

## Translation



*The following document is the 2022 budget for the PRC Ministry of Science and Technology (MOST). In addition to detailing MOST's expenditures by category, the budget also describes several domestic and international S&T projects that MOST is funding in 2022.*

### Title

Ministry of Science and Technology 2022 Annual Budget  
科学技术部 2022 年度部门预算

### Author

PRC Ministry of Science and Technology (MOST; 科学技术部; 科技部)

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## Ministry of Science and Technology 2022 Annual Budget

March 2022

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## **Part 1: Basic Information on the Ministry of Science and Technology (MOST)**

### **I. Responsibilities of the Ministry**

The Ministry of Science and Technology (MOST) implements the Party Central Committee's policies and decisions regarding scientific and technological (S&T) innovation. It upholds and strengthens the party's centralized leadership of S&T innovation in the course of performing its duties. Its primary responsibilities are as follows:

1. Formulate national strategic guidelines for innovation-driven development, draw up plans and policies for S&T development and the recruitment of brainpower from abroad, and organize their implementation.

2. Plan and promote the construction of a national innovation system, and the reform of the S&T systems and work with relevant departments to improve incentive mechanisms for technological innovation. Optimize the construction of scientific research systems, guide the reform and development of scientific research institutions, promote the construction of S&T innovation capabilities by enterprises, undertake work related to the promotion of military-civil fusion (军民融合) in S&T, and promote the construction of a national consulting system for major S&T decision-making.

3. Take the lead in establishing a unified national S&T management platform and mechanisms for scientific research project funding coordination, evaluation, and supervision. In conjunction with relevant departments, MOST proposes policies and measures for optimizing the allocation of S&T resources, promotes the construction of diversified technology investment systems, and coordinates and manages government plans for S&T financing (special projects, funds, etc.) and supervises their implementation.

4. Formulate and organize the implementation of national basic research plans, policies, and standards and organize and coordinate national major basic research and applied basic research. Formulate and supervise the implementation of construction planning for major S&T innovation bases, participate in the preparation of major S&T infrastructure construction plans and supervise their implementation, take the lead in organizing the construction of national laboratories, promote construction of assurance for the conditions necessary for scientific research, and promote the open sharing of S&T resources.

5. Prepare national major S&T project plans and supervise their implementation, coordinate R&D and innovation for key general purpose technologies (共性技术), cutting-edge leading technologies, modern engineering technologies, and

disruptive technologies, and take the lead in organizing major technological surges and achievement application demonstrations. Organize and coordinate major international science programs and scientific projects.

6. Organize and formulate plans, policies, and measures for the development of new and advanced technology and the use of industrialization and S&T to promote agricultural, rural, and social development. Organize and conduct analyses of technological development needs in key areas and propose major tasks and supervise their implementation.

7. Lead the construction of national technology transfer systems, formulate relevant policies and measures for the transfer and commercialization of S&T achievements and the promotion of the integration of industry, academia, and research institutes, and supervise their implementation. Guide the development of the S&T service industry, technology market, and S&T intermediary (科技中介) organizations.

8. Coordinate the construction of regional S&T innovation systems, guide the development of regional innovation, the rational layout of S&T resources, and the construction of collaborative innovation capabilities, and promote the construction of S&T parks.

9. Take responsibility for the construction of S&T supervision and evaluation systems and related S&T evaluation management, guide the reform of S&T evaluation mechanisms, and coordinate the construction of scientific research integrity. Organize and implement national innovation surveys and S&T reporting systems and guide national efforts related to S&T secrecy protection.

10. Formulate plans, policies, and measures for international S&T exchanges and open cooperation in innovation capabilities and organize international S&T cooperation and the exchange of S&T talent. Guide the international S&T cooperation and talent exchange work of relevant departments and localities.

11. Take responsibility for work related to the recruitment of brainpower from abroad. Formulate the overall plans and programs for the state's key recruitment of foreign experts and organize their implementation. Establish mechanisms for attracting and gathering top foreign scientists and teams and a service mechanism for contact with key foreign experts. Formulate overall plans, policies, and annual programs for overseas training and supervise their implementation.

12. Work with relevant departments to formulate plans and policies for the construction of S&T talent teams, establish and improve evaluation and incentive mechanisms for S&T talents, organize and implement S&T talent programs, and promote the construction of high-end S&T teams with innovative talents. Formulate plans and policies for science popularization and science communication.

13. Take responsibility for the evaluation and organization of the National Science and Technology Awards (国家科学技术奖) and the Chinese Government Friendship Awards (中国政府友谊奖).

14. Take responsibility for the management of the National Natural Science Foundation of China (NSFC) and carry out macro management, overall coordination, and supervision and evaluation for the NSFC in accordance with the relevant laws. The NSFC administers its foundation according to law, operates relatively independently, and is responsible for the organization and implementation of funding plans, project configuration and evaluation, project establishment, and supervision.

15. Oversee (代管) Science and Technology Daily Publishing House.

16. To perform other tasks assigned by the CPC Central Committee and the State Council.

17. Transformation of functions: Focusing on the implementation of the strategy of rejuvenating the nation through science and education, the talent powerhouse<sup>1</sup> strategy, and the innovation-driven development strategy, strengthen, optimize, and transform government S&T management and service functions, improve S&T innovation systems and organization systems, strengthen macro-management and overall coordination, reduce micromanagement and specific approval items, and strengthen supervision during and after relevant events and the construction of scientific research integrity. Transition from R&D management to innovative services, further promote the reform of S&T plan management, establish an open and unified national S&T management platform, and reduce the phenomena of duplication, dispersion, stovepipes, inefficiency, and the fragmentation of resource allocation in S&T programs and projects. Government departments do not directly manage specific scientific research projects. Instead, they entrust professional project management agencies to carry out specific tasks such as project receipt, evaluation, establishment, process management, and acceptance. MOST no longer reviews and approves general overseas training programs and other training programs. Review and approval shall be arranged by various departments in accordance with the relevant industry and field of the training program. MOST no longer reviews the establishment and adjustment of scientific research institutions. It focuses on strengthening planning, layout, and performance evaluation. MOST shall further improve S&T talent evaluation mechanisms, establish and improve the S&T talent evaluation systems and incentive policies oriented to

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<sup>1</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 "talent powerhouse" (人才强国). For a more thorough discussion in English of the Chinese word qiángguó, see: <https://www.newamerica.org/cybersecurity-initiative/digichina/blog/lexicon-wangluo-qiangguo/>.

innovative capabilities, quality, contributions, and performance, and coordinate work related to the construction of domestic S&T talent teams and the recruitment of brainpower from abroad.

## II. Institutional Configuration

MOST has 17 internal agencies, as listed below:

No.	Name of institution
1	General Office
2	Strategic Planning Department
3	Policy, Regulations, and Innovation System Construction Department
4	Resource Allocation and Management Department
5	S&T Supervision and Trustworthiness Construction Department
6	Major Projects Department
7	Basic Research Department
8	High Technology Department
9	Rural S&T Department
10	Social Development S&T Department
11	S&T Achievement Conversion and Regional Innovation Department
12	Foreign Expert Service Department
13	Department of S&T Talent and Science Popularization
14	International Cooperation Department (Office of Hong Kong, Macau, and Taiwan Affairs)
15	Personnel Department
16	Party Committee for Organs Directly Under MOST (机关党委)
17	Retired Cadres Bureau

The MOST budget units are listed below:

No.	Name of budgetary unit
1	MOST General Office
2	MOST Internal Service Center
3	National Science and Technology Awards Office

4	Institute of Scientific and Technical Information of China (ISTIC)
5	Chinese Academy of Science and Technology for Development (CASTED)
6	China Science and Technology Exchange Center
7	MOST Shanghai Training Center
8	China Rural Technology Development Center
9	Torch High Technology Industry Development Center of MOST
10	China National Center for Biotechnology Development
11	The Administrative Center for China's Agenda 21
12	High Technology Research and Development Center
13	MOST Information Center
14	National Remote Sensing Center of China
15	National Center for Science & Technology Evaluation
16	National S&T Basic Condition Platform Center (国家科技基础条件平台中心)
17	MOST Supervision Service Center for Science and Technology Funds
18	China International Nuclear Fusion Energy Program Execution Center
19	National Science and Technology Venture Capital Development Center
20	MOST S&T Talent Center
21	China International Talent Exchange Center
22	China International Talent Exchange Foundation
23	MOST Foreign Talent Research Center

## Part 2: Ministry of Science and Technology Budget Tables

2022 is the year of the 20th Party Congress. It is also a key year for the implementation of medium and long-term S&T planning and the 14th Five-Year Plan

Outline.<sup>2</sup> In accordance with the Outline of the National Innovation-Driven Development Strategy<sup>3</sup> and the overall work arrangements of MOST, MOST shall focus on the center, serve the overall situation, and adopt a reform mindset and a sense of responsibility to provide strong assurance for the in-depth advancement of S&T management reform and provide strong support for the implementation of the innovation-driven development strategy. MOST's budget for 2022 includes not only the funds needed to ensure the basic operation of the agencies and subordinate units of MOST, but also the funds for the national S&T programs and special projects managed by MOST and distributed nationwide. The national S&T program (special project) budget mainly covers basic research (sub-category [款]) - other basic research expenditures (item [项]), technology R&D (sub-category) - conversion and diffusion of S&T achievements (item), S&T conditions and services (sub-category) - S&T conditions special projects (item), and other related items under science and technology expenses (category [类]).

