financial institutions, to urge relevant regulatory departments to adopt supervisory measures as appropriate, to inspect and supervise the financial institutions under the State Council when necessary, and to lead the organization, development, and implementation of recovery and resolution plans for systematically important financial institutions.

(5) To assume the responsibility of lender-of-last resort (最后贷款人) and take responsibility for inspection and supervision of the use of central bank funds by institutions

for resolving financial risks.

(6) To supervise and administer the inter-bank bond market, monetary market, foreign exchange market, instrument market, gold market, and over-the-counter derivatives of the aforesaid markets; to lead identification, early warning, and handling of financial risks across different markets, business types and regions, to take responsibility for monitoring and assessing cross-sector financial instruments, and to establish, jointly with relevant departments, unified basic rules for asset management products and the corporate credit bond market and its derivatives market.

(7) To take responsibility for establishing and implementing Renminbi (RMB) exchange rate policies, to encourage cross-border use of RMB or RMB on international markets, to maintain the balance of payments, to implement the foreign exchange administration, to take responsibility for tracking and risk warning for domestic and international financial markets, to monitor and manage cross-border capital flows, and to hold, manage, and operate state foreign exchange and gold reserves.

(8) To take the main responsibility for the planning of key financial infrastructure construction and its overall supervision, to advance the reform and interconnection of financial infrastructure, and to coordinate the regulation of internet finance.

(9) To coordinate the consolidation of financial statistics, to take responsibility for developing unified basic standards and a work mechanism for consolidated financial statistics, to build a national basic financial database, and to fulfill functions related to financial statistics surveys.

(10) To organize the formulation of a development plan for the informatized (信息化) financial industry, to take responsibility for the organization, administration, and coordination of financial standardization and work related to financial S&T, and to guide cybersecurity and informatization work for the financial industry.

(11) To issue the RMB and to administer its circulation.

(12) To coordinate the construction of the national payment system and implement its supervision and management. To work with relevant departments to formulate payment and settlement rules and to take responsibility for the safe, stable, and efficient operation of the national payment and clearing system.

(13) To manage the state treasury.

(14) To assume responsibility for the organization, coordination, supervision, and administration of nationwide anti-money laundering and counter-terrorist financing work and to take responsibility for the monitoring of funds relating to suspected money laundering and terrorist activities.

(15) To administer the credit reporting industry and promote the establishment of a social credit system.

(16) To participate in global economic and financial governance relating to the business of the PBOC and to conduct international financial cooperation.

(17) To engage in financial business operations in line with relevant rules.

(18) To manage and oversee the State Administration of Foreign Exchange (SAFE).

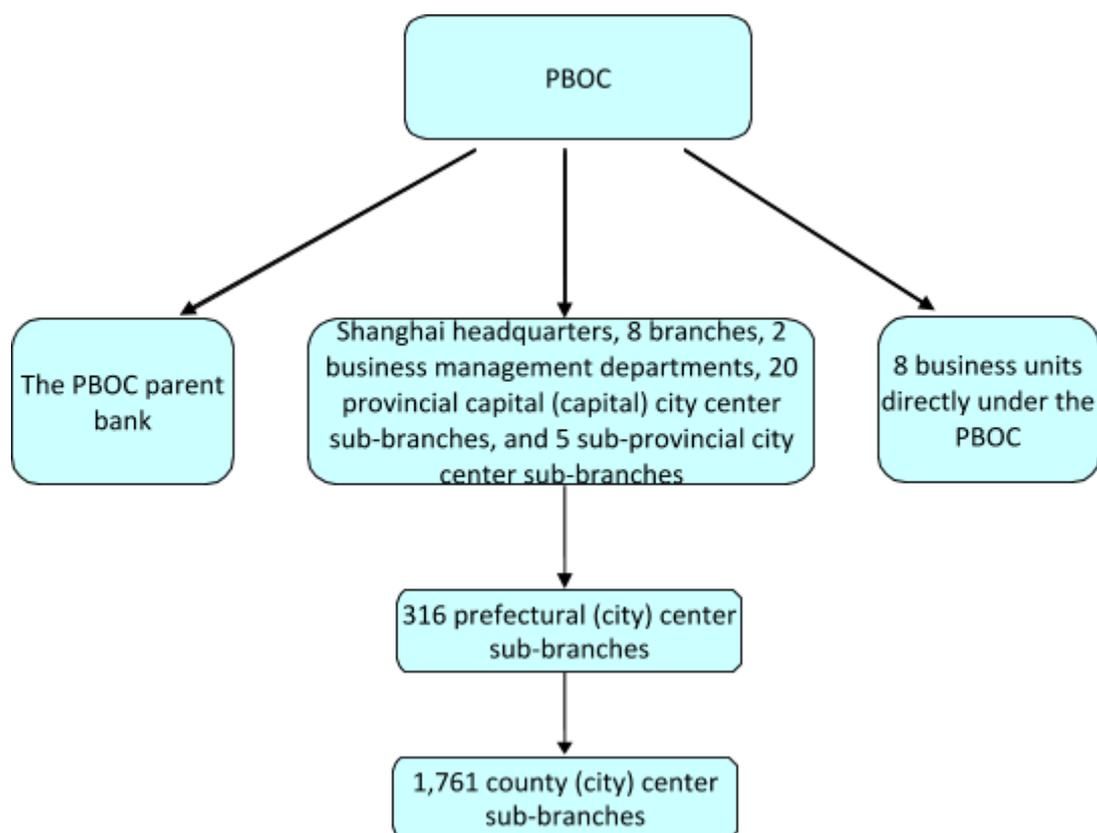
(19) To perform other tasks assigned by the CPC Central Committee and the State

