

Translation

The following document is the 2022 budget of the China Association of Science and Technology (CAST), a Communist Party-led professional association for Chinese scientists. CAST is funded by the Chinese government and promotes scientific ethics and science popularization. Among other projects, this year's budget funds an effort to reform China's Chinese- and English-language scientific journals.

Title

China Association of Science and Technology 2022 Budget
中国科学技术协会2022年部门预算

Author

China Association of Science and Technology (CAST; 中国科学技术协会; 中国科协)

Source

CAST website, March 24, 2022.

The Chinese source text is available online at:

<https://cast.org.cn/module/download/downloadfile.jsp?classid=0&filename=10cfbc60534940719dd45ba217d2c49b.pdf>

An archived version of the Chinese source text is available online at: <https://perma.cc/HDF3-HXET>
U.S. \$1 ≈ 6.7 Chinese Yuan Renminbi (RMB), as of July 19, 2022.

Translation Date

July 19, 2022

Translator

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China Association for Science and Technology (CAST)

2022 Budget

March 2022

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Part 1: Overview of the China Association for Science and Technology (CAST)

I. Primary Responsibilities

On approval by the Chinese Communist Party (CCP) Central Committee in September 1958, the All-China Federation of Natural Science Societies and the China Association for Popularization of Science and Technology (CAPST) merged to form the China Association for Science and Technology (hereinafter referred to as CAST). CAST is a mass organization of Chinese science and technology (S&T) workers, is a people's organization under the leadership of the CCP, is the bridge and link between the Party and the government when contacting S&T workers, and is an important force for the country to promote the development of S&T and to build China into a world S&T powerhouse.¹ According to the *Charter of the China Association for Science and Technology*, CAST fulfills the following primary responsibilities:

1. To guide S&T workers to study and implement Xi Jinping Thought on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics for a New Era, publicize the Party's line, directives, and policies, keep close contact with S&T workers, reflect their suggestions, opinions, and demands, safeguard the legitimate rights and interests of S&T workers, and build a warm and reliable home for S&T workers.
2. To carry out academic exchanges, stimulate academic thinking, advocate academic democracy, optimize the academic environment, promote the development of disciplines, coordinate organizations in promoting the cultivation and construction of world-class scientific journals, and promote the establishment of a national innovation system.
3. To organize S&T workers who carry out S&T innovation, carry out S&T volunteer services, participate in scientific demonstration and consulting services, strengthen self-confidence in innovation, strive to make breakthroughs on key and core technologies (关键核心技术), accelerate the conversion and application of S&T achievements, facilitate innovation and development, and promote the deep integration of S&T innovation and economic and social development.
4. To advance the spirit of science, popularize scientific knowledge, disseminate scientific ideas and methods, advocate scientific methods, defend the dignity of

¹ Translator's note: This translation renders the Chinese word 强国 qiángguó—which literally means "strong nation," and is sometimes translated as "superpower"—as "powerhouse," as in the phrase "S&T powerhouse" (科技强国). For a more thorough discussion in English of the Chinese word qiángguó, see: <https://www.newamerica.org/cybersecurity-initiative/digichina/blog/lexicon-wangluo-qiangguo/>.

science, and elevate the scientific literacy of the nation.

5. To improve the self-discipline function of the scientific community, promote the establishment and improvement of the scientific research integrity supervision mechanism, promote the establishment of scientific ethics, strengthen the establishment of S&T ethics, cultivate a good academic style (学风), do propaganda on outstanding S&T workers, cultivate scientific culture, and practice the socialist core values concept (社会主义核心价值观).

6. To organize S&T workers to participate in the research, consultation, and formulation of national S&T strategies, planning, layout, policies, laws, and regulations, participate in political consultation, scientific decision-making, and democratic supervision of national affairs, and build a high-level S&T innovation think tank with Chinese characteristics.

7. To organize affiliated associations to undertake, in an orderly fashion, government-entrusted work or transfer functions such as S&T evaluation, professional qualification recognition in the field of engineering and technology, technical standards development, and national S&T awards and recommendations. To support local S&T associations to undertake the government's S&T public service functions.

8. To focus on stimulating the interest of young people in S&T, promote the construction of S&T talent teams, create more world-class leading S&T talents and innovative teams, and cultivate a reserve army of young S&T talents with international competitiveness. To commend and reward outstanding S&T workers and recommend S&T talents.

9. To carry out non-governmental international S&T exchange activities, promote international S&T cooperation, support associations, join international S&T organizations, promote the establishment of international S&T organizations or branches, and participate in international S&T affairs and global S&T governance. To strengthen the construction of the Chinese Engineers' Consortium (中国工程师联合体) and expand cooperation with international engineer organizations. To support S&T workers to play an active role in international S&T organizations and major international S&T agendas. To develop friendly exchanges with foreign (extraterritorial) S&T groups and S&T workers and provide services for international S&T organizations and overseas S&T talents to come to China for exchanges, cooperation, innovation, and entrepreneurship.

10. To establish social welfare (社会公益性) undertakings in line with the objectives of CAST.

II. Ministry Budgetary Unit Composition

The composition of CAST departmental budgetary units in 2022 includes CAST

itself, the Institutional Retired Cadres Office (机关离退休干部办公室), and 16 directly affiliated units. The 16 directly affiliated units include:

1. National Academy of Innovation Strategy, CAST
2. Service Center for Societies of CAST (中国科协学会服务中心)
3. Children & Youth Science Center, CAST
4. China Science and Technology Museum
5. China Research Institute for Science Popularization
6. Science & Technology Review Publishing House
7. Service Center for Enterprise Innovation, CAST
8. Rural Special Technology Service Center of CAST
9. CAST Information Center (中国科协信息中心)
10. CAST Internal Service Center (中国科协机关服务中心)
11. China Hall of Science and Technology
12. China Center for International Science and Technology Exchange
13. CAST Training and Talent Service Center (中国科协培训和人才服务中心)
14. CAST New Technology Development Center (中国科协新技术开发中心)
15. CAST Science and Technology Communication Center (中国科协科学技术传播中心)
16. China Science and Technology Press Co., Ltd.