### Summary of Ministerial Revenue and Expenditures

Ministerial Disclosures Table 1  
Units: Chinese Yuan Renminbi (RMB) 10,000

Revenue		Expenditures	
Account	Budgeted amount	Account	Budgeted amount
i. General public budget allocation	4,700,979.30	i. General public services expenditures	724.42
ii. Government fund budget allocation		ii. Diplomatic expenditures	7,571.81
iii. State-owned capital operating budget appropriation revenue		iii. Education expenditures	5,588.32
iv. Business revenue	108,330.45	iv. S&T expenditures	5,591,821.55
v. Public institution <sup>4</sup> operating	60,417.85	v. Social security and employment	12,173.18

<sup>2</sup> Translator's note: CSET's English translation of China's 14th Five-Year Plan Outline is available online at: <https://cset.georgetown.edu/publication/china-14th-five-year-plan/>

<sup>3</sup> Translator's note: CSET's English translation of the Outline of the National Innovation-Driven Development Strategy is available online at: <https://cset.georgetown.edu/publication/outline-of-the-national-innovation-driven-development-strategy/>

<sup>4</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. Most public institutions are fully or partially government-funded, but some fully privately funded (but still government-led) public



revenue		expenditures	
vi. Other revenue	9,893.04	vi. Sanitation and health expenditures	450.00
		vii. Resource exploration information and other expenditures	1,019.38
		viii. Housing assurance expenditures	6,375.69
Total current year revenue	4,879,620.64	Total current year expenditures	5,625,724.35
Use of non-fiscal appropriation balance	4,091.63	Balance carried over to following year	16,999.80
Balance carried forward from previous year	759,011.88		
<b>Total revenue</b>	<b>5,642,724.15</b>	<b>Total expenditures</b>	<b>5,642,724.15</b>

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institutions exist. Public institutions typically provide services in areas such as education, science and technology, culture, health, and sanitation.

## Summary of Ministerial Revenue

Ministerial Disclosures Table 2

Units: RMB 10,000

Account item		Total	Balance carried forward from previous year	General public budget allocations	Government fund budget allocations	Business revenue		Public institution operating revenue	Subsidy revenue from higher levels	Income received from subsidiary units	Other revenue	Use of non-fiscal appropriation balance
Account code	Account name					Amount	Of which: Education charges					
201	General public services expenditures	724.42	24.42	700.00								
20111	Discipline inspection and supervision	724.42	24.42	700.00								
2011199	Other discipline inspection and supervision expenditures	724.42	24.42	700.00								
202	Diplomatic expenditures	7571.81	761.91	6,809.90								
20203	Foreign aid	3353.86	0.40	3,353.46								
20204	International organizations	3757.68	761.24	2,996.44								
205	Education expenditures	5588.32	2,752.31	2,836.01								
20508	Education and training	5588.32	2,752.31	2,836.01								
2050803	Training expenditures	5588.32	2,752.31	2,836.01								
206	S&T expenditures	5608810.31	751,120.10	4,677,969.26		107,209.14	80.76	60,325.65			8,703.87	3,482.29
20601	S&T management	39872.57	13,963.88	20,736.34		4,832.48					339.87	
2060101	Administrative operations	15541.43	4,625.63	10,884.80							31.00	
2060102	General administrative management affairs	18386.67	9,338.25	9,048.42								
2060103	Internal services	5944.47		803.12		4,832.48					308.87	
20602	Basic research	579601.41	187,947.38	391,654.03								
20603	Applied research	88393.9	4,410.53	46,013.12		30,484.16	80.76	7.80			4,096.00	3,382.29
20604	Technology R&D	150269.46	269.46	150,000.00								
2060404	S&T achievement commercialization and dispersion	150269.46	269.46	150,000.00								
20605	S&T prerequisites and services	64731.56	8,311.56	56,420.00								
2060503	S&T prerequisites special projects	58731.56	8,311.56	50,420.00								

Account item		Total	Balance carried forward from previous year	General public budget allocations	Government fund budget allocations	Business revenue		Public institution operating revenue	Subsidy revenue from higher levels	Income received from subsidiary units	Other revenue	Use of non-fiscal appropriation balance
Account code	Account name					Amount	Of which: Education charges					
2060599	Other S&T prerequisites and services expenditures	6000.00		6,000.00								
20607	<b>S&amp;T popularization</b>	<b>1371.64</b>	<b>71.64</b>	<b>1,300.00</b>								
2060702	Science popularization activities	1371.64	71.64	1,300.00								
20608	<b>S&amp;T exchange and cooperation</b>	<b>101573.58</b>	<b>935.45</b>	<b>100,638.13</b>								
2060801	International exchange and cooperation	4320.36	372.36	3,948.00								
2060802	Major S&T cooperative projects	96551.82	202.77	96,349.05								
2060899	Other S&T exchange and cooperation expenditures	701.4	360.32	341.08								
208	<b>Social security and employment expenditures</b>	<b>12173.18</b>	<b>4,248.76</b>	<b>7,206.75</b>		<b>219.88</b>		<b>44.13</b>			<b>173.11</b>	<b>280.55</b>
20805	<b>Retirement from administrative units and public institutions</b>	<b>12173.18</b>	<b>4,248.76</b>	<b>7,206.75</b>		<b>219.88</b>		<b>44.13</b>			<b>173.11</b>	<b>280.55</b>
2080501	Retirement from administrative units	2484.45	623.65	1,860.80								
2080503	Management institution for retired staff	805.53	290.93	514.60								
2080505	Expenditures on basic old age insurance contributions of government offices and public institutions	6824.76	3,217.23	3,220.89		55.60		29.42			115.41	186.21
2080506	Expenditures on occupational annuity contributions of government offices and public institutions	2058.44	116.95	1,610.46		164.28		14.71			57.70	94.34

Account item		Total	Balance carried forward from previous year	General public budget allocations	Government fund budget allocations	Business revenue		Public institution operating revenue	Subsidy revenue from higher levels	Income received from subsidiary units	Other revenue	Use of non-fiscal appropriation balance
Account code	Account name					Amount	Of which: Education charges					
210	Sanitation and health expenditures	450.00									450.00	
21011	Administrative units and public institutions healthcare	450.00									450.00	
2101101	Healthcare of administrative units	450.00									450.00	
215	Resource exploration, industrial information, and other expenditures	1019.38		1,019.38								
21508	Small- and medium-size enterprise (SME) development and management support expenditures	1019.38		1,019.38								
2150899	Other SME development and management support expenditures	1019.38		1,019.38								
221	Housing assurance expenditures	6386.73	104.38	4,438.00		01.43		48.07			566.06	328.79
22102	Housing reform expenditures	6386.73	104.38	4,438.00		901.43		48.07			566.06	328.79
2210201	Housing provident fund	4091.13	22.27	2,600.00		672.47		46.26			472.97	277.16
2210202	Rent subsidies	445.95	38.87	388.00		12.06					7.02	
2210203	Home purchase subsidies	1849.65	43.24	1,450.00		216.90		1.81			86.07	51.63
Total		5,642,724.15	759,011.88	4,700,979.30		108,330.45	80.76	60,417.85			9,893.04	4,091.63

## Summary of Ministerial Expenditures

Ministerial Disclosures Table 3

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>724.42</b>		<b>724.42</b>			
<b>20111</b>	<b>Discipline inspection and supervision</b>	<b>724.42</b>		<b>724.42</b>			
2011199	Other discipline inspection and supervision expenditures	724.42		724.42			
<b>202</b>	<b>Diplomatic expenditures</b>	<b>7,571.81</b>		<b>7,571.81</b>			
<b>20203</b>	<b>Foreign aid</b>	<b>3,353.86</b>		<b>3,353.86</b>			
<b>20204</b>	<b>International organizations</b>	<b>3,757.68</b>		<b>3,757.68</b>			
<b>205</b>	<b>Education expenditures</b>	<b>5,588.32</b>		<b>5,588.32</b>			
<b>20508</b>	<b>Education and training</b>	<b>5,588.32</b>		<b>5,588.32</b>			
2050803	Training expenditures	5,588.32		5,588.32			
<b>206</b>	<b>S&amp;T expenditures</b>	<b>5,591,821.55</b>	<b>82,436.44</b>	<b>5,466,530.25</b>		<b>42,854.86</b>	
<b>20601</b>	<b>S&amp;T management</b>	<b>39,866.57</b>	<b>21,479.90</b>	<b>18,386.67</b>			
2060101	Administrative operations	15,535.43	15,535.43				
2060102	General administrative management affairs	18,386.67		18,386.67			
2060103	Internal services	5,944.47	5,944.47				
<b>20602</b>	<b>Basic research</b>	<b>579,601.41</b>		<b>579,601.41</b>			
<b>20603</b>	<b>Applied research</b>	<b>87,530.16</b>	<b>57,644.57</b>	<b>29,785.59</b>		<b>100.00</b>	
<b>20604</b>	<b>Technology R&amp;D</b>	<b>150,269.46</b>		<b>150,269.46</b>			
2060404	S&T achievement conversion and dispersion	150,269.46		150,269.46			
<b>20605</b>	<b>S&amp;T prerequisites and services</b>	<b>64,731.56</b>		<b>64,731.56</b>			
2060503	S&T prerequisites special projects	58,731.56		58,731.56			
2060599	Other S&T prerequisites and services expenditures	6,000.00		6,000.00			
<b>20607</b>	<b>S&amp;T popularization</b>	<b>1,371.64</b>		<b>1,371.64</b>			
2060702	Science popularization activities	1,371.64		1,371.64			
<b>20608</b>	<b>S&amp;T exchange and cooperation</b>	<b>101,573.58</b>		<b>101,573.58</b>			
2060801	International exchange and cooperation	4,320.36		4,320.36			
2060802	Major S&T cooperative projects	96,551.82		96,551.82			
2060899	Other S&T exchange and cooperation expenditures	701.40		701.40			
<b>208</b>	<b>Social security and employment expenditures</b>	<b>12,173.18</b>	<b>12,173.18</b>				
<b>20805</b>	<b>Retirement from administrative units and public institutions</b>	<b>12,173.18</b>	<b>12,173.18</b>				
2080501	Retirement from administrative units	2,484.45	2,484.45				
2080503	Management institution for retired staff	805.53	805.53				