Council.

(20) To transform functions. To perfect the macro-control system, innovate regulation measures, build a coordination and collaboration mechanism for development plans and financial and monetary policies, enhance the capabilities of economic monitoring, prediction and early warning, establish and improve the working mechanisms for conducting research on and reserving policies for major issues to ensure a forward-looking, targeted and collaborative macro-control system. To revolve around the guidelines and tasks of the CPC's and the state's financial work, ramp up its functions of financial management, heighten the coordination of monetary policy, macro-prudential management policies, and financial regulation policies, and emphasize macro-prudential management and systemic financial risk prevention so as never to allow systemic financial risks to occur. To meet the requirements of simplification of administrative procedures, delegation of authority, combination of delegation and regulation, optimization of services, and transformation of functions to further deepen reform of the administrative approval system and the financial markets and to strive to standardize and streamline administrative approval procedures and increase approval efficiency. To accelerate the promotion of "Internet+ government services," strengthen interim and ex-post supervision, and effectively improve the quality and performance of government services. To constantly enhance the legal system for the financial industry, guarantee a sound system for "delegation of authority, streamlining management, and improving service" ("放管服") reforms, provide strong support for stabilization of growth, promotion of reform, adjustment of structures, and improvement of the people's livelihoods, and promote sustained, stable and solid economic and social development.

2. Composition of Budgetary Units

The scope of this budget disclosure covers 2,122 institutions in the PBOC system, as follows:



Part 2: PBOC 2019 Budget

Table 1. Summary of Government Fiscal Appropriation Revenue and Expenditures

Units: RMB 10,000

Revenue		Expenditures	
Item	Budgeted amount	Item	Budgeted amount
I. Current year revenue		I. Current year expenditures	
(i) General public budget appropriations		(i) General public services expenditures	
(ii) Governmental fund budget appropriations		(ii) Diplomacy expenditures	
		(iii) National defense expenditures	
II. Balance carried forward from previous year		(iv) Education expenditures	
(i) General public budget allocations		(v) S&T expenditures	
(ii) Governmental fund budget appropriations		(vi) Culture, tourism, sports, and media expenditures	
		
		
		II. Balance carried over to following year	
Total revenue		Total expenditures	

Note: The PBOC system does not use government fiscal appropriations, so there is no data in this table.