Part 2: CAST 2022 Ministerial Budget

I. Summary of Ministerial Income and Expenditures

Units: Chinese yuan Renminbi (RMB) 10,000

Income		Expenditures	
Item	Budgeted amount	Item	Budgeted amount
1. General public budget allocation	262,205.96	1. Diplomacy expenditures	1,200.00
2. Government fund (政府性基金) budget allocation		2. S&T expenditures	302,879.98
3. State-owned capital operating budget appropriation income	600.00	3. Social security and employment expenditures	6,554.39
4. Business income (事业收入)	15,532.73	4. Housing expenditures	3,827.77
5. Public institution ² operating income	395.00	5. State-owned capital operating budget expenditures	600.00
6. Other income	779.78		
Total current year income	279,513.47	Total current year expenditures	315,062.14
Use of non-fiscal appropriation balance	3,055.95	Balance carried over to following year	692.15
Balance carried forward from previous year	33,184.87		
Total income	315,754.29	Total expenditures	315,754.29

² 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 are non-profit. 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.

II. Summary of Ministerial Income

Units: RMB 10,000

Item		Total	Balance carried forward from previous year	General public budget allocation	Government fund budget allocation	State-owned capital operating budget appropriation income	Business income		Public institution operating income	Subsidy income from higher levels	Income received from subsidiary units	Other income	Use of non-fiscal appropriation balance
Item code	Item name						Amount	Of which: Education charges					
202	Diplomatic expenditures	1,200.00		1,200.00									
20204	International organizations	1,200.00		1,200.00									
2020401	International organization dues	1,200.00		1,200.00									
206	S&T expenditures	302,979.98	31,054.73	254,275.09			13,628.58		377.20			779.78	2,864.60
20601	S&T management	4,230.65	480.62	3,648.03			102.00						
2060101	Administrative operations	4,187.72	480.62	3,605.10			102.00						
2060102	General administrative management affairs	42.93		42.93									
20605	S&T prerequisites and services	425.64		425.64									
2060503	S&T prerequisites special projects	425.64		425.64									
20607	Science popularization	298,323.69	30,574.11	250,201.42			13,526.58		377.20			779.78	2,864.60
2060701	Institutional operations	43,194.17	3,684.95	22,573.06			13,526.58		377.20			659.78	2,372.60
2060702	Science popularization activities	36,000.99	2,330.00	33,178.99									492.00
2060703	Youth S&T activities	11,710.00	90.00	11,500.00								120.00	
2060704	Academic exchange activities	109,012.97	5,923.65	103,089.32									
2060705	S&T museum and stations	28,234.00		28,234.00									
2060799	Other Science popularization expenditures	70,171.56	18,545.51	51,626.05									
208	Social security and employment expenditures	6,554.39	1,398.99	4,180.87			879.01						95.52
20805	Pension expenditures of administrative units	6,554.39	1,398.99	4,180.87			879.01						95.52

Item		Total	Balance carried forward from previous year	General public budget allocation	Government fund budget allocation	State-owned capital operating budget appropriation income	Business income		Public institution operating income	Subsidy income from higher levels	Income received from subsidiary units	Other income	Use of non-fiscal appropriation balance	
Item code	Item name						Amount	Of which: Education charges						
	and public institutions													
2080501	Retirement from administrative units	867.68	326.30	541.38										
2080503	Management institution for retired staff	359.87	58.28	245.59			56.00							
2080505	Expenditures on basic old age insurance contributions of government offices and public institutions	3,819.27	896.58	2,262.58			595.96						64.15	
2080506	Expenditures on occupational annuity contributions of government offices and public institutions	1,507.57	117.83	1,131.32			227.05						31.37	
221	Housing assurance expenditures	4,419.92	731.15	2,550.00			1,025.14		17.80				95.83	
22102	Housing reform expenditures	4,419.92	731.15	2,550.00			1,025.14		17.80				95.83	
2210201	Housing provident fund	2,347.87	57.00	1,370.00			821.35		17.80				81.72	
2210202	Rent subsidies	210.36	11.00	190.00			7.15						2.21	
2210203	Home purchase subsidies	1,861.69	663.15	990.00			196.64						11.90	
223	State-owned capital operating budget expenditures	600.00					600.00							
22302	State-owned enterprise capital injection	600.00					600.00							
2230201	State-owned sector economic restructuring expenditures	600.00					600.00							
Total		315,754.29	33,184.87	262,205.96			600.00	15,532.73		395.00			779.78	3,055.95

III. Summary of Ministerial Expenditures

Units: RMB 10,000

Item code	Item name	Total	Basic expenditures	Project expenditures	Payments to higher authorities	Public institution operating expenses	Assistance paid to subsidiary units
202	Diplomatic expenditures	1,200.00		1,200.00			
20204	International organizations	1,200.00		1,200.00			
2020401	International organization dues	1,200.00		1,200.00			
206	S&T expenditures	302,879.98	47,281.89	255,598.09			
20601	S&T management	4,230.65	4,187.72	42.93			
2060101	Administrative operations	4,187.72	4,187.72				
2060102	General administrative management affairs	42.93		42.93			
20605	S&T prerequisites and services	425.64		425.64			
2060503	S&T prerequisites special projects	425.64		425.64			
20607	Science popularization	298,223.69	43,094.17	255,129.52			
2060701	Institutional operations	43,094.17	43,094.17				
2060702	Science popularization activities	36,000.99		36,000.99			
2060703	Youth S&T activities	11,710.00		11,710.00			
2060704	Academic exchange activities	109,012.97		109,012.97			
2060705	S&T museum and stations	28,234.00		28,234.00			
2060799	Other Science popularization expenditures	70,171.56		70,171.56			
208	Social security and employment expenditures	6,554.39	6,554.39				
20805	Pension expenditures of administrative units and public institutions	6,554.39	6,554.39				

Item code	Item name	Total	Basic expenditures	Project expenditures	Payments to higher authorities	Public institution operating expenses	Assistance paid to subsidiary units
2080501	Retirement from administrative units	867.68	867.68				
2080503	Management institution for retired staff	359.87	359.87				
2080505	Expenditures on basic old age insurance contributions of government offices and public institutions	3,819.27	3,819.27				
2080506	Expenditures on occupational annuity contributions of government offices and public institutions	1,507.57	1,507.57				
221	Housing assurance expenditures	3,827.77	3,827.77				
22102	Housing reform expenditures	3,827.77	3,827.77				
2210201	Housing provident fund	2,347.87	2,347.87				
2210202	Rent subsidies	210.36	210.36				
2210203	Home purchase subsidies	1,269.54	1,269.54				
223	State-owned capital operating budget expenditures	600.00		600.00			
22302	State-owned enterprise capital injection	600.00		600.00			
2230201	State-owned sector economic restructuring expenditures	600.00		600.00			
Total		315,062.14	57,664.05	257,398.09			