Account code	Account name	Total	Basic expenditures	Project expenditures	Payments to higher authorities	Public institution operating expenses	Assistance paid to subsidiary units
2080505	Expenditures on basic old age insurance contributions of government offices and public institutions	6,824.76	6,824.76				
2080506	Expenditures on occupational annuity contributions of government offices and public institutions	2,058.44	2,058.44				
<b>210</b>	<b>Sanitation and health expenditures</b>	<b>450.00</b>	<b>450.00</b>				
<b>21011</b>	<b>Administrative units and public institutions healthcare</b>	<b>450.00</b>	<b>450.00</b>				
2101101	Healthcare of administrative units	450.00	450.00				
<b>215</b>	<b>Resource exploration, industrial information, and other expenditures</b>	<b>1,019.38</b>	<b>122.35</b>	<b>897.03</b>			
<b>21508</b>	<b>SME development and management support expenditures</b>	<b>1,019.38</b>	<b>122.35</b>	<b>897.03</b>			
2150899	Other SME development and management support expenditures	1,019.38	122.35	897.03			
<b>221</b>	<b>Housing assurance expenditures</b>	<b>6,375.69</b>	<b>6,375.69</b>				
<b>22102</b>	<b>Housing reform expenditures</b>	<b>6,375.69</b>	<b>6,375.69</b>				
2210201	Housing provident fund	4,082.95	4,082.95				
2210202	Rent subsidies	445.95	445.95				
2210203	Home purchase subsidies	1,846.79	1,846.79				
<b>Total</b>		<b>5,625,724.35</b>	<b>101,557.66</b>	<b>5,481,311.83</b>		<b>42,854.86</b>	

## Summary of Fiscal Allocation Revenue and Expenditures

Ministerial Disclosures Table 4

Units: RMB 10,000

Revenue		Expenditures	
Account	Budgeted amount	Account	Budgeted amount
1. Current year revenue	4,700,979.30	1. Current year expenditures	5,459,991.18
(1) General public budget allocations	4,700,979.30	(1) General public services expenditures	724.42
(2) Government fund budget allocations		(2) Diplomatic expenditures	7,571.81
(3) State-owned capital operating budget allocations		(3) Educational expenditures	5,588.32
		(4) S&T expenditures	5,429,089.36
2. Balance carried forward from previous year	759,011.88	(5) Social security and employment expenditures	11,455.51
(1) General public budget allocations	759,011.88	(6) Resource exploration, industrial information, and other expenditures	1,019.38
(2) Government fund budget allocations		(7) Housing assurance expenditures	4,542.38
(3) State-owned capital operating budget allocations			
<b>Total revenue</b>	<b>5,459,991.18</b>	<b>Total expenditures</b>	<b>5,459,991.18</b>

## General Public Budget Expenditures

Ministerial Disclosures Table 5  
Units: RMB 10,000

Functional categorization account		2021 actual amount		2022 budgeted amount				2022 to 2021 YoY Comparison		2022 to 2021 YoY Comparison (excluding NDRC infrastructure construction)	
Account code	Account name	Actual amount	Actual amount after deducting National Development and Reform Commission (NDRC) infrastructure	Budgeted amount			Budgeted amount after deducting NDRC infrastructure	Increase amount	Increase %	Increase amount	Increase %
				Subtotal	Basic expenditures	Project expenditures					
201	General public services expenditures	150.00	150.00	700.00	-	700.00	700.00	550.00	366.67	550.00	366.67
202	Diplomatic expenditures	7,029.76	7,029.76	6,809.90	-	6,809.90	6,809.90	-219.86	-3.13	-219.86	-3.13
20203	Foreign aid	3,353.46	3,353.46	3,353.46	-	3,353.46	3,353.46				
20204	International organizations	3,083.30	3,083.30	2,996.44	-	2,996.44	2,996.44	-86.86	-2.82	-86.86	-2.82
20205	Foreign cooperation and exchanges	536.00	536.00		-			-536.00	-100.00	-536.00	-100.00
205	Education expenditures	3,987.75	3,987.75	2,836.01	-	2,836.01	2,836.01	-1,151.74	-28.88	-1,151.74	-28.88
20508	Education and training	3,987.75	3,987.75	2,836.01	-	2,836.01	2,836.01	-1,151.74	-28.88	-1,151.74	-28.88
2050803	Training expenditures	3,987.75	3,987.75	2,836.01	-	2,836.01	2,836.01	-1,151.74	-28.88	-1,151.74	-28.88
206	S&T expenditures	4,694,362.09	4,687,476.09	4,677,969.26	31,624.15	4,646,345.11	4,676,969.26	-16,392.83	-0.35	-10,506.83	-0.22
20601	S&T management	17,757.26	17,757.26	20,736.34	11,687.92	9,048.42	20,736.34	2,979.08	16.78	2,979.08	16.78
2060101	Administrative operations	11,697.70	11,697.70	10,884.80	10,884.80	-	10,884.80	-812.90	-6.95	-812.90	-6.95
2060102	General administrative management affairs	5,287.09	5,287.09	9,048.42	-	9,048.42	9,048.42	3,761.33	71.14	3,761.33	71.14
2060103	Internal services	772.47	772.47	803.12	803.12	-	803.12	30.65	3.97	30.65	3.97
20602	Basic research	269,057.50	269,057.50	391,654.03	-	391,654.03	391,654.03	122,596.53	45.57	122,596.53	45.57
20603	Applied research	50,596.75	43,710.75	46,013.12	19,936.23	26,076.89	45,013.12	-4,583.63	-9.06	1,302.37	2.98
20604	Technology R&D	150,000.00	150,000.00	150,000.00	-	150,000.00	150,000.00				
2060404	S&T achievement conversion and dispersion	150,000.00	150,000.00	150,000.00	-	150,000.00	150,000.00				
20605	S&T prerequisites and services	223,134.77	223,134.77	56,420.00	-	56,420.00	56,420.00	166,714.77	-74.71	166,714.77	-74.71
2060503	S&T prerequisites special projects	222,394.77	222,394.77	50,420.00	-	50,420.00	50,420.00	171,974.77	-77.33	171,974.77	-77.33
2060599	Other S&T prerequisites and	740.00	740.00	6,000.00	-	6,000.00	6,000.00	5,260.00	710.81	5,260.00	710.81



Functional categorization account		2021 actual amount		2022 budgeted amount				2022 to 2021 YoY Comparison		2022 to 2021 YoY Comparison (excluding NDRC infrastructure construction)	
Account code	Account name	Actual amount	Actual amount after deducting National Development and Reform Commission (NDRC) infrastructure	Budgeted amount			Budgeted amount after deducting NDRC infrastructure	Increase amount	Increase %	Increase amount	Increase %
				Subtotal	Basic expenditures	Project expenditures					
	services expenditures										
20607	S&T popularization	1,200.00	1,200.00	1,300.00	-	1,300.00	1,300.00	100.00	8.33	100.00	8.33
2060702	Science popularization activities	1,200.00	1,200.00	1,300.00	-	1,300.00	1,300.00	100.00	8.33	100.00	8.33
20608	S&T exchange and cooperation	76,798.08	76,798.08	100,638.13	-	100,638.13	100,638.13	23,840.05	31.04	23,840.05	31.04
2060801	International exchange and cooperation	4,020.00	4,020.00	3,948.00	-	3,948.00	3,948.00	-72.00	-1.79	-72.00	-1.79
2060802	Major S&T cooperative projects	72,513.00	72,513.00	96,349.05	-	96,349.05	96,349.05	23,836.05	32.87	23,836.05	32.87
2060809	Other S&T exchange and cooperation expenditures	265.08	265.08	341.08	-	341.08	341.08	76.00	28.67	76.00	28.67
<b>208</b>	<b>Social security and employment expenditures</b>	<b>7,190.27</b>	<b>7,190.27</b>	<b>7,206.75</b>	<b>7,206.75</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>7,206.75</b>	<b>16.48</b>	<b>0.23</b>	<b>16.48</b>	<b>0.23</b>
20805	Retirement from Administrative units and public institutions	7,190.27	7,190.27	7,206.75	7,206.75	-	7,206.75	16.48	0.23	16.48	0.23
2080501	Retirement from administrative units	1,855.05	1,855.05	1,860.80	1,860.80	-	1,860.80	5.75	0.31	5.75	0.31
2080503	Management institution for retired staff	485.03	485.03	514.60	514.60	-	514.60	29.57	6.10	29.57	6.10
2080505	Expenditures on basic old age insurance contributions of government offices and public institutions	3,233.44	3,233.44	3,220.89	3,220.89	-	3,220.89	-12.55	-0.39	-12.55	-0.39
2080506	Expenditures on occupational annuity contributions of government offices and public institutions	1,616.75	1,616.75	1,610.46	1,610.46	-	1,610.46	-6.29	-0.39	-6.29	-0.39
<b>215</b>	<b>Resource exploration, industrial information, and other expenditures</b>	<b>1,150.35</b>	<b>1,150.35</b>	<b>1,019.38</b>	<b>122.35</b>	<b>897.03</b>	<b>1,019.38</b>	<b>-130.97</b>	<b>-11.39</b>	<b>-130.97</b>	<b>-11.39</b>

Functional categorization account		2021 actual amount		2022 budgeted amount				2022 to 2021 YoY Comparison		2022 to 2021 YoY Comparison (excluding NDRC infrastructure construction)	
Account code	Account name	Actual amount	Actual amount after deducting National Development and Reform Commission (NDRC) infrastructure	Budgeted amount			Budgeted amount after deducting NDRC infrastructure	Increase amount	Increase %	Increase amount	Increase %
				Subtotal	Basic expenditures	Project expenditures					
21508	SME development and management support expenditures	1,150.35	1,150.35	1,019.38	122.35	897.03	1,019.38	-130.97	-11.39	-130.97	-11.39
2150899	Other SME development and management support expenditures	1,150.35	1,150.35	1,019.38	122.35	897.03	1,019.38	-130.97	-11.39	-130.97	-11.39
221	Housing assurance expenditures	4,422.63	4,422.63	4,438.00	4,438.00	-	4,438.00	15.37	0.35	15.37	0.35
22102	Housing reform expenditures	4,422.63	4,422.63	4,438.00	4,438.00	-	4,438.00	15.37	0.35	15.37	0.35
2210201	Housing provident fund	2,614.63	2,614.63	2,600.00	2,600.00	-	2,600.00	-14.63	-0.56	-14.63	-0.56
2210202	Rent subsidies	358.00	358.00	388.00	388.00	-	388.00	30.00	8.38	30.00	8.38
2210203	Home purchase subsidies	1,450.00	1,450.00	1,450.00	1,450.00	-	1,450.00				
Total		4,718,292.85	4,711,406.85	4,700,979.30	43,391.25	4,657,588.05	4,699,979.30	-17,313.55	-0.37	-11,427.55	-0.24