Table 2. Budget Execution

Units: RMB 10,000

Functional classification account		2018 actual amount		2019 budgeted amount				2019 to 2018 YoY Comparison		2019 to 2018 YoY Comparison (excluding National Development and Reform Commission (NDRC) infrastructure construction)	
Account code	Account name	Actual amount	Actual amount after deducting NDRC infrastructure construction	Initial Annual Budget			Budgeted amount after deducting NDRC infrastructure construction	Increase amount	Increase %	Increase amount	Increase %
				Subtotal	Basic expenditures	Project expenditures					
201	General public services expenditures	200.00	200.00	100.00		100.00	100.00	-100.00	-50.00%	-100.00	-50.00%
20111	Discipline inspection and supervision	200.00	200.00	100.00		100.00	100.00	-100.00	-50.00%	-100.00	-50.00%
2011105	Institutions abroad	200.00	200.00	100.00		100.00	100.00	-100.00	-50.00%	-100.00	-50.00%
202	Diplomacy expenditures	14,600.31	14,600.31	18,626.56	0.00	18,626.56	18,626.56	4,026.25	27.58%	4,026.25	27.58%
20204	International organizations	14,600.31	14,600.31	18,626.56	0.00	18,626.56	18,626.56	4,026.25	27.58%	4,026.25	27.58%
2020402	Donations to international organizations	14,600.31	14,600.31	18,626.56		18,626.56	18,626.56	4,026.25	27.58%	4,026.25	27.58%
205	Education expenditures	19,649.64	19,649.64	19,140.75	14,161.05	4,979.70	19,140.75	-508.89	-2.59%	-508.89	-2.59%
20508	Education and training	19,649.64	19,649.64	19,140.75	14,161.05	4,979.70	19,140.75	-508.89	-2.59%	-508.89	-2.59%
2050803	Training expenditures	19,649.64	19,649.64	19,140.75	14,161.05	4,979.70	19,140.75	-508.89	-2.59%	-508.89	-2.59%
217	Financial expenditures	2,412,795.40	2,412,795.40	2,404,647.29	2,232,841.14	171,806.15	2,403,183.29	-8,148.11	-0.34%	-9,612.11	-0.40%
21701	Financial department administrative expenditures	2,272,008.53	2,272,008.53	2,264,294.67	2,232,841.14	31,453.53	2,264,294.67	-7,713.86	-0.34%	-7,713.86	-0.34%
2170101	Administrative operations	27,559.43	27,559.43	23,672.68	23,672.68		23,672.68	-3,886.75	-14.10%	-3,886.75	-14.10%
2170102	General administrative affairs management	21,613.61	21,613.61	20,170.45		20,170.45	20,170.45	-1,443.16	-6.68%	-1,443.16	-6.68%
2170150	Business operations	2,207,973.70	2,207,973.70	2,209,168.46	2,209,168.46		2,209,168.46	1,194.76	0.05%	1,194.76	0.05%
2170199	Other financial department administrative expenditures	14,861.79	14,861.79	11,283.08		11,283.08	11,283.08	-3,578.71	-24.08%	-3,578.71	-24.08%
21702	Financial department supervision expenditures	140,786.87	140,786.87	110,352.62		110,352.62	108,888.62	-30,434.25	-21.62%	-31,898.25	-22.66%
2170202	Financial services	45,941.15	45,941.15	35,007.58		35,007.58	33,543.58	-10,933.57	-23.80%	-12,397.57	-26.99%
2170206	Financial industry electrification construction	43,510.41	43,510.41	29,125.21		29,125.21	29,125.21	-14,385.20	-33.06%	-14,385.20	-33.06%
2170299	Other financial department supervision expenditures	51,335.31	51,335.31	46,219.83		46,219.83	46,219.83	-5,115.48	-9.96%	-5,115.48	-9.96%
21799	Other financial expenditures			30,000.00		30,000.00	30,000.00	30,000.00		30,000.00	
2179901	Other financial expenditures			30,000.00		30,000.00	30,000.00	30,000.00		30,000.00	
221	Housing expenditures	242,339.34	242,339.34	242,339.34	242,339.34		242,339.34	0.00	0.00%	0.00	0.00%
22102	Housing reform expenditures	242,339.34	242,339.34	242,339.34	242,339.34		242,339.34	0.00	0.00%	0.00	0.00%
2210201	Housing provident fund	190,466.46	190,466.46	190,466.46	190,466.46		190,466.46	0.00	0.00%	0.00	0.00%
2210202	Rent subsidies	289.09	289.09	289.09	289.09		289.09	0.00	0.00%	0.00	0.00%
2210203	Housing purchase subsidies	51,583.79	51,583.79	51,583.79	51,583.79		51,583.79	0.00	0.00%	0.00	0.00%
	Total	2,689,584.69	2,689,584.69	2,684,853.94	2,489,341.53	195,512.41	2,683,389.94	-4,730.75	-0.18%	-6,194.75	-0.23%