IV. Summary of Government Fiscal Allocation Income and Expenditures

Units: RMB 10,000

Income		Expenditures	
Item	Budgeted amount	Item	Budgeted amount
1. Current year income	262,805.96	1. Current year expenditures	289,437.68
(a) General public budget allocations	262,205.96	(a) Diplomacy expenditures	1,200.00
(b) Government fund budget allocations		(b) S&T expenditures	279,439.82
(c) State-owned capital operating budget allocations	600.00	(c) Social security and employment expenditures	5,579.86
		(d) Housing expenditures	2,618.00
2. Balance carried forward from previous year	26,631.72	(e) State-owned capital operating budget expenditures	600.00
(a) General public budget allocations	26,631.72		
(b) Government fund budget allocations			
(c) State-owned capital operating budget allocations			
		2. Balance carried over to following year	
Total income	289,437.68	Total expenditures	289,437.68

V. General Public Budget Expenditures

Units: RMB 10,000

Functional categorization item		2021 actual amount		2022 budgeted amount				2022 to 2021 YoY Comparison		2022 budget to 2021 actual (less central infrastructure investments)	
Item code	Item name	Actual amount	Actual amount after deducting central infrastructure investments	Initial Annual Budget			Budgeted amount after deducting central infrastructure investments	Increase amount	Increase (%)	Increase amount	Increase (%)
				Subtotal	Basic expenditures	Project expenditures					
202	Diplomatic expenditures	893.88	893.88	1,200.00		1,200.00	1,200.00	306.12	34.25	306.12	34.25
20204	International organizations	893.88	893.88	1,200.00		1,200.00	1,200.00	306.12	34.25	306.12	34.25
2020401	International organization dues	893.88	893.88	1,200.00		1,200.00	1,200.00	306.12	34.25	306.12	34.25
206	S&T expenditures	243,505.57	225,021.57	254,275.09	26,178.16	228,096.93	239,275.09	10,769.52	4.42	14,253.52	6.33
20601	S&T management	3,117.04	3,117.04	3,648.03	3,605.10	42.93	3,648.03	530.99	17.04	530.99	17.04
2060101	Administrative operations	3,117.04	3,117.04	3,605.10	3,605.10		3,605.10	488.06	15.66	488.06	15.66
2060102	General administrative management affairs			42.93		42.93	42.93	42.93		42.93	
20605	S&T prerequisites and services			425.64		425.64	425.64	425.64		425.64	
2060503	S&T prerequisites special projects			425.64		425.64	425.64	425.64		425.64	
20607	Science popularization	240,388.53	221,904.53	250,201.42	22,573.06	227,628.36	235,201.42	9,812.89	4.08	13,296.89	5.99
2060701	Institutional operations	21,912.53	21,912.53	22,573.06	22,573.06		22,573.06	660.53	3.01	660.53	3.01
2060702	Science popularization activities	24,140.00	24,140.00	33,178.99		33,178.99	33,178.99	9,038.99	37.44	9,038.99	37.44
2060703	Youth S&T activities	10,500.00	10,500.00	11,500.00		11,500.00	11,500.00	1,000.00	9.52	1,000.00	9.52
2060704	Academic exchange activities	97,329.33	97,329.33	103,089.32		103,089.32	103,089.32	5,759.99	5.92	5,759.99	5.92
2060705	S&T museum and stations	28,434.00	28,434.00	28,234.00		28,234.00	28,234.00	-200.00	-0.70	-200.00	-0.70
2060799	Other Science popularization expenditures	58,072.67	39,588.67	51,626.05		51,626.05	36,626.05	-6,446.62	-11.10	-2,962.62	-7.48

208	Social security and employment expenditures	4,045.69	4,045.69	4,180.87	4,180.87		4,180.87	135.18	3.34	135.18	3.34
20805	Pension expenditures of administrative units and public institutions	4,045.69	4,045.69	4,180.87	4,180.87		4,180.87	135.18	3.34	135.18	3.34
2080501	Retirement from administrative units	569.84	569.84	541.38	541.38		541.38	-28.46	-5.00	-28.46	-5.00
2080503	Management institution for retired staff	224.70	224.70	245.59	245.59		245.59	20.89	9.30	20.89	9.30
2080505	Expenditures on basic old age insurance contributions of government offices and public institutions	2,167.40	2,167.40	2,262.58	2,262.58		2,262.58	95.18	4.39	95.18	4.39
2080506	Expenditures on occupational annuity contributions of government offices and public institutions	1,083.75	1,083.75	1,131.32	1,131.32		1,131.32	47.57	4.39	47.57	4.39
221	Housing assurance expenditures	2,836.27	2,836.27	2,550.00	2,550.00		2,550.00	-286.27	-10.09	-286.27	-10.09
22102	Housing reform expenditures	2,836.27	2,836.27	2,550.00	2,550.00		2,550.00	-286.27	-10.09	-286.27	-10.09
2210201	Housing provident fund	1,670.00	1,670.00	1,370.00	1,370.00		1,370.00	-300.00	-17.96	-300.00	-17.96
2210202	Rent subsidies	205.00	205.00	190.00	190.00		190.00	-15.00	-7.32	-15.00	-7.32
2210203	Home purchase subsidies	961.27	961.27	990.00	990.00		990.00	28.73	2.99	28.73	2.99
Total		251,281.41	232,797.41	262,205.96	32,909.03	229,296.93	247,205.96	10,924.55	4.35	14,408.55	6.19