## General Public Budget Basic Expenditures

Ministerial Disclosures Table 6

Units: RMB 10,000

Ministerial budget expenditures – economic categorization items		2022 Basic Expenditures		
Account code	Account name	Total	Personnel expenses	Public expenses
<b>301</b>	<b>Salary and benefits expenditures</b>	<b>31,344.10</b>	<b>31,344.10</b>	
30101	Basic salaries	8,577.51	8,577.51	
30102	Subsidies and allowances	8,181.02	8,181.02	
30103	Bonuses	476.01	476.01	
30106	Meal allowances	6.40	6.40	
30107	Performance pay	5,819.04	5,819.04	
30108	Expenditures on basic old age insurance contributions of government offices and public institutions	3,433.99	3,433.99	
30109	Occupational annuity contributions	1,714.51	1,714.51	
30110	Contributions to employee basic health insurance	13.87	13.87	
30112	Other social security contributions	171.50	171.50	
30113	Housing provident fund	2,600.00	2,600.00	
30114	Medical expenses	227.46	227.46	
30199	Other salary and benefits expenditures	122.79	122.79	
<b>302</b>	<b>Goods and services expenditures</b>	<b>7,900.99</b>		<b>7,900.99</b>
30201	Office expenses	892.18		892.18
30202	Printing expenses	232.80		232.80
30203	Consulting fees	72.11		72.11
30204	Service charges	13.15		13.15
30205	Water fees	114.86		114.86
30206	Electricity fees	589.18		589.18
30207	Postage and cable fees	274.75		274.75
30208	Heating expenses	653.89		653.89
30209	Property management fees	598.99		598.99
30211	Travel expenses	246.10		246.10
30212	Expenses for official travel abroad	69.28		69.28
30213	Repair and maintenance costs	245.63		245.63
30214	Rental fees	78.16		78.16
30215	Conference fees	107.00		107.00

Ministerial budget expenditures – economic categorization items		2022 Basic Expenditures		
Account code	Account name	Total	Personnel expenses	Public expenses
30216	Training fees	189.00		189.00
30217	Official reception expenses	34.26		34.26
30218	Special-use material costs	5.00		5.00
30226	Labor costs	233.85		233.85
30227	Fees for outsourced work	632.70		632.70
30228	Trade union funds	550.00		550.00
30229	Welfare expenses	955.12		955.12
30231	Government vehicle operation and maintenance costs	175.87		175.87
30239	Other transportation expenses	485.62		485.62
30240	Taxes and surcharges	41.51		41.51
30299	Other goods and services expenditures	409.98		409.98
<b>303</b>	<b>Assistance for individuals and families</b>	<b>3,736.78</b>	<b>3,736.78</b>	
30301	Pensions <sup>5</sup>	1,358.94	1,358.94	
30302	Pensions	1,715.94	1,715.94	
30304	Survivors' benefits	603.48	603.48	
30305	Subsistence allowances	2.99	2.99	
30307	Medical expense assistance	32.23	32.23	
30309	Awards	0.20	0.20	
30399	Other assistance for individuals and families	23.00	23.00	
<b>310</b>	<b>Capital expenditures</b>	<b>409.38</b>		<b>409.38</b>
31002	Office equipment procurement	330.77		330.77
31003	Specialized equipment procurement	30.00		30.00
31013	Official vehicle purchases	32.00		32.00
31022	Acquisition of intangible assets	16.41		16.41
31099	Other capital expenditures	0.20		0.20
<b>Total</b>		<b>43,391.25</b>	<b>35,080.88</b>	<b>8,310.37</b>

<sup>5</sup> Translator's note: China has two different systems for paying out retirement pensions to former government and Party employees, depending on whether said employees began their careers before or after the establishment of the People's Republic of China in 1949. Line item 30301, 离休费, refers to pensions paid to employees who began working before 1949 and have since retired. Line item 30302, 退休费, refers to pensions paid to employees who began working after 1949 and have since retired.

## Government Fund Budget Expenditures

Ministerial Disclosures Table 7

Units: RMB 10,000

Account code	Account name	2022 Government Fund Budget Expenditures		
		Total	Basic expenditures	Project expenditures
Total				

Note: MOST does not receive any funding through government fund budget appropriations and does not have any expenditures related to the use of government funds. Therefore, this table is empty.

## State- Owned Capital Operating Budget Expenditure Table

Ministerial Disclosures Table 8

Units: RMB 10,000

Account code	Account name	2022 State-Owned Capital Operating Budget Expenditures		
		Subtotal	Basic expenditures	Project expenditures
Total				

Note: MOST does 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>6</sup>

Ministerial Disclosures Table 9

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
		Sub-total	Government vehicle acquisition	Government vehicle operation costs				Subtotal	Government vehicle acquisition	Government vehicle operation costs	
1353.23	909.62	216.84	32.00	184.84	226.77	1,473.23	909.62	336.84	152.00	184.84	226.77

### Part 3: Detailed Description of the Ministerial Budget

#### I. Explanations Regarding the Table of Ministerial Income and Expenditures

##### (i) Projected Income

**1. Government fiscal appropriation income:** RMB 47,009,793,000, a decrease of RMB 7,035,492,100 or 13.02% from the beginning of 2021, mainly due to the decrease in the special fiscal appropriation income for related S&T projects and bases.

**2. Business revenue:** RMB 1,083,304,500, an increase of RMB 708,448,100 or 188.99% over the beginning of 2021, mainly due to the increase in special funds for ministry-provincial cooperation projects in key R&D planning.

**3. Public institution operating income:** RMB 604,178,500, an increase of RMB 112,145,200 or 22.79% over the beginning of 2021, mainly due to the expected increase in the relevant business income of public institutions.

**4. Other revenue:** RMB 98,930,400, an increase of RMB 33,198,600 or 50.51% over the beginning of 2021, mainly due to the increase in interest and donation

<sup>6</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.

revenue of related institutions.

**5. Balance carried forward from previous year:** RMB 7,590,118,800, an increase of RMB 3,629,891,000 or 91.66% from the beginning of 2021, mainly due to the need to coordinate and schedule relevant major S&T projects according to the progress of scientific research activities.

## **(ii) Expenditure Budget**

**1. General public services expenditures:** RMB 7,244,200, an increase of RMB 5,213,000 or 256.65% over the beginning of 2021, mainly due to the increase in related project expenditures.

**2. Diplomatic expenditures:** RMB 75,718,100, an increase of RMB 2,901,000 or 3.98% over the beginning of 2021, mainly due to the increase in the use of funds carried over from the previous year by related projects.

**3. Education expenditures:** RMB 55,883,200, an increase of RMB 6,186,000 or 12.45% over the beginning of 2021, mainly due to the increase in the use of funds carried over from the previous year for related projects.

**4. S&T expenditures:** RMB 55,918,215,500, a decrease of RMB 2,634,036,900 or 4.5% from the beginning of 2021.

**5. Social security and employment expenditures:** RMB 121,731,800, an increase of RMB 4,088,300 or 3.48% from the beginning of 2021.

**6. Sanitation and health expenditures:** RMB 4,500,000, an increase of RMB 300,000 or 7.14% over the beginning of 2021, mainly due to the increase in medical expenditures by administrative units.

**7. Resource exploration, industrial information, and other expenditures:** RMB 10,193,800, a decrease of RMB 4,309,700 or 29.71% from the beginning of 2021, mainly due to the use of other funds for relevant expenditures in the previous year.

**8. Housing assurance expenditures:** RMB 63,756,900, an increase of RMB 5,226,300 or 8.93% over the beginning of 2021, mainly due to the increased expenditures due to personnel changes and changes in the cost base.

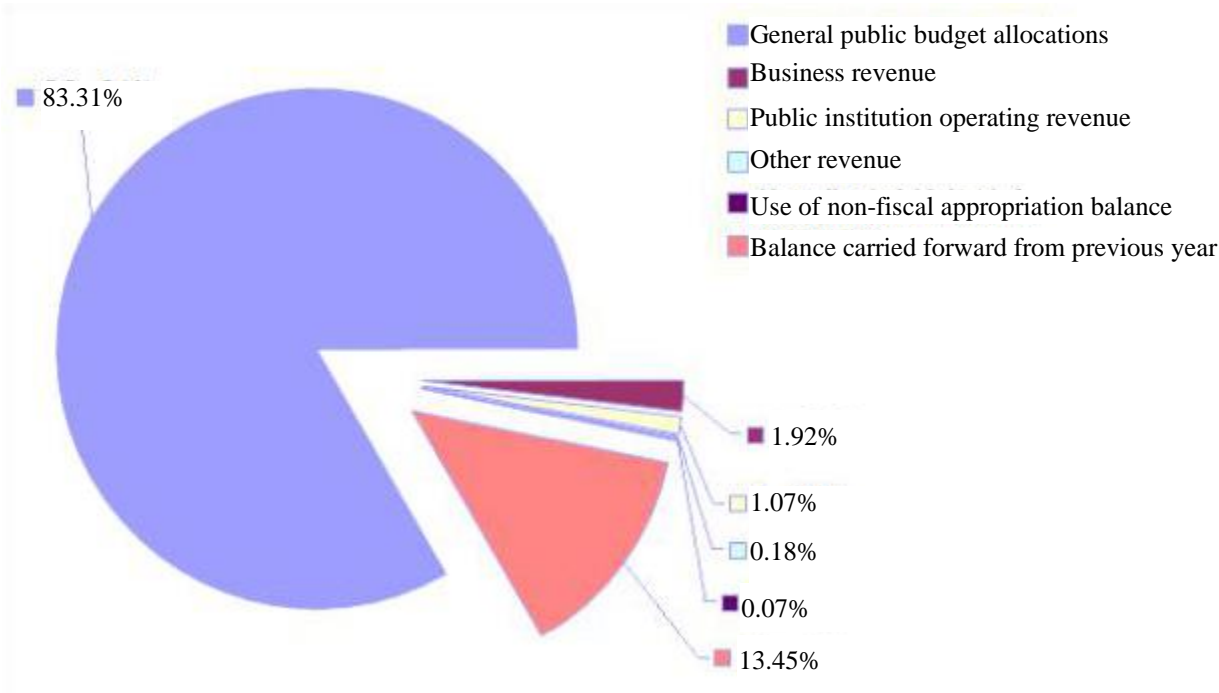
## **II. Explanations Regarding the Table of Ministerial Income**