Table 3. Basic Expenditures

Units: RMB 10,000

Economic classification account		2019 Basic Expenditures		
Account code	Account name	Total	Personnel expenses	Public expenses
	Personnel expenses	2,084,808.95	2,084,808.95	
301	Salary and benefits expenditures	2,026,847.05	2,026,847.05	
30101	Basic salaries	870,665.00	870,665.00	
30102	Subsidies and allowances	322,286.59	322,286.59	
30107	Performance pay	277,890.00	277,890.00	
30108	Basic pension insurance of institutional business units	270,473.00	270,473.00	
30110	Contributions to employee basic medical insurance	82,850.00	82,850.00	
30112	Other social security contributions	5,745.00	5,745.00	
30113	Housing provident fund	190,466.46	190,466.46	
30199	Other salary and benefits expenditures	6,471.00	6,471.00	
303	Assistance for individuals and families	57,961.90	57,961.90	
30301	Pension (离休) costs	2,775.00	2,775.00	
30302	Pension (退休) costs ¹	54,341.00	54,341.00	
30399	Other assistance for individuals and families	845.90	845.90	
	Routine public expenses	404,532.58		404,532.58
302	Goods and services expenditures	395,448.58		395,448.58
30201	Office expenses	21,350.00		21,350.00
30202	Printing expenses	5,359.00		5,359.00
30205	Water fees	2,319.00		2,319.00
30206	Electricity fees	20,863.00		20,863.00
30207	Postage and cable fees	7,569.00		7,569.00
30208	Heating expenses	12,082.00		12,082.00
30209	Property management fees	38,919.00		38,919.00
30211	Travel expenses	38,449.00		38,449.00
30213	Repair and maintenance costs	38,197.00		38,197.00
30215	Conference fees	12,108.00		12,108.00
30216	Training fees	14,161.05		14,161.05
30217	Official reception expenses	7,253.57		7,253.57
30226	Labor costs	31,247.00		31,247.00
30228	Trade union funds	28,725.00		28,725.00
30229	Welfare expenses	74,352.00		74,352.00
30231	Official vehicle operation and maintenance costs	16,489.31		16,489.31
30239	Other transportation expenses	16,108.69		16,108.69
30299	Other goods and services expenditures	9,896.96		9,896.96
310	Other capital expenditures	9,084.00		9,084.00
31002	Office equipment procurement	9,084.00		9,084.00
	Total	2,489,341.53	2,084,808.95	404,532.58

¹ Translator's note: China implements two tracks for civil service retirements and pensions. Retired (离休) civil servants who began working prior to the founding of the PRC in 1949 are in one track. Retired (退休) civil servants who began working after 1949 are in the other.

Table 6. Overview of Revenue and Expenditure Budgets

Units: RMB 10,000

Revenue		Expenditures	
Item	Budgeted amount	Item	Budgeted amount
I. General public budget appropriations		I. General public services expenditures	100.00
II. Government fund budget appropriations		Discipline inspection and supervision	100.00
III. Business revenue		Institutions abroad	100.00
IV. Business unit operating revenue		II. Diplomacy expenditures	18,626.56
V. Other revenue	2,684,853.94	International organizations	18,626.56
		Donations to international organizations	18,626.56
		III. Educational expenditures	19,140.75
		Education and training	19,140.75
		Training expenditures	19,140.75
		IV. Financial expenditures	2,404,647.29
		Financial department administrative expenditures	2,264,294.67
		Administrative operations	23,672.68
		General administrative affairs management	20,170.45
		Business operations	2,209,168.46
		Other financial department administrative expenditures	11,283.08
		Financial department supervision expenditures	110,352.62
		Financial services	35,007.58
		Financial industry electronification construction	29,125.21
		Other financial department supervision expenditures	46,219.83
		Other financial expenditures	30,000.00
		Other financial expenditures	30,000.00
		V. Housing expenditures	242,339.34
		Housing reform expenditures	242,339.34
		Housing provident fund	190,466.46
		Rent subsidies	289.09
		Housing purchase subsidies	51,583.79
Total current year revenue	2,684,853.94	Total current year expenditures	2,684,853.94
Business funds used to make up the balance of revenue and expenditures		Balance carried over to following year	
Balance carried forward from previous year			
Total revenue	2,684,853.94	Total expenditures	2,684,853.94

Table 7. Revenue Budget

Units: RMB 10,000

Account		Total	Balance carried forward from previous year	General public budget appropriations	Government fund budget appropriations	Business revenue		Business unit operating revenue	Subsidy revenue from higher levels	Revenue from payments by lower levels	Other revenue	Business funds used to make up the balance of revenue and expenditures
Account code	Account name					Amount	Incl.: Educational revenue					
201	General public services expenditures	100.00									100.00	
20111	Discipline inspection and supervision	100.00									100.00	
2011105	Institutions abroad	100.00									100.00	
202	Diplomacy expenditures	18,626.56									18,626.56	
20204	International organizations	18,626.56									18,626.56	
2020402	Donations to international organizations	18,626.56									18,626.56	
205	Education expenditures	19,140.75									19,140.75	
20508	Education and training	19,140.75									19,140.75	
2050803	Training expenditures	19,140.75									19,140.75	
217	Financial expenditures	2,404,647.29									2,404,647.29	
21701	Financial department administrative expenditures	2,264,294.67									2,264,294.67	
2170101	Administrative operations	23,672.68									23,672.68	
2170102	General administrative affairs management	20,170.45									20,170.45	
2170150	Business operations	2,209,168.46									2,209,168.46	
2170199	Other financial department administrative expenditures	11,283.08									11,283.08	
21702	Financial department supervision expenditures	110,352.62									110,352.62	
2170202	Financial services	35,007.58									35,007.58	
2170206	Financial industry electrification construction	29,125.21									29,125.21	
2170299	Other financial department supervision expenditures	46,219.83									46,219.83	
21799	Other financial expenditures	30,000.00									30,000.00	
2179901	Other financial expenditures	30,000.00									30,000.00	
221	Housing expenditures	242,339.34									242,339.34	
22102	Housing reform expenditures	242,339.34									242,339.34	
2210201	Housing provident fund	190,466.46									190,466.46	
2210202	Rent subsidies	289.09									289.09	
2210203	Housing purchase subsidies	51,583.79									51,583.79	
	Total	2,684,853.94									2,684,853.94	