VI. General Public Budget Basic Expenditures

Units: RMB 10,000

Ministerial budget expenditures – economic categorization items		2022 Basic expenditures		
Item code	Item name	Total	Personnel expenses	Public expenses
301	Salary and benefits expenditures	18,729.52	18,729.52	
30101	Basic salaries	5,076.28	5,076.28	
30102	Subsidies and allowances	3,074.29	3,074.29	
30103	Bonuses	229.79	229.79	
30106	Meal allowances	28.00	28.00	
30107	Performance pay	4,549.67	4,549.67	
30108	Expenditures on basic old age insurance contributions of government offices and public institutions	2,446.21	2,446.21	
30109	Occupational annuity contributions	1,446.28	1,446.28	
30110	Contributions to employee basic health insurance	85.00	85.00	
30112	Other social security contributions	117.00	117.00	
30113	Housing provident fund	1,370.00	1,370.00	
30114	Medical expenses	209.00	209.00	
30199	Other salary and benefits expenditures	98.00	98.00	
302	Goods and services expenditures	12,048.22		12,048.22
30201	Office expenses	459.75		459.75
30202	Printing expenses	280.50		280.50
30203	Consulting fees	115.90		115.90
30204	Service charges	4.76		4.76
30205	Water fees	33.98		33.98
30206	Electricity fees	402.50		402.50
30207	Postage and cable fees	265.59		265.59
30208	Heating expenses	127.60		127.60
30209	Property management fees	1,138.91		1,138.91
30211	Travel expenses	261.73		261.73

30213	Repair and maintenance costs	951.42		951.42
30214	Rental fees	2,019.22		2,019.22
30215	Conference fees	99.75		99.75
30216	Training fees	84.85		84.85
30217	Official reception expenses	33.82		33.82
30218	Special-use material costs	207.12		207.12
30226	Labor costs	819.89		819.89
30227	Contracted business fees (委托业务费)	3,061.57		3,061.57
30228	Trade union funds	252.62		252.62
30229	Welfare expenses	57.40		57.40
30231	Official vehicle operation and maintenance costs	192.63		192.63
30239	Other transportation expenses	300.80		300.80
30240	Taxes and surcharges	7.15		7.15
30299	Other goods and services expenditures	868.76		868.76
303	Assistance for individuals and families	1,145.92	1,145.92	
30301	Pensions (离休费)	398.85	398.85	
30302	Pensions (退休费)	446.87	446.87	
30304	Survivors' benefits	76.50	76.50	
30305	Subsistence allowances	10.00	10.00	
30307	Medical expense assistance	205.50	205.50	
30309	Awards	1.36	1.36	
30399	Other assistance for individuals and families	6.84	6.84	
310	Capital expenditures	985.37		985.37
31002	Office equipment procurement	495.09		495.09
31003	Specialized equipment procurement	307.75		307.75
31007	Acquisition and upgrading of information networks and software	173.53		173.53
31099	Other capital expenditures	9.00		9.00
Total		32,909.03	19,875.44	13,033.59

VII. Government Fund Budget Expenditures

Units: RMB 10,000

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

Note: CAST has no government fund income, nor expenditures arranged by government funds, so there are no data in this table.

VIII. State-Owned Capital Operating Budget Expenditure Table

Units: RMB 10,000

Item code	Item name	2022 State-Owned Capital Operating Budget Expenditures		
		Subtotal	Basic expenditures	Project expenditures
223	State-owned capital operating budget expenditures	600.00		600.00
22302	State-owned enterprise capital injection	600.00		600.00
2230201	State-owned sector economic restructuring expenditures	600.00		600.00
Total		600.00		600.00

IX. Government Fiscal Allocation Budget Expenditures for the "Three Public" Expenses³

Units: RMB 10,000

2021 budgeted amount						2022 budgeted amount					
Total	Expenses for official travel abroad	Official vehicle acquisition and operation costs			Official reception expenses	Total	Expenses for official travel abroad	Official vehicle acquisition and operation costs			Official reception expenses
		Subtotal	Official vehicle acquisition	Official vehicle operation costs				Subtotal	Official vehicle acquisition	Official vehicle operation costs	
377.91	151.46	192.63		192.63	33.82	377.91	151.46	192.63		192.63	33.82

³ 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. Chinese central government and Party Central Committee agencies have been required to publicly disclose their annual spending on these categories—the most visible examples of corruption and waste of public funds, when abused—since 2011.

Part 3: Description of CAST's 2022 Ministerial Budget

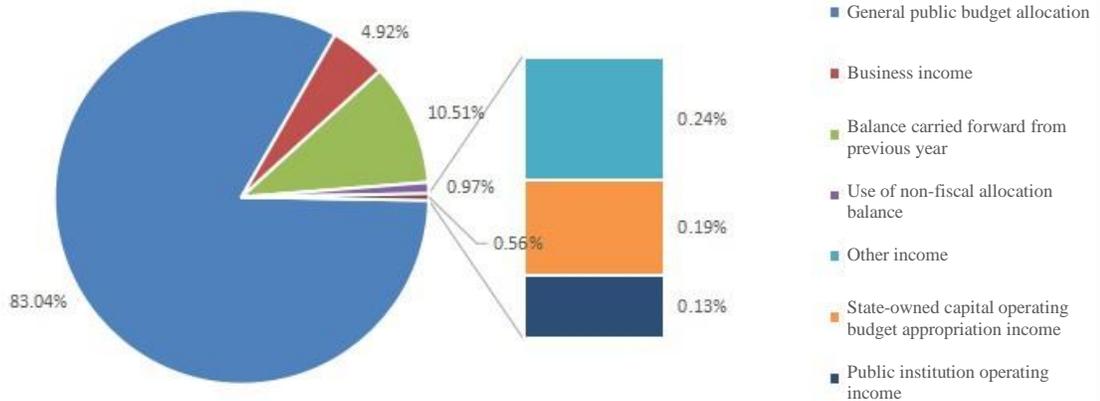
I. Explanations Regarding the Table of CAST's 2022 Ministerial Income and Expenditures

Following comprehensive budgeting principles, all revenue and expenditures of CAST are managed in the ministerial budget. Income includes: General public budget allocation income, state-owned capital operating budget allocation income, business income, public institution operating income, other income, use of non-financial allocation balances, and carryover from the previous year. Expenditures include: Diplomatic expenditures, S&T expenditures, social security and employment expenditures, housing assurance expenditures, and state-owned capital operating budget expenditures. CAST's total revenue and expenditures budget for 2022 amounts to RMB 3,157,542,900.