At the beginning of 2022, MOST's total income was protected to be RMB 56,427,241,500, with income from general public budget fiscal appropriations accounting for RMB 47,009,793,000 or 83.31%; funds carried over from the previous year accounting for RMB 7,590,118,800 or 13.45%; public institution operating income

accounting for RMB 604,178,500 or 1.07%; business income accounting for RMB 1,083,304,500 or 1.92%; other income accounting for RMB 98,930,400 or 0.18%; and the non-fiscal appropriation balance accounting for RMB 40,916,300 or 0.07%.



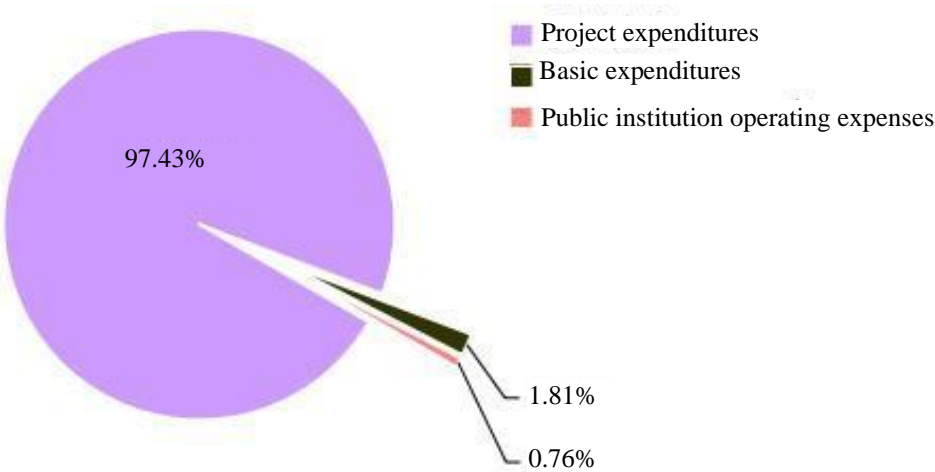
Figure 1: Income Breakdown



**III. Explanations Regarding the Table of Ministerial Expenditures**

At the beginning of 2022, MOST's budgeted expenditures totaled RMB 56,257,243,500, with project expenditures accounting for RMB 54,813,118,300 or 97.43%; basic expenditures accounting for RMB 1,015,576,600 or 1.81%; and public institution operating expenses accounting for RMB 428,548,600 or 0.76%.

Figure 2: Expenditure Breakdown

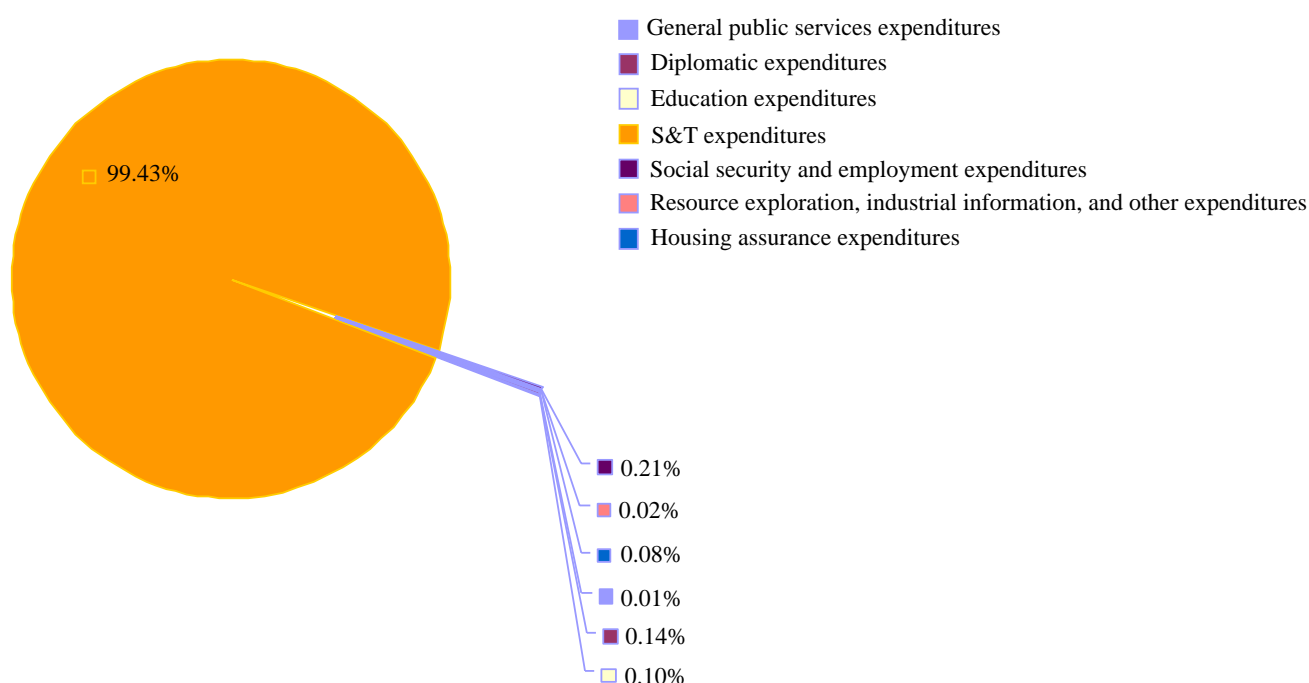


**IV. Explanations Regarding the Table of Government Budget Allocation**

## Income and Expenditures

At the beginning of 2022, MOST's total income from fiscal appropriations was RMB 54,599,911,800. Of this sum, general public budget appropriation income accounted for RMB 47,009,793,000 and general public budget appropriation income carried over from the previous year accounted for RMB 7,590,118,800. Fiscal appropriation expenditures totaled RMB 54,599,911,800. Of this sum, general public service expenditures accounted for RMB 7,244,200 or 0.01%; diplomatic expenditures accounted for RMB 75,718,100 or 0.14%; educational expenditures accounted for RMB 55,883,200 or 0.1%; S&T expenditures accounted for RMB 54,290,893,600 or 99.43%; social security and employment expenditures accounted for RMB 114,555,100 or 0.21%; resource exploration, industrial information, and other expenditures accounted for RMB 10,193,800 or 0.02%; and housing assurance expenditures accounted for 45,423,800 million or 0.08%.

Figure 3: General Public Budget Fiscal Appropriations Expenditure Breakdown



## V. Explanations Regarding the General Public Budget Expenditures Table

In 2022, the amount budgeted for MOST fiscal appropriation expenditures was RMB 47,009,793,000, a decrease of RMB 173,135,500 or 0.37% on the executed amount from 2021. In 2022, in accordance with the relevant requirements of the Party Central Committee and the State Council on "belt tightening" ( “过紧日子” ), we must strictly economize in all undertakings, vigorously reduce general expenditures, and focus on reducing the non-urgent and non-essential expenditures involved in project

expenditures such as public expenses and relevant system operations and maintenance (O&M) expenses, mobility expenses (机动费), and other relevant work expenses. At the same time, we must reasonably guarantee the expenditure needs of major S&T tasks. This is reflected in the relevant expenditure items.

According to expenditure function categorization, the expenditure budget for 2022 is significantly lower than that executed in 2021. The budget for 2022 is RMB 564,200,000, a decrease of RMB 1,667,147,700 or 74.71%, from the execution amount in 2021, mainly due to the adjustment of accounts for some tasks such as S&T basic resource surveys. According to expenditure function categorization, the scale of basic research expenditures is relatively large, mainly: For line item 20605, "S&T prerequisites and services, the budget for 2022 is RMB 3,916,540,300, accounting for 8.33% of total ministerial expenditures, mainly for expenditures related to state key laboratories and scientific investigations.

**(I) General public service expenditures (category) - Discipline inspection and supervision expenditures (sub-category) - Other discipline inspection and supervision expenditures (item):** The initial budgeted amount for 2022 is RMB 7,000,000, an increase of RMB 5,500,000 or 366.67% from the executed amount in 2021, mainly due to the increase in related project expenditures.

**(II) Diplomatic expenditures (sub-category):** The initial budgeted amount for 2022 is RMB 68,099,000, a decrease of RMB 2,198,600 or 3.13% from the executed amount in 2021.

**1. Foreign aid (type):** The initial budgeted amount for 2022 is RMB 33,534,600, which is basically the same as the amount executed in 2021.

**2. International organizations (sub-category):** These funds are mainly used for international organization membership fees and donations. The initial budgeted amount for 2022 is RMB 29,964,400, a decrease of RMB 868,600 or 2.82% from the executed amount in 2021.

**3. Foreign cooperation and exchanges (sub-type):** The initial budget amount for 2022 is 0, a decrease of RMB 5,360,000 or 100% compared with the executed amount in 2021, mainly due to the adjustment of accounts related to project expenditures.