Table 8. Expenditures Budget

Units: RMB 10,000

Account code	Account name	Total	Basic expenditures	Project expenditures
201	General public services expenditures	100.00		100.00
20111	Discipline inspection and supervision	100.00		100.00
2011105	Institutions abroad	100.00		100.00
202	Diplomacy expenditures	18,626.56		18,626.56
20204	International organizations	18,626.56		18,626.56
2020402	Donations to international organizations	18,626.56		18,626.56
205	Education expenditures	19,140.75	14,161.05	4,979.70
20508	Education and training	19,140.75	14,161.05	4,979.70
2050803	Training expenditures	19,140.75	14,161.05	4,979.70
217	Financial expenditures	2,404,647.29	2,232,841.14	171,806.15
21701	Financial department administrative expenditures	2,264,294.67	2,232,841.14	31,453.53
2170101	Administrative operations	23,672.68	23,672.68	
2170102	General administrative affairs management	20,170.45		20,170.45
2170150	Business operations	2,209,168.46	2,209,168.46	
2170199	Other financial department administrative expenditures	11,283.08		11,283.08
21702	Financial department supervision expenditures	110,352.62		110,352.62
2170202	Financial services	35,007.58		35,007.58
2170206	Financial industry electrification construction	29,125.21		29,125.21
2170299	Other financial department supervision expenditures	46,219.83		46,219.83
21799	Other financial expenditures	30,000.00		30,000.00
2179901	Other financial expenditures	30,000.00		30,000.00
221	Housing expenditures	242,339.34	242,339.34	0.00
22102	Housing reform expenditures	242,339.34	242,339.34	0.00
2210201	Housing provident fund	190,466.46	190,466.46	
2210202	Rent subsidies	289.09	289.09	
2210203	Housing purchase subsidies	51,583.79	51,583.79	
	Total	2,684,853.94	2,489,341.53	195,512.41

Part 3: Description of the PBOC 2019 Budget

1. Overall Description of the PBOC 2019 Revenue and Expenditure Budgets

According to the *People's Bank of China Law*, the *People's Bank of China Financial System*, and other relevant regulations, the PBOC implements an independent financial budget management system and is a non-fiscal appropriation unit (非财政拨款单位). The Ministry of Finance is responsible for supervising the finances of the PBOC.

The content of the budget disclosure is the PBOC administrative budget. The scope of this budget disclosure covers 2,122 institutions in the PBOC system.

The PBOC system's 2019 revenue and expenditure budget is RMB 26,848,539,400.

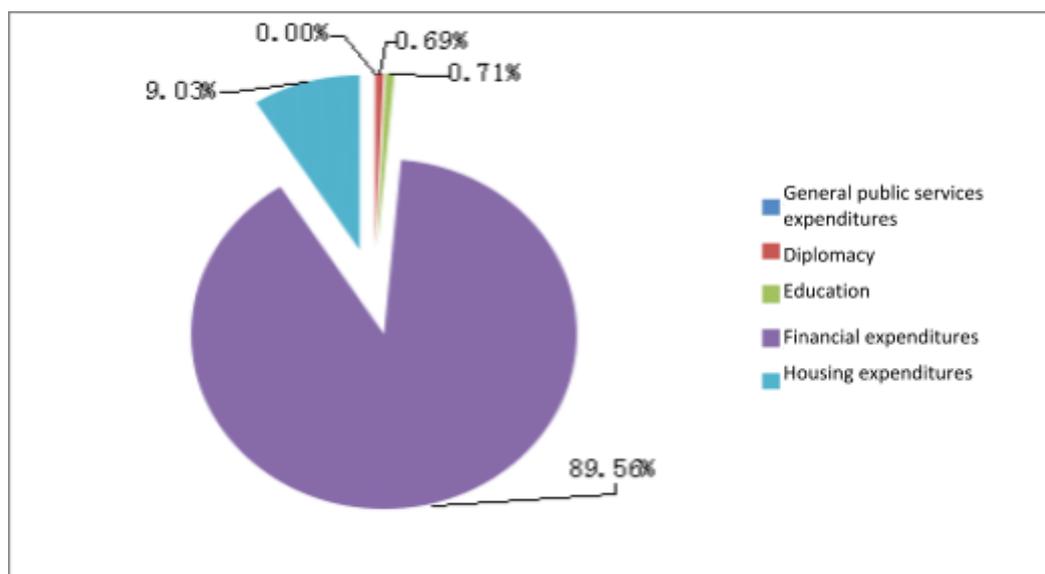
2. Description of the PBOC 2019 Revenue Budget

The PBOC system's 2019 revenue budget is RMB 26,848,539,400, all of which is other revenue.