II. Explanations Regarding the Table of CAST's 2022 Ministerial Income

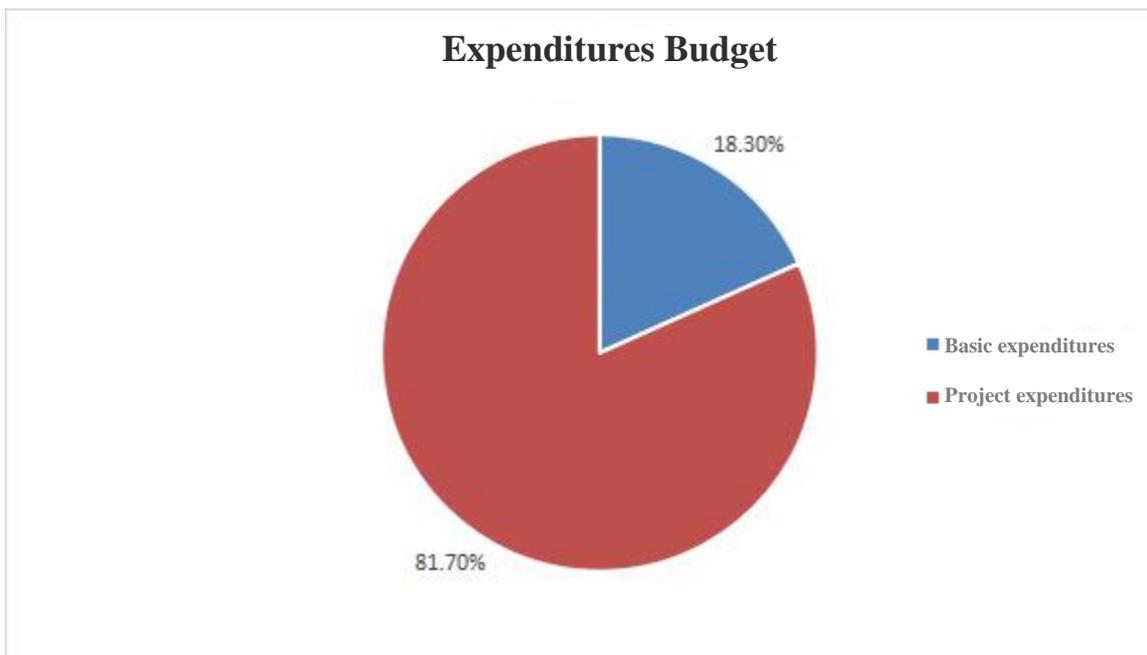
The income budget of CAST in 2022 is RMB 3,157,542,900, of which: general public budget allocation income is RMB 2,622,059,600, accounting for 83.04%; state-owned capital operation budget allocation income is RMB 6 million, accounting for 0.19%; business income is RMB 155,327,300, accounting for 4.92%; public institution operating income is RMB 3.95 million, accounting for 0.13%; other income is RMB 7,797,800, accounting for 0.24%; the use of non-financial appropriations balances was 30.5595 million yuan, accounting for 0.97%; RMB 331,848,700 was carried over from the previous year, accounting for 10.51%.

Revenue Budget



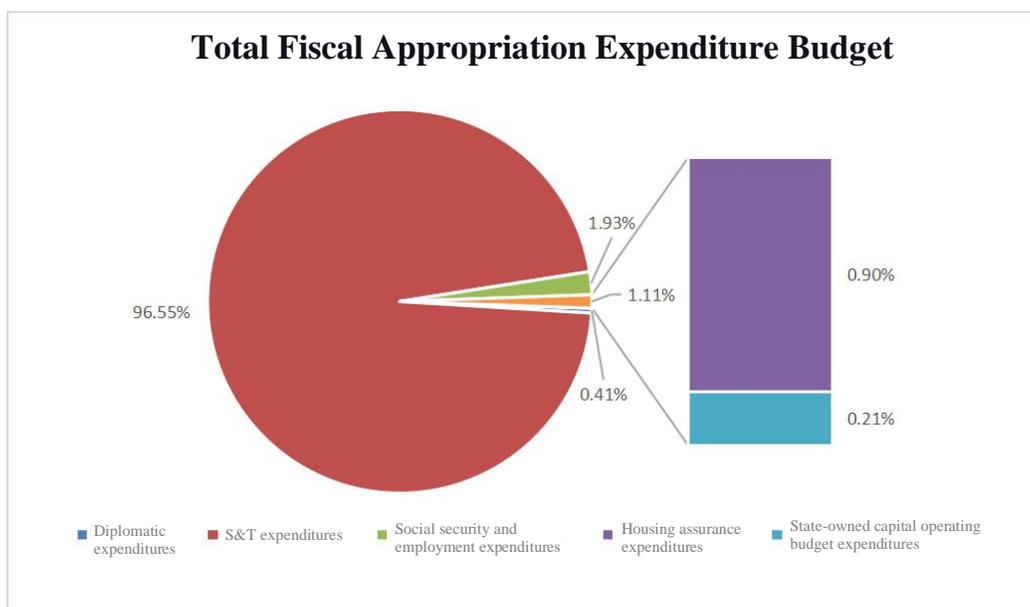
III. Explanations Regarding the Table of CAST's 2022 Ministerial Expenditures

In 2022, CAST's budgeted expenditures totaled RMB 3,150,621,400, with basic expenditures accounting for RMB 576,640,500, or 18.30%, and project expenditures accounting for RMB 2,573,980,900, or 81.70%.



IV. Explanations Regarding the Table of CAST's 2022 Fiscal Allocation Income and Expenditures

CAST's total government fiscal appropriation income and expenditure budget for 2022 amounts to RMB 2,894,376,800. Income includes: General public budget appropriation income of RMB 2,622,059,600 in the current year, carry over from the previous year of RMB 266,317,200, and state-owned capital operating budget allocation income of RMB 6,000,000 in the current year. Expenditures include: Diplomatic expenditures of RMB 12,000,000, S&T expenditures of RMB 2,794,398,200, social security and employment expenditures of RMB 55,798,600, housing assurance expenditures of RMB 26,180,000, and state-owned capital operating budget expenditures of RMB 6,000,000.