**(III) Educational expenditures (category) education and training (sub-category) training expenditures (item):** These funds are primarily used for training expenses. The initial budgeted amount for 2022 is RMB 28,360,100, a decrease of RMB 11,517,400 or 28.88% from the executed amount in 2021. Mainly as the result of the pandemic, expenditures on relevant products are expected to fall in 2022.

**(IV) S&T expenditures (category):** The initial budgeted amount for 2022 is RMB

46,779,692,600, a decrease of RMB 163,928,300 or 0.35% from the executed amount in 2021.

**1. S&T management (sub-category):** These funds are mainly used for administrative operations, general administrative management, and institutional service expenses. The initial budgeted amount for 2022 is RMB 207,363,400, an increase of RMB 29,790,800 or 16.78% from the executed amount in 2021.

**(i) Administrative operations (item):** RMB 108,848,000, a decrease of RMB 8,129,000 or 6.95% from the executed amount in 2021, mainly due to a reduction in personnel expenses.

**(ii) General administrative management (item):** RMB 90,484,200, an increase of RMB 37,613,300 or 71.14% from the executed amount in 2021. This is mainly due to the increase in special expenditures for adjustment and relocation of office areas.

**(iii) Internal services (item):** RMB 8,031,200, an increase of RMB 306,500 or 3.97% from the executed amount in 2021.

**2. Basic research (sub-category):** These funds are mainly used as special funds for national S&T innovation bases. The initial budgeted amount for 2022 is RMB 3,916,540,300, an increase of RMB 1,225,965,300 or 45.57% over the execution in 2021. This is mainly due to the adjustment of accounts for some tasks and fields such as Qinghai-Tibet scientific explorations (青藏科考).

**3. Applied research (sub-category):** These funds are mainly used for expenses related to institutional operations and research for the public good. The initial budgeted amount for 2022 is RMB 460,131,200, a decrease of RMB 45,836,300 or 9.06% from the executed amount in 2021. This is mainly due to a reduction in infrastructure project expenditures.

**4. Technology R&D (sub-category) - S&T achievement conversion (科技成果转化) and dispersion:** RMB 1,500,000,000, the same as the executed amount from 2021. These funds are mainly used for the National Fund for Technology Transfer and Commercialization (国家科技成果转化引导基金).

**5. S&T prerequisites and services (sub-category):** These funds are mainly used for S&T literature and information special projects and S&T basic resources surveys. The initial budgeted amount for 2022 is RMB 564,200,000, a decrease of RMB 1,667,147,700 or 74.71% from the executed amount in 2021.

**(i) S&T prerequisites special projects (item):** RMB 504,200,000, a decrease of RMB 1,719,747,700 or 77.33% from the executed amount in 2021. This is mainly due to the adjustment of accounts for tasks such as S&T basic resource surveys.

**(ii) Other S&T prerequisites and services expenditures (item):** RMB 60,000,000, an increase of RMB 52,600,000 or 710.81% from the executed amount in 2021. This is mainly due to an increase in the tasks of relevant bases.

**5. S&T popularization (sub-category) - Science popularization activities (item):** RMB 13,000,000, mainly used for special projects related to Science and Technology Week activities, an increase of 1,000,000 or 8.33% from the executed amount in 2021. This is mainly due to the increased budget for Science and Technology Week activities.

**6. S&T exchange and cooperation (sub-category):** These funds are mainly used for major S&T cooperation projects. The initial budgeted amount for 2022 is RMB 1,006,381,300, an increase of RMB 238,400,500 or 31.04% from the executed amount in 2021.

**(i) International exchange and cooperation (item):** RMB 39,480,000, a decrease of RMB 7,200,00 or 1.79% from the executed amount in 2021.

**(ii) Major S&T cooperative projects (item):** RMB 963,490,500, an increase of RMB 238,360,500 or 32.87% from the executed amount in 2021. This is mainly due to the adjustment of tasks related to major S&T cooperative projects.

**(iii) Other S&T exchange and cooperation expenditures (item):** RMB 3,410,800, an increase of RMB 760,000 or 28.67% from the executed amount in 2021. This is mainly due to increasing expenditures on relevant projects.

**(V) Social security and employment expenditures (category) - Retirement from administrative units and public institutions expenditures (sub-category):** The initial budgeted amount for 2022 is RMB 72,067,500, an increase of RMB 164,800 or 0.23% from the executed amount in 2021.

**1. Retirement from administrative units (item):** RMB 18,608,000, an increase of RMB 57,500 or 0.31% from the executed amount in 2021.

**2. Management institution for former staff (item):** RMB 5,146,000, an increase of RMB 295,700 or 6.1% from the executed amount in 2021. This is mainly due to increasing expenditures for personnel changes.

**3. Expenditures on basic old age insurance contributions of government offices and public institutions (item):** RMB 32,208,900, a decrease of RMB 125,500 or 0.39% from the amount executed in 2021.

**4. Expenditures on occupational pension contributions of state organ public institutions (item):** RMB 16,104,600, a decrease of RMB 62,900 or 0.39% from the amount executed in 2021.

**(VI) Resource exploration, industrial information, and other expenditures (category) - Small- and medium-size enterprise (SME) development and management support expenditures (sub-category) - Other SME development and management support expenditures (item):** RMB 10,193,800, a decrease of RMB 1,309,700 or 11.39% from the executed amount in 2021. This is mainly due to a decrease in special funds.

**(VII) Housing expenditures (category) - Housing reform expenditures (sub-category):** The initial budgeted amount for 2022 is RMB 44,380,000, an increase of RMB 153,700 or 0.35% from the executed amount in 2021.

**1. Housing provident fund (item):** RMB 26,000,000, an increase of RMB 146,300 or 0.56% from the amount executed in 2021.

**2. Rent subsidies (item):** RMB 3,880,000, an increase of RMB 300,000 or 8.38% from the executed amount in 2021. This is mainly due to increasing expenditures for personnel changes.

**3. Home purchase subsidies (item):** RMB 14,500,000, the same as in 2021.

## **VI. Description of the Government Fiscal Budget Expenditure Table for the "Three Public" Expenses**

MOST's expenditures on the "Three Public" expenses refer to the total expenditures on these items by the Institute of Scientific and Technical Information of China (ISTIC), the Chinese Academy of Science and Technology for Development (CASTED), and the other budget units of MOST. MOST conscientiously implements the requirements of the Party Central Committee and the State Council on "belt tightening" and insisting on strict economy and fighting waste, takes practical measures, and strictly controls spending on the "Three Public" expenses.

In 2022, the fiscal government allocations budget for "Three Public" expenditures is RMB 14,732,300, of which, expenses for official travel abroad accounted for RMB 9,096,200; government vehicle acquisition and operation costs accounted for RMB 3,368,400 (including 1,520,000 for vehicle acquisition and 1,848,400 for vehicle operation), and official reception expenses accounted for RMB 2,267,700.

The RMB 9,096,200 for official travel abroad is mainly used for arranging visits to foreign countries and the regions of Hong Kong, Macau, and Taiwan to participate in a number of bilateral and multilateral foreign affairs activities such as joint commissions on science and technology cooperation, international organization meetings, and exchange activities related to S&T innovation. Through the visits, we will consolidate the foundation of international S&T cooperation, raise the level of Sino-foreign

cooperation and exchange, expand the depth and breadth of cooperation, and give full play to the supporting role of international S&T cooperation for sustainable economic and social development.

The RMB 1,520,000 for government vehicle acquisition is mainly used for the following: (1) Some vehicles did not comply with the relevant emission standards or reached the end of their service lives, so the relevant units applied to replace the vehicles as per regulations; and (2) We had to pay vehicle purchase taxes on official vehicles planned to be transferred to us by the National Government Offices Administration.

The RMB 1,848,400 for government vehicle operation is mainly used for vehicle rental expenses, fuel expenses, repair expenses, tolls, insurance expenses, and safety award expenses.

The RMB 2,267,700 for official reception expenses is mainly used for arranging foreign delegations for joint commissions on science and technology cooperation, arrangements for foreign delegations to important international conferences held in China, delegations for exchanges related to S&T innovation exchanges, and other visiting groups. This is done in order to consolidate China's S&T cooperation and long-term ties with relevant countries, enhance the relevant countries' and foreigners' understanding of China, and expand China's S&T cooperation in relevant countries.

## **VII. Description of Other Items**

### **(i) Department Key Tasks and Expenditure Policy Fact Sheet**

The key tasks and expenditure policies of MOST for 2022 mainly include: optimizing the layout of various S&T plans and concentrating on providing assurance for major S&T tasks according to the deployments of S&T plans and tasks.

### **(ii) Description of Institutional Operations Funding**

In 2022, the fiscal government allocations budget for institutional operation expenditures is RMB 33,143,500, a decrease of RMB 726,700 or 2.14% from the amount budgeted for 2021. This is mainly due to the implementation of "belt-tightening" requirements and the reduction of public expenses.

### **(iii) Description of Government Procurement**

In 2022, the total budget for government procurement is RMB 1,097,198,100, of which, the budget for government procurement of goods is RMB 298,946,700, the budget for government procurement for projects is RMB 836,00,000, and the budget for government procurement of services is RMB 714,651,400.

#### **(iv) Description of the Use of State-Owned Assets**

As of July 31, 2021, MOST had a total of 112 vehicles. Among these, there were 20 vehicles for ministry-level leaders, 19 vehicles for confidential communications (机要通信), 3 vehicles for emergency support, and 70 other vehicles. Most of the other vehicles are those used for business purposes other than confidential communications and emergency support by public institutions directly under the Ministry. A total of 113 units (sets) of general-purpose equipment have unit values over RMB 500,000, and 5 units (sets) of special equipment have unit values over RMB 1 million. The 2022 ministerial budget arranges for procurement of 8 vehicles, of which, three are vehicles for confidential communications and five vehicles are for other uses. The budget also arranges for procurement of 0 units (sets) of general-use equipment with a unit value of over RMB 500,000, and 0 units (sets) of special-use equipment with a unit value of over RMB 1 million.