3. Description of the PBOC 2019 Expenditures Budget

The PBOC system's 2019 expenditure budget is RMB 26,848,539,400. In accordance with the spirit of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council regarding belt-tightening, in 2019, the PBOC reduced expenditures on other fixed asset procurement and large-scale repairs projects by no less than 5%. This is reflected in the relevant expenditure accounts. Specifically: General public service expenditures are RMB 1 million; diplomacy is RMB 186,265,600, accounting for 0.69%; education is RMB 191,407,500, accounting for 0.71%; financial expenditures are RMB 24,046,472,900, accounting for 89.56%; housing expenditures are RMB 2,423,393,400, accounting for 9.03%.

Structure of the PBOC 2019 Expenditures Budget



4. Description of the PBOC Budgeted Expenditures

The budgeted amount for the PBOC system for 2019 is RMB 26,848,539,400, a decrease of RMB 47,307,500 from the executed amount in the 2018 budget. The specific situation is as follows:

1. The 2019 budget for general public services (type) discipline inspection and supervision affairs (sub-type) institutions abroad (item) is RMB 1 million, a decrease of RMB 1 million from the amount executed in the 2018 budget.
2. The 2019 budget for diplomacy expenditures (type) international organizations (sub-type) international organization donations (item) is RMB 186,265,600, an increase of RMB 40,262,500 or 27.58% from the amount executed in the 2018 budget. This is mainly due to an increase year-on-year in expenditures, dues, and funds paid to international financial organizations on behalf of the country as pledged by the PBOC.
3. The 2019 budget for education expenditures (type) education and training (sub-type) training expenditures (item) is RMB 191,407,500, a decrease of

RMB 5,088,900 or 2.59% from the amount executed in the 2018 budget.

4. The 2019 budget for financial expenditures (type) financial department administrative expenditures (sub-type) administrative operations (item) is RMB 236,726,800, a decrease of RMB 38,867,500 or 14.10% from the amount executed in the 2018 budget. This is mainly due to the inclusion of flexible expenses (机动经费) in the amount executed in the 2018 budget to make up for some administrative operations.
5. The 2019 budget for financial expenditures (type) financial department administrative expenditures (sub-type) general administrative affairs management (item) is RMB 201,704,500, a decrease of RMB 14,431,600 or 6.68% from the amount executed in the 2018 budget. This is mainly due to a uniform reduction in project budgets to implement the requirements of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council regarding belt-tightening.
6. The 2019 budget for financial expenditures (type) financial department administrative expenditures (sub-type) business operations (item) is RMB 22,091,684,600, an increase of RMB 11,947,600 or 0.05% from the amount executed in the 2018 budget.
7. The 2019 budget for financial expenditures (type) financial department administrative expenditures (sub-type) other financial department administrative expenditures (item) is RMB 112,830,800, a decrease of RMB 35,787,100 or 24.08% from the amount executed in the 2018 budget. This is mainly due to a reduction in the 2019 informatization operation, maintenance, and construction expenditure budget of the parent bank in accordance with Ministry of Finance requirements.
8. The 2019 budget for financial expenditures (type) financial department supervision expenditures (sub-type) financial services (item) is RMB 350,075,800, a decrease of RMB 109,335,700 or 23.80% from the amount executed in the 2018 budget. This is mainly due to a reduction in the information system operation and maintenance expenses budget for branches and business units in accordance with Ministry of Finance requirements.
9. The 2019 budget for financial expenditures (type) financial department supervision expenditures (sub-type) financial industry electronification construction (item) is RMB 291,252,100, a decrease of RMB 143,852,000 or 33.06% from the amount executed in the 2018 budget. This is mainly due to a reduction in the informatization construction project budget for branches and business units in accordance with Ministry of Finance requirements.
10. The 2019 budget for financial expenditures (type) financial department supervision expenditures (sub-type) other financial department supervision expenditures (item) is RMB 462,198,300, a decrease of RMB 51,154,800 or 9.96% from the amount executed in the 2018 budget. This is mainly due to a uniform reduction to project budgets to implement the requirements of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council regarding belt-tightening.
11. The 2019 budget for financial expenditures (type) other financial expenditures (sub-type) other financial expenditures (item) is RMB 300

million, mainly for other financial supervision affairs expenditures such as flexible expenditures that have not been arranged for use.