V. Explanations Regarding the Table of CAST's 2022 General Public Budget Basic Expenditures

In 2022, in accordance with the relevant requirements of the CCP Central Committee and the State Council on belt-tightening (过紧日子), CAST is practicing strict economy in all undertakings and vigorously reducing general expenditures with a focus on reducing public expenditures and non-urgent non-fixed expenditures such as the CAST organizational concentration project (科协组织凝心聚力工程) in expense items. At the same time, expenditure needs for popular science activities and academic exchange activities must be reasonably guaranteed and reflected in the relevant items. The specific arrangements are as follows:

1. **The 2022 budget for diplomatic expenditures (category) international organizations (sub-category) international organizations membership fees (item)** is RMB 12,000,000, an increase of RMB 3,061,200 or 34.25% over the amount executed in 2021, mainly due to an increase in membership dues.

2. **S&T expenditures (category) S&T administrative affairs (sub-category) administrative operations (item):** The budgeted amount for 2022 is RMB 36,051,000, an increase of RMB 4,880,600, an increase of 15.66%, from the amount executed in 2021, mainly to make up for the lack of funding in previous years.

3. **S&T expenditures (category) S&T administrative affairs (sub-category) general administrative affairs (item):** The budgeted amount for 2022 is RMB 429,300, which are departmental flexible funds arranged by the Ministry of Finance (MOF).

4. **S&T expenditures (category) S&T prerequisites and services (sub-**

category) S&T prerequisites special projects (item): The budgeted amount for 2022 is RMB 4,256,400, an increase of RMB 4,256,400 from the amount executed in 2021. The main reason is that, in 2022, a special project to improve scientific research prerequisites will be arranged for central-level scientific institutions.

5. **S&T expenditures (category) Science popularization (sub-category) institutional operations (item):** The budgeted amount for 2022 is RMB 225,730,600, an increase of RMB 6,605,300, or 3.01%, over the amount executed in 2021.

6. **S&T expenditures (category) Science popularization (sub-category) science popularization activities (item):** The budgeted amount for 2022 is RMB 331,789,900, an increase of RMB 90,389,900, or 37.44%, over the amount executed in 2021, mainly due to expenditures on the new S&T volunteer service improvement project and other related projects.

7. **S&T expenditures (category) Science popularization (sub-category) youth S&T activities (item):** The budgeted amount for 2022 is RMB 115 million, an increase of RMB 10 million, or 9.52%, over the amount executed in 2021, mainly due to the increase in expenditures on youth S&T innovation campaign (青少年科技创新行动) projects.

8. **S&T expenditures (category) Science popularization (sub-category) academic exchange activities (item):** The budgeted amount for 2022 is RMB 1,030,893,200, an increase of RMB 57,599,900, or 5.92%, over the amount executed in 2021, mainly due to the increase in expenditures on projects such as the content construction special projects of the National Communication Center for Science and Technology.

9. **S&T expenditures (category) Science popularization (sub-category) S&T museum station (item):** The budgeted amount for 2022 is RMB 282,340,000, which is a decrease of RMB 2,000,000, or 0.70%, from the amount executed in 2021.

10. **S&T expenditures (category) Science popularization (sub-category) other Science popularization expenditures (item):** The budgeted amount for 2022 is RMB 516,260,500, a decrease of RMB 64,466,200, or 11.10%, from the amount executed in 2021. This is mainly due to a decrease in expenditures on projects such as the CAST organizational concentration project.

11. **Social security and employment expenditures (category) elder care expenditures of administrative units (sub-category) retirement from administrative units and public institutions (item):** The budgeted amount for 2022 is RMB 5,413,800, a decrease of RMB 284,600, or 5.00%, from the amount executed in 2021.

12. **Social security and employment expenditures (category) elder care expenditures of administrative units (sub-category) management institution for**

retired staff (item): The budgeted amount for 2022 is RMB 2,455,900, an increase of RMB 208,900, or 9.30%, from the amount executed in 2021. This is mainly due to an increase in funding for the management institution for retired staff.

13. Social security and employment expenditures (category) administrative unit pension expenditures (sub-category) expenditures on basic old age insurance contributions of government offices and public institutions (item): The budgeted amount for 2022 is RMB 22,625,000, an increase of RMB 951,800, or 4.39%, from the amount executed in 2021.

14. Social security and employment expenditures (category) administrative unit pensions (sub-category) expenditures on occupational annuity contributions of government offices and public institutions (item): The budgeted amount for 2022 is RMB 11,313,200, an increase of RMB 475,700, or 4.39%, from the amount executed in 2021.

15. Housing assurance expenditures (category) housing reform expenditures (sub-category) housing provident fund (item): The budgeted amount for 2022 is RMB 13.7 million, a decrease of RMB 3 million, or 17.96%, from the amount executed in 2021, mainly due to the decrease in housing provident funds.

16. Housing assurance expenditures (category) housing reform expenditures (sub-category) rent subsidies (item): The budgeted amount for 2022 is RMB 1.9 million, a decrease of RMB 150,000, or 7.32%, from the amount executed in 2021.

17. Housing assurance expenditures (category) housing reform expenditures (sub-category) home purchase subsidies (item): The budgeted amount for 2022 is RMB 9,900,000, an increase of RMB 287,300, or 2.99%, from the amount executed in 2021.

VI. Explanations Regarding the Table of CAST's 2022 General Public Budget Expenditures

In the CAST 2022 general public budget, total basic expenditures amount to RMB 329,090,300, of which:

Personnel expenditures account for RMB 198,754,400, which mainly include: Basic wages, subsidies and allowances, bonuses, food allowances, performance-based wages, old age insurance for government offices and public institutions, occupational pensions, basic employee health insurance, other social security expenditures, housing provident fund contributions, medical expenses, other salary and benefit expenditures, retirement expenses, workers' compensation, living expense subsidies, medical expense subsidies, awards, and other individual and family subsidies.

Public expenditures account for RMB 130,335,900, which mainly include: Office

expenses, printing expenses, consulting expenses, processing expenses, water fees, electricity fees, postage and telecom fees, heating fees, property management fees, travel expenses, maintenance and repair fees, rental expenses, conference expenses, training expenses, official reception expenses, special material fees, labor expenses, contracted business fees, union fees, benefit expenses, maintenance expenses for official vehicles, other transportation expenses, other product and service expenditures, office equipment purchases and installation, special equipment purchasing and installation, and other capital expenditures.

VII. Explanations Regarding the Table of CAST's 2022 State-Owned Capital Operating Budget Expenditures

The state-owned capital operating budget of CAST in 2022 is RMB 6 million, which is for expenditures for the construction of the national cultural big data system (国家文化大数据体系).