#### **(v) Description of Budget Performance**

In 2022, MOST will fully implement performance objective management (绩效目标管理) for project expenditures, involving budget allocations of RMB 46,575,880,500, all of which are general public budget allocations. At the same time, according to the performance evaluation results of previous years, we have optimized 2022 budget arrangements for project expenditures, such as international S&T cooperation and innovative methods, and further improved management and policies. The performance of some level-1 (一级) projects is outlined below:



## Project Performance Objectives (2022)

Project Name		Basic Scientific Research Business Funding for Scientific Research Institutions				
Oversight department (主管部门) and code		[106] MOST	Implementing unit	MOST		
Project funds (units: RMB 10,000)		Annual total funds	2753.03		Execution rate score (10)	
		Of which: Government budget appropriations	2744.00			
		Balance carried forward from previous year	9.03			
		Other funds	0.00			
Overall Annual Targets	Strengthen the core assurance capabilities construction as well as organizational disclosure and integrated release of printed and digital S&T literature resources; strengthen the construction of characteristic databases such as for key technology fields and annual reports of listed companies. Relying on the comprehensive utilization of national S&T information resources and information service platforms such as public service websites and intelligence networks (情报网), promote the construction of knowledge link service systems and S&T innovation maps, and comprehensively promote the development of information services in the direction of networkization (网络化), professionalization, intelligentization (智能化), and light weight; strengthen the development of tools such as machine translation, and optimize the formation of service products. Strengthen development strategy research for new generation artificial intelligence (AI), research on disruptive technologies, research on the carbon emission peak and carbon neutrality strategy, and technical analysis and forecasting in key fields and further develop statistics and evaluation services for S&T papers and performance evaluations for scientific research institutions in order to provide strong information support and decision-making support for the government and various innovative entities.					
Performance metrics	Level 1 metrics	Level 2 metrics	Level 3 metrics		Indicator Value	Score weight (90)
	Output metrics	Quantitative metrics	Literature data for Chinese and foreign journals		≥15,000,000 entries	10
			Research reports such as annual reports on dissertation statistics		7	5
			Completion of <i>Science and Technology Reference</i> (《科技参考》)		≥65	10
			Completion of relevant platform construction		4	10
			Completion of annual reports for key fields		≥6	10
			Integration of metadata		≥3,000,000 entries	5
		Qualitative metrics	Fill rate of data processing core fields		≥85%	5
	Benefit metrics	Economic performance metrics	Revenue generating expenses		≥ 18,000,000 RMB	10

		Social benefit metrics	Promoting the construction of the evaluation index system of elite Chinese S&T journals	Significant effect	5
			Positive impact on scientific research administrators, researchers, and innovation teams	Long term	5
			The positive impact of the publication of <i>Statistics and Analysis of Chinese Science and Technology Papers</i>	Long term	10
	Satisfaction metrics	Service recipient satisfaction metrics	Public complaint rate	≤1%	5

**Project Performance Objectives**  
(2022)

Project Name		S&T Special Project Business Funding			
Oversight department and code		[106] MOST	Implementing unit	MOST	
Project funds (RMB 10,000)		Annual total funds	2966.13		Execution rate score (10)
		Of which: Government budget appropriations	1450.00		
		Balance carried forward from previous year	1516.13		
		Other funds	0.00		
Overall Annual Targets	1. Carry out innovation of S&T achievement evaluation methods, technology transfer system construction, and talent training method innovation, technology contract registration and achievement registration method innovation, and enterprise service method innovation; continue to support the construction of service capacity for local innovation method promotion and application bases (创新方法推广应用基地); and improve the training systems for innovative engineers, trainers, and consultants (创新三师) and continue to promote the building of innovation capabilities. Based on the relevant theories of innovative methods, explore the modes of cultivating the innovative capabilities of talents at the basic education stage. 2. Fund at least 150 S&T academic works.				
Performance metrics	Level 1 metrics	Level 2 metrics	Level 3 metrics	Indicator Value	Score weight (90)
	Output metrics	Quantitative metrics	Number of legacy bases that continue to receive support	≥1	10
			Number of patent applications	≥100	10
			New pilot demonstration enterprises	≥4	10
			Funded S&T academic works	≥150	10
		Qualitative metrics	Plan-based project acceptance rate	≥90%	5
			Publishing fund project application acceptance, review, approval, publicity, and other approval procedures meet the requirements of relevant administrative measures	Program completion	5
		Benefit metrics	Economic performance metrics	Economic benefits from the application of innovative methods by enterprises	≥ 100,000,000 RMB
	Social benefit metrics		Provision of an incentive for S&T workers	Positive	8

			Degree of public attentiveness to S&T works	Significant improvement	8
			Provide method support for breaking through foreign patent blockades, breaking technology monopolies, improving product R&D efficiency, and cutting costs	Provide strong support	8
	Satisfaction metrics	Service recipient satisfaction metrics	Publisher satisfaction survey	≥95%	10

## Project Performance Objectives (2022)

Project Name		Other Projects - SME Development and Management Support Expenditures			
Oversight department and code		[106] MOST	Implementing unit	MOST	
Project funds (RMB 10,000)		Annual total funds	897.03		Execution rate score (10)
		Of which: Government budget appropriations	897.03		
		Balance carried forward from previous year	0.00		
		Other funds	0.00		
Overall Annual Targets	Do a good job of the management work for small and micro popular entrepreneurship and mass innovation (双创) demonstration cities and for guidance fund stage-by-stage equity participation (阶段参股) projects, channel social capital <sup>7</sup> to support S&T-type SMEs, and raise the development level of service institutions. Improve the construction of the information service platform system for SMEs and implement evaluation methods and related policies and measures for S&T-type SMEs.				
Performance metrics	Level 1 metrics	Level 2 metrics	Level 3 metrics	Indicator Value	Score weight (90)
	Output metrics	Quantitative metrics	Number of inbound S&T-type SMEs	≥300,000	10
			Completion of research reports for major topics	≥4	10
			Formation of a guidance fund operation report submitted to the Ministry of Finance and MOST	=2	10
			Compile annual development reports and special reports on the implementation of entrepreneurship and innovation vehicles	≥4	10
		Timeliness metrics	Structured data imported and exported by SME information service platforms	≥5,000 entries/minute	5

<sup>7</sup> Translator's note: The Chinese term 社会资本, translated literally as "social capital," and its synonyms "social funding" (社会资金), "social investment" (社会投资), and "social financing" (社会融资), refer to any source of funding outside of government budget outlays. These terms encompass investment by private individuals and private institutions. However, investment from state-funded entities such as state-owned enterprises (SOEs), including state-run banks, also falls under the umbrella of "social capital."

		Concurrent processing capacity of the SME information service platform system	$\geq 500/\text{second}$	5
Benefit metrics	Social benefit metrics	Employment promotion effect	Significant effect	15
		Implementation effect of the specialized vehicle (特色载体) policy	Significant effect	15
	Service recipient satisfaction metrics	Satisfaction and complaint rate of S&T-type SMEs	$\leq 20\%$	10

**Project Performance Objectives**  
(2022)

Project Name		Science Funding				
Oversight department and code		[106] MOST	Implementing unit	MOST		
Project funds (RMB 10,000)		Annual total funds	1371.64		Execution rate score (10)	
		Of which: Government budget appropriations	1300.00			
		Balance carried forward from previous year	71.64			
		Other funds	0.00			
Overall Annual Targets	Carry out Science and Technology Week activities, Internet Science and Technology Week (网络科技周) activities, key science popularization demonstration activities, construction of science popularization working mechanisms, and publicity and interpretation of central science popularization opinions, organize science popularization talent activities and training and a series of youth science popularization activities, and build a national science popularization center. Hold at least 2 offline activities such as science popularization activities, demonstration activities, and series of youth science popularization interactions. Hold at least 2 online activities, such as network S&T activities. Make 10 science popularization creations to enhance the social influence of national S&T activities. Generate good response from society, leverage the massive brand effect of National Science and Technology Week, and promote the innovation and development of science popularization work. More than 800,000 people will participate in the Science and Technology Week activities, the average satisfaction of the public will exceed 85%, and more than 40,000 activities will be held across the country and by various local and central departments.					
Performance metrics	Level 1 metrics	Level 2 metrics	Level 3 metrics		Indicator Value	Score weight (90)
	Output metrics	Quantitative metrics	Number of activity participants		≥800,000	5
			Participating and exhibiting units		150	6
			Number of activities held		25	6
			Training for science popularization talent		20 people/year	6
			Number of science workers who go deeply among the grassroots		≥10,000 instances	5
			Number of original science popularization works recommended		≥50	6
			Number of publicity activities and meetings organized for central science popularization opinions		≥1 per year	5
		Qualitative metrics	Activity participation rate		≥90%	5
			Training participation rate		≥90%	3
		Timeliness metrics	Science and Technology Week		April to May each year	3
	Benefit metrics	Social benefit metrics	Promotion of science popularization publicity and creations		Significant effect	7
			Impact on public awareness of environmental protection and ecological civilization		Significant effect	4

			Promoting and influencing the scientific literacy of the public	Significant effect	6
			Stimulate young people's interest in science, cultivate lifelong learners for the era of globalization who have the spirit of the times, innovation capabilities, and patriotic sentiment (家国情怀)	Activities benefit most provinces across China	7
			Science and Technology Week brand effect	Nationwide coverage	6
	Satisfaction metrics	Service recipient satisfaction metrics	Average satisfaction of activity participants	≥85%	10

### Project Performance Objectives

(2022)