12. The 2019 budget for housing expenditures (type) housing reform expenditures (sub-type) housing provident fund (item) is RMB 1,904,664,600, which is the same as the amount executed in the 2018 budget.
13. The 2019 budget for housing expenditures (type) housing reform expenditures (sub-type) rent subsidies (item) is RMB 2,890,900, which is the same as the amount executed in the 2018 budget.
14. The 2019 budget for housing expenditures (type) housing reform expenditures (sub-type) housing purchase subsidies (item) is RMB 515,837,900, which is the same as the amount executed in the 2018 budget.

5. Description of the PBOC Basic Expenditures Budget for 2019

The annual basic expenditure budget is RMB 24,893,415,300, of which:

Personnel expenditures account for RMB 20,848,089,500, which mainly include: Basic wages, subsidies and allowances, performance-based wages, endowment insurance for institutional business units, basic employee medical insurance, other social security expenditures, housing provident fund contributions, other salary and benefit expenditures, retirement (离休) expenses, retirement (退休) expenses, and other individual and family subsidies.

Routine public expenditures account for RMB 4,045,325,800, which mainly include: office expenses, printing expenses, water fees, electricity fees, postage and telecom fees, heating fees, property management fees, travel expenses, maintenance fees, conferencing expenses, training expenses, official reception expenses, labor expenses, union fees, benefit expenses, maintenance expenses of official vehicles, other transportation expenses, other product and service expenditures, and office equipment purchasing and installation.

6. Description of the "Three Public Expenses" in the PBOC Budget

The 2019 budget for official receptions, vehicles, and travel abroad is RMB 271,662,400, including: RMB 32,336,900 for expenses for official travel abroad, RMB 166,789,800 for official vehicle purchase and operation costs, and RMB 72,535,700 for official reception expenses. The 2019 budget for funding for official receptions, vehicles, and travel abroad was reduced by RMB 16,030,400 or 5.57% from the 2018 budget. This is mainly because the PBOC conscientiously implements the spirit of economy advocated by the CPC Central Committee and the State Council by taking effective measures to strictly control official reception, vehicle, and travel abroad expenses.

7. Description of Other Budgets

1. Description of Institutional Operation Funding

The 2019 institutional operation funding budget for the parent bank and its two quasi-governmental administrative public institutions (参公管理事业单位),³ the China

³ Translator's note: A "quasi-governmental public institution" (参公事业单位) is, like other "public institutions" (事业单位), a non-government organization that is controlled by the government, typically receives some or all of its funding from the state, and provides public services. Quasi-governmental public institutions differ from "ordinary public institutions" (一般事业单位) in that their employees, although not civil servants, are managed in accordance with the PRC Civil Servant Law.

Anti-Money Laundering Monitoring & Analysis Center and the People's Bank of China Centralized Procurement Center (中国人民银行集中采购中心), is RMB 86,593,900, a decrease of RMB 1,693,400 or 1.92% from the amount executed in the 2018 budget. This is mainly due to a decrease in the number of staff at the time of the budget declaration, which decreased the expenditure budget accordingly.

2. Description of Government Procurement

In 2019, the total budget for government procurement is RMB 2,076,389,900. Specifically, the budget for government procurement of goods is RMB 617,156,700, the budget for government procurement for projects is RMB 502,962,100, and the budget for government procurement of services is RMB 956,271,111.

3. Description of the Use of State-Owned Assets

As of the end of 2018, the 2,122 budgetary units of the PBOC system had 6,056 official vehicles. The 2019 budget arranges for the upgrading of eight general-purpose official vehicles, based on the reformed and approved vehicle establishment for the official vehicles of the parent bank and directly affiliated business units. The upgraded vehicles are vehicles for confidential communications, emergency support vehicles, and official vehicles for leading cadres.

4. Description of Budget Performance

In 2018, there were 13 bundled projects (打捆项目) for performance objective management, involving a budget of RMB 2,258,140,300; one project was included under the department-based key performance evaluation pilot program, involving a budget of RMB 184,800,000. In 2019, there were 13 bundled projects for performance objective management, involving a budget of RMB 1,955,124,100; one project was included under the performance evaluation pilot program, involving a budget of RMB 11,200,000.

Part 4: Glossary

(1) Other revenue: Refers to the expenses and expenditures approved by the Ministry of Finance derived from revenue obtained by the PBOC from conducting business activities in accordance with the law.

(2) General public service expenditures (一般公共服务支出) (type) discipline inspection and supervision affairs (sub-type) institutions abroad (item): Refers to the special business expenditures of the PBOC Discipline Inspection Group (纪律检查组) of the Central Commission for Discipline Inspection.