VIII. Explanations Regarding the Description of CAST's 2022 "Three Public" Expenses

In 2022, CAST will allocate a budget of RMB 3,779,100 for the "Three Public" expenses, which is the same as that of 2021. Among them, RMB 1,514,600 is for overseas (extraterritorial) travel for official business, RMB 1,926,300 is for the purchase and operation of official vehicles, and RMB 338,200 is for official receptions.

IX. Description of Other Relevant CAST Matters in 2022

(i) Description of the Status of "Science Popularization" Projects

1. Overview of project

In order to thoroughly implement the spirit of General Secretary Xi Jinping's important expositions on the establishment of citizens' scientific literacy and his important instructions on science popularization, and to implement the requirements of "promoting a scientific spirit and popularizing scientific knowledge" as put forward in the 19th Party Congress Report, CAST, under the leadership of the *Outline of the Nationwide Scientific Literacy Action Plan (2021-2035)*, has established a science popularization funding project. The project aims to focus on the positioning of CAST's "four services" to benchmark the overall situation of the Party and the people's undertakings. Focusing on the bullseye, striving for first-class, empowering the grassroots, and opening up collaboration, we will build a six-in-one high-quality popular science service system of "brand, platform, mechanism, team, reform, and position" to realize collaboration on popular science work, complete coverage of

positions, and the opening of channels, thereby improving the sense of achievement of S&T workers and the public regarding high-quality popular science services.

The project is specifically implemented by CAST. The project content includes the promotion of the implementation of secondary projects including the national scientific literacy campaign, the China Science Communication (科普中国) platform, the Science Popularization to Serve Rural Revitalization Initiative (科普服务乡村振兴行动), the S&T volunteer services improvement project, research on popular science innovation and scientific literacy, the construction of a modern S&T museum system, the youth S&T innovation initiative, and rural science popularization services.

2. Basis for project establishment

The 19th Party Congress Report pointed out that it is necessary to promote the spirit of science, popularize scientific knowledge, and vigorously improve the caliber of citizens (国民素质). The Central Economic Work Conference once again emphasized that it is necessary to accelerate the construction of the new pattern of development (新发展格局) and achieve a high level of S&T self-reliance. To promote the new pattern of development and high-level S&T self-reliance, it is necessary to cultivate fertile soil for innovation and to cultivate an army of high-quality workers. Only with the "plateau" of scientific quality can we hold up the "peak" of S&T innovation. Standing at a new historical starting point and embarking on a new great journey, science popularization must take on a more important mission.

3. Implementing entities

The main entity of the project is the relevant departments and units on the popular science front such as CAST itself, the China Research Institute for Science Popularization, the China Science and Technology Museum, the CAST Children & Youth Science Center, and the Rural Special Technology Service Center of CAST.

4. Implementation scheme

When in the implementation process, according to the project goals, combined with the actual work needs, secondary project lead units must adopt various methods such as government procurement of services, declaration, and review, relying on the joint implementation of national societies, local S&T associations, scientific research institutions, universities, enterprises, and the vast number of popular science organizations to maximize the mobilization of social resources and to jointly promote popular science work.

(1) Project for the promotion of the implementation of the National Scientific Literacy Campaign: Through the formulation and implementation of plans, mobilization and deployment, pilot demonstrations, and assessments to promote the action of

scientific literacy among the people, build a working mechanism of great alliance and great collaboration, coordinate and encourage relevant ministries, commissions, and localities to widely mobilize social forces such as societies, institutions of higher education, research institutes, and enterprises to implement and complete the task of the national scientific literacy campaign, and improve the sense of achievement of S&T workers and the public.

(2) China Science Communication Platform Construction Project: Guided by the brand of "China Science Communication," we will build a science popularization service platform for S&T workers, deepen the supply-side reform of popular science, and strengthen the construction of high-quality popular science content.

(3) Science Popularization to Serve Rural Revitalization Initiative Project: This project organizes and mobilizes national societies, S&T associations at all levels, and S&T workers to actively participate in comprehensive rural revitalization and to aid Tibet and Xinjiang, helps counties targeted for assistance to achieve the effective connection between the consolidation and expansion of poverty alleviation and rural revitalization, and further helps improve the scientific literacy of citizens in Tibet and Xinjiang.

(4) S&T Volunteer Service Improvement Project: This project extensively mobilizes S&T workers to set up professional and efficient S&T volunteer service teams with different characteristics, carries out a variety of S&T volunteer service activities for the grassroots, vigorously promotes the volunteer service spirit of "dedication, friendship, mutual assistance, and progress," and continues to create a new situation in S&T volunteer service work.

(5) Science popularization innovation and scientific literacy research project: This project promotes the theoretical research and practical innovation development of popular science, extensively unites and gathers strategic scientists, high-level leading talents and innovative teams, and young S&T workers, and vigorously promotes the construction of high-end science popularization connections, platforms, and hub high-end science popularization think tanks.

(6) Modern S&T Museum System Construction Project: This project focuses on deepening the supply-side reform of S&T museums, creating a high-quality modern S&T museum system with Chinese characteristics for a new era and building a spiritual education base for scientists (科学家精神教育基地), a cutting-edge S&T experience base, a public safety and health education base, and a collection platform for scientific education resources to better meet the higher demand of the public for science popularization.

(7) Youth S&T Innovation Initiative Project: With the goal of building an

authoritative national youth S&T education platform and building a youth S&T innovation education resource service center and with the mission of improving the science literacy of young people and cultivating reserve talents for S&T innovation in the new era, it will fully mobilize the strength of all relevant units and increase the participation of social organizations, fully empower innovative technology competitions and popular science activities, and promote the formation of an online and offline youth S&T education ecosystem.

(8) Rural Science Popularization Service Special Project: This project will continue to carry out S&T and popular science activities for the grassroots and serve the masses, build a platform for the precise connection between S&T workers' popular science services and rural popular science needs, and improve the development vitality and service efficiency of grassroots popular science organizations.

5. Implementation cycle

These projects are multi-year ongoing projects.

6. Annual budget arrangements

In 2022, the general public budget for the project is RMB 727,029,900.