Project Name		Postgraduate Training Funding by Scientific Research Institutions			
Oversight department and code		[106] MOST	Implementing unit	MOST	
Project funds (RMB 10,000)		Annual total funds	297.09		Execution rate score (10)
		Of which: Government budget appropriations	258.45		
		Balance carried forward from previous year	38.64		
		Other funds	0.00		
Overall Annual Targets	1. According to the recruitment plan issued by the state, complete recruitment and training plans for full-time master's degree students on an annual basis to ensure the training of qualified master's students. 2. National graduate student financial aid is disbursed in full and in time on a monthly basis. 3. Scholarships are disbursed on time and in full.				
Performance metrics	Level 1 metrics	Level 2 metrics	Level 3 metrics	Indicator Value	Score weight (90)
	Cost Metrics	Economic cost metrics	Amount of financial aid disbursed per person per month	RMB 500	10
			Amount of scholarship funds disbursed	RMB 336,000	10
	Output metrics	Quantitative metrics	Number of national scholarship recipients	2	6
			Number of national financial aid recipients	≥100	6



			Number of academic scholarship sponsors	≥70	6
			Graduate student enrollment	≥32	6
		Qualitative metrics	Number of fraudulent acts in the application and disbursement process	0	5
			Dissertation defense pass rate, master's degree graduation rate	≥95%	6
		Timeliness metrics	Financial aid disbursement time node	Before the end of each month	5
	Benefit metrics	Social benefit metrics	Trained master's degree candidates can successfully find jobs, service to society effect	Significant effect	8
			Effect promoting student effort through scholarship evaluation	Significant effect	6
			Helps students complete their studies through the implementation of financial aid grants	Significant effect	6
	Satisfaction metrics	Service recipient satisfaction metrics	Scholarship recipient students' satisfaction with scholarship	≥95%	5
			Financial aid recipient students' satisfaction with financial aid	≥95%	5

### Project Performance Objectives

(2022)

Project Name	S&T Cooperation and Exchange Special Project			
Oversight department and code	[106] MOST	Implementing unit	MOST	
Project funds (RMB 10,000)	Annual total funds	11377.00		Execution rate score (10)
	Of which: Government budget appropriations	11377.00		
	Balance carried forward from previous year	0.00		
	Other funds	0.00		

Overall Annual Targets	1. Fully support China's participation in international and domestic Square Kilometer Array (SKA) <sup>8</sup> affairs. 2. Organize and participate in international conferences such as the annual SKA Council and related committees. 3. Conduct in-depth research on the core topics of SKA. 4. Organize and hold work coordination seminars for domestic engineering, science, policy, etc. 5. Organize SKA internal and external propaganda work. 6. Improve management mechanisms for SKA special projects. 7. Organizing work related to external contributions. 8. Manage Chinese supporting research projects. 9. Organize and save relevant file archives. 10. Support SKA recruitment and temporary SKA rotations (借调) in China. 11. Support the work of the SKA China Expert Committee.				
	Level 1 metrics	Level 2 metrics	Level 3 metrics	Indicator Value	Score weight (90)
Performance metrics	Output metrics	Quantitative metrics	SKA related reports, press releases, reports, special reports	≥8	10
			Talents successfully recommended to SKA	≥1	5
			Host/Participate in international conferences (including conference calls)	≥8	10
			Hold SKA science/management training	1	10
			Complete SKA briefing	≥5	5
			Organize Chinese SKA work conferences	≥10	5
		Qualitative metrics	Promote consultation and resolution for issues related to the SKA Council	Complete work according to international organization progress	5
	Benefit metrics	Social benefit metrics	Improve system management and international cooperation experience in fields such as international scientific engineering, engineering construction, operations management, and scientific	Significant improvement	10

<sup>8</sup> Translator's note: The Square Kilometer Array (SKA) project is an international effort to build a series of dishes and antennas across Africa and Australia that together will comprise the world's largest radio telescope.

			research		
			Raise the level of Chinese research in fields such as radio astronomy, wireless radio, information technology, and high-performance computing	Significant effect	10
			Promote the development of related basic science and high-tech fields through SKA projects	Medium and long term	10
	Satisfaction metrics	Service recipient satisfaction metrics	Complaint rate of trainees in SKA-related training courses	0	10

**Project Performance Objectives**  
(2022)

Project Name		Basic Scientific Research and Talent Special Project			
Oversight department and code		[106] MOST	Implementing unit	MOST	
Project funds (RMB 10,000)		Annual total funds	150269.46		Execution rate score (10)
		Of which: Government budget appropriations	150000.00		
		Balance carried forward from previous year	269.46		
		Other funds	0.00		
Overall Annual Targets	Set up venture capital sub-funds, guide social capital to strengthen investment and services in enterprises that convert S&T achievements into practical applications, and promote government funding of the conversion of S&T achievements into practical applications.				
Performance metrics	Level 1 metrics	Level 2 metrics	Level 3 metrics	Indicator Value	Score weight (90)
	Output metrics	Quantitative metrics	S&T achievements converted into practical applications	≥50	10
			Number of sub-fund investment enterprises established	≥50	10
			Allocation rate of financial funds, while meeting government funding requirements	100%	10
		Qualitative metrics	Establish process specifications	Rational and effective	10
			Policy guidance implementation degree	Meets requirements	10
	Benefit metrics	Economic Performance Metrics	Amplification factor of government funding at the investment project level	≥10x	8
			Amplification factor of government funding at the sub-fund level	≥3x	8

			Average growth rate of operating income of investment enterprises	≥8%	6
		Social benefit metrics	S&T achievement conversion effect	More significant	8
	Satisfaction metrics	Service recipient satisfaction metrics	Satisfaction of sub-fund management institutions	≥90%	10

## Part 4: Glossary

### (1) Revenue items

1. **Fiscal appropriation income (财政拨款收入):** Budget funds allocated by the central government in the current year.

2. **Business income (事业收入):** Income earned by business units through professional business activities and auxiliary activities.

3. **Public institution operating income (事业单位经营收入):** Income obtained by public institutions through non-independent accounting (非独立核算) business activities other than professional business activities and auxiliary activities.

4. **Other income:** Income other than the above-mentioned "financial appropriation income," "business income," and "public institution operating income." This revenue is mainly derived from property sales and interests on deposits as per the relevant regulations.

5. **Carried over from previous year:** Funds that were not used up in the previous year and carried forward to the current year to serve their original purpose.

### (2) Expenditure Items

1. **General public service expenditures (category):** Expenditures on general public services. This category includes one sub-category-level budget item: Discipline inspection and supervision. This includes expenditures for discipline inspection and supervision.

2. **Diplomatic expenditures (category):** Expenditures for diplomatic affairs. This category includes three sub-category-level budget items: Foreign aid, International organizations, and Foreign cooperation and exchanges

(1) **Foreign aid:** Various types of aid and technical cooperation expenditures provided to foreign governments (regions).

(2) **International organizations:** Payment of membership fees, donations, UN peacekeeping assessments, share capital (股金), fund capital (基金), and other expenditures to international organizations.

(3) **Foreign cooperation and exchanges:** Expenditures for the leaders of the party and government, the National People's Congress, the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, and the foreign affairs departments 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 my

country.

**3. Educational expenditures (category):** Expenditures related to education. This category includes one sub-category-level budget item: Education and training.

**4. S&T expenditures (category):** Expenditures related to S&T. This category includes the sub-category-level budget items: S&T management, basic research, applied research, technology R&D, S&T prerequisites and services, S&T popularization, and S&T exchange and cooperation.

**(1) S&T management:** Expenditures on S&T management affairs by administrative institutions (including business units that perform civil servant management) and the Internal Service Center.

**(2) Basic research:** Expenditures by research institutions on basic research and applied research that will not produce practical value in the near future, special scientific research expenditures, and expenditures of key laboratories and major scientific projects.

**(3) Applied research:** Expenditures on innovative research work building on the achievements of basic research to achieve specific practical purposes or goals.

**(4) Technology R&D:** Expenditures for technology research and development, including expenditures on technology development research and special technology development research that is expected to achieve practical value in the near future and expenditures on the application and promotion involved in converting S&T achievements into real productivity.

**(5) S&T conditions and services:** Expenditures to improve S&T conditions and provide the foundational and general services for work related to S&T standards, measurement, and testing; collection, processing, and services for S&T data, germplasm resources, specimens, and genetic data; collection, preservation, processing, and services for S&T literature and information resources; and other S&T activities.

**(6) S&T popularization:** Expenditures for Science and Technology Week and other S&T popularization efforts.

**(7) S&T exchange and cooperation:** Expenditures on S&T exchanges and cooperation, including expenditures on research and scientific exchanges with foreign governments and international organizations to improve China's S&T level as well as special expenditures on major international S&T cooperation projects.

**5. Social security and employment (category):** Expenditures related to social security and employment. This category includes one sub-category-level budget item:

Retirement from administrative units and public institutions expenditures, which reflects institutional retirement expenditures.

**6. Sanitation and health expenditures (category):** Government expenditures related to sanitation and health. This category includes one sub-category-level budget item: Healthcare of administrative units and public institutions, which reflects healthcare expenditures of administrative units and public institutions.

**7. Resource exploration, industrial information, and other expenditures (category):** Expenditures on resource exploration, manufacturing, construction, industrial information, and other such efforts. This category includes one sub-category-level budget item: Small- and medium-size enterprise (SME) development and management support expenditure, which reflects expenditures related to the management of SMEs and support for SME development.

**8. Housing assurance expenditures (category):** Expenditures related to housing. This category includes one sub-category-level budget item: Housing reform expenditures. Housing reform expenditures include three items: Housing provident fund, rent subsidies, and house purchase subsidies (subsidies for personnel with no housing or non-compliant housing.) Among these, the housing provident fund is a long-term housing savings contribution paid by the unit and its employees in accordance with the provisions of the *Regulations on Management of the Housing Provident Fund*. This policy began in the mid-1990s and is generally implemented among employees in government agencies, 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 organs, 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. 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. House 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 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-revenue ratio of more than four. Central government administrative units began issuing home 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 CCP 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.

### **(iii) Institutional Operation Expenditures (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 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 purchase fees, office space utilities fees, office space heating fees, office space property management fees, official vehicle operation and maintenance fees, and other expenses.