(3) Diplomacy expenditures (外交支出) (type) international organizations (sub-type) donations to international organization (item): Refers to pledges, dues, and funds made by the PBOC to international financial organizations on behalf of the country, as approved by the State Council, according to the articles of association and dues agreements of the international financial organizations.

(4) Education expenditures (type) education and training (进修及培训) (sub-type) training expenditures (item): Refers to PBOC expenditures for training.

(5) Financial expenditures (type) financial department administrative expenditures (金融部门行政支出) (sub-type) administrative operations (行政运行) (item): Refers to the basic expenditures of the PBOC parent bank used to ensure the normal operation of

institutions and to carry out daily work.

(6) Financial expenditures (type) financial department administrative expenditures (sub-type) general administrative affairs management (一般行政事务管理) (item): Refers to the project expenditures of the PBOC parent bank used to ensure the normal operation of institutions and to carry out daily work.

(7) Financial expenditures (type) financial department administrative expenditures (sub-type) business operations (事业运行) (item): Refers to the basic expenditures of various branches and business units in the PBOC system used to ensure the normal operation of institutions and to carry out daily work.

(8) Financial expenditures (type) financial department administrative expenditures (sub-type) other financial department administrative expenditures (item): Refers to project expenditures of the PBOC parent bank for special work tasks related to other financial affairs apart from the aforementioned projects.

(9) Financial expenditures (type) financial department supervision expenditures (sub-type) financial services (item): Refers to project expenditures used to fulfill functions of the PBOC, conduct macro-control in accordance with the law, maintain financial stability, and provide financial services.

(10) Financial expenditures (type) financial department supervision expenditures (sub-type) financial industry electrification construction (item): Refers to project expenditures of the PBOC for financial informatization construction.

(11) Financial expenditures (type) financial department supervision expenditures (sub-type) other financial department supervision expenditures (item): Refers to project expenditures of various branches and business units in the PBOC system for special work tasks related to other financial affairs.

(12) Financial expenditures (type) other financial expenditures (sub-type) other financial expenditures (其他金融支出) (item): Refers to expenditures for financial supervision and other affairs in addition to the aforementioned financial supervision and other affairs expenditure items.

(13) Housing (住房保障) (type) housing reform expenditures (sub-type) housing provident fund (住房公积金) (item): Refers to 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* within the PBOC system. This policy began in the mid-1990s and is generally implemented among employees in government agencies, enterprises, and institutions across the country. The minimum contribution ratio is 5% and the maximum contribution ratio is 12% of the employee's salary from the previous year. This program has been implemented for approximately 20 years. 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 public institutions,⁴

⁴ 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. Most public institutions are fully or partially government-funded, but some fully privately funded (but still government-led) public institutions exist. Public institutions typically provide services in areas such as education, science and technology, culture, health, and sanitation.

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 business units include the salaries for posts, pay scale salaries, allowances for hardship and remote areas, and special post allowances, as uniformly stipulated by the State.

(14) Housing (type) housing reform expenditures (sub-type) rent subsidy (item): Refers to the rent subsidy approved by the State Council and subsidies for the increase in the rent standard for public housing of central units in Beijing that 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.

(15) Housing (type) housing reform expenditures (sub-type) housing purchase subsidies (购房补贴) (item): Refers to house purchase subsidies 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 appropriation 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-income ratio of more than four. Central government administrative units began issuing housing purchase subsidies in 2000, while local administrative units 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 CPC and the General Office of the State Council on Forwarding the "Opinions on Improving the Housing System for Central and State Organs in Beijing"* ([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 monetary reform of housing appropriation.

(16) Basic expenditures: Refers to personnel expenditures and office expenditures incurred to ensure the normal operation of the institutions and their completion of routine work tasks.

(17) Project expenditures: Refers to expenditures in addition to basic expenditures that are incurred to complete special work tasks and business development goals.

(18) "Three Public" expenses: This refers to the use of government fiscal appropriations from central departments to cover the expenses of official international travel, official vehicle purchases and operations, and official receptions. Official international travel expenses are the international travel expenses, inter-city travel expenses once abroad, accommodation expenses, dining expenses, training expenses, and miscellaneous expenses incurred while on official business during official international travel. Official vehicle purchase and operating expenses include vehicle purchasing expenses (including tax), rental expenses, fuel expenses, repair expenses, tolls, insurance expenses, and safety award expenses. Official reception expenses include the various expenditures on official receptions as per relevant regulations.

(19) Institutional operation 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 business units managed with reference to the Civil Service 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 purchasing fees, office space utilities fees, office space heating fees, office space property management fees, official vehicle operation and maintenance fees, and other expenses.