(ii) Description of the “China S&T Journal Development Project”

1. Overview of project

As an important vehicle for the exchange and display of scientific research achievements, S&T journals are an important part of the national innovation system and an important symbol of national S&T competitiveness and cultural soft power. In order to promote the upgrading of China's S&T journals, promote the consolidation of the foundation for journals, forge ahead, and accumulate the ability and strength of global competition, CAST has established the China S&T Journal Development Project. This project aims to implement the China S&T Excellence Action Plan (hereinafter referred to as the Excellence Plan) and develop basic services for S&T journals. Through top-level design, categorized policies, and coordinated development of Chinese and English journals, the project coordinates the coordinated growth of basic research, technology application, and popular science journals, strengthens the publication management and services of scientific journals, strengthens evaluation-oriented guidance, and strengthens the construction of talent teams, optimizing the development environment of scientific journals. This project also promotes the establishment of the overall development system of S&T journals and forms a new pattern of promoting the development of S&T journals in all aspects.

2. Basis for project establishment

On November 14, 2018, the fifth meeting of the Central Commission for Comprehensively Deepening Reform (中央全面深化改革委员会) reviewed and approved the *Opinions on Deepening Reforms and Cultivating World-Class S&T Journals* (hereinafter referred to as the *Opinions*), and the *Opinions* were jointly issued by CAST, the Central Propaganda Department, the Ministry of Education (MOE), and the Ministry of Science and Technology (MOST) in July 2019. The *Opinions* clearly propose the implementation of the Excellence Plan, fully promotes the process of digitization, specialization, consolidation (集团化), and internationalization, realizes the profound adjustment of the management, operation, and evaluation of S&T journals, and builds a world-class Chinese S&T journal system that is open, innovative, collaborative, and integrated. In order to further implement the spirit of the fifth meeting of the Central Commission for Comprehensively Deepening Reform, this will promote excellent journals with a certain international influence to take the lead on the world stage, forming competitive advantages and leading demonstrations in accordance with the requirements of the *Opinions*. In September 2019, seven departments including CAST, MOF, MOE, MOST, the National Press and Publication Administration, the Chinese Academy of Sciences (CAS), and the Chinese Academy of Engineering (CAE) jointly launched the implementation of the Excellence Plan. The three-year implementation of the Excellence Plan has achieved remarkable results, and the quality and quantity of selected journals have been significantly improved.

3. Implementing entities

The main entity of the project is the Service Center for Societies of CAST.

4. Implementation scheme

The Service Center for Societies of CAST is responsible for the whole process management of project evaluation, process supervision, annual assessment, and other aspects of project implementation. At the same time, it maintains close communication and coordination with relevant project undertaking units, urges and guides the implementation of project tasks, strengthens internal control and management, and strengthens the enforcement of responsibilities.

(1) Implementation of the Excellence Plan: Provide stable financial support for selected scientific journals and carry out daily management and annual assessments to help improve the quality of scientific journals.

(2) Carry out first-class journal establishment support services. Organize the China Science and Technology Periodical Development Forum (中国科技期刊发展论坛), and invite academia, periodical circles, business circles, and relevant government agencies to participate and jointly promote the construction of world-class S&T journals.

5. Implementation cycle

These projects are multi-year ongoing projects.

6. Annual budget arrangements

In 2022, the general public budget for the project is RMB 231,440,000.

(iii) Institutional Operations Expenditures (机关运行经费)

CAST's 2022 budget for the financial appropriation of institutional operating funds is RMB 11,496,400, an increase of RMB 3,289,000, or 40.07%, over the 2021 budget, mainly to make up for the lack of previous annual funds.

(iv) Government Procurement

In 2022, the total CAST budget for government procurement amounts to RMB 1,118,920,100. Specifically, the budget for government procurement of goods amounts to RMB 169,843,200, the budget for government procurement for projects amounts to RMB 103,506,800, and the budget for government procurement of services amounts to RMB 845,570,100.

(v) Use of State-Owned Assets

As of July 31, 2021, the budgetary units of CAST had a total of 56 vehicles, of which, seven are for use by ministerial-level leading cadres, 11 are for confidential communications (机要通信用车), one is for emergency support, and 37 are for other uses. Vehicles used for other purposes are mainly used by directly affiliated institutions for official purposes other than confidential communications and emergency support. There are 37 units (sets) of general-use equipment with a unit value of over RMB 500,000, and 403 units (sets) of special-use equipment with a unit value of over RMB one million. The 2022 ministerial budget arranges for procurement of four vehicles for other uses. The budget also arranges for procurement of six units (sets) of general-use equipment with a unit value of over RMB 500,000 and 30 units (sets) of special-use equipment with a unit value of over RMB 1 million.

(vi) Budget Performance

In 2022, performance objective management will be fully implemented for the project expenditures of CAST, involving a budget allocation of RMB 2,298,969,300, including a general public budget allocation of RMB 2,292,969,300 and a state-owned capital operating budget allocation of RMB 6 million. Based on the results of previous annual performance evaluations, the 2022 budget arrangement has been optimized for expenditures on science popularization, academic exchanges, and other projects, and we will further improve management and policies.

In the 2022 departmental budget of CAST, the performance targets for five

projects, including science popularization funds, are reflected in Part V, Appendix.⁴

IV. Glossary

I. Revenue Items

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

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

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

(iv) Other income: Refers to income other than "government fiscal appropriations," "business revenue," and "public institution operating income" described above. This income is mainly derived from property sales and interest on deposits as per the relevant regulations.

(v) Balance carried forward from prior year: Funds arranged in the previous year and carried forward to the current year and still used according to the original purpose.

II. Expenditure Items

(i) Diplomatic expenditures: Expenditures used for foreign affairs. CAST involves one sub-category of expenditures—international organizations, which refers to membership dues, donations, United Nations peacekeeping assessments, shares, funds, and other expenditures paid to international organizations. This involves one item-level expenditure account—international organization dues, which refers to the approval of the Chinese government (including the main oversight department of the State Council) to participate in international organizations as well as the dues paid according to the regulations of international organizations.

(ii) S&T expenditures: Reflects expenditures for S&T with three CAST sub-type-level expenditure items:

1. S&T administrative affairs: Reflects expenditures for S&T administrative affairs and includes two item-level expenditure items:

- Administrative operations: Reflects the basic expenditures of CAST institutions;
- General administrative management affairs: Reflects the administrative project

⁴ Translator's note: The Appendix is omitted from this translation.

expenditures of CAST institutions.

2. S&T prerequisites and services (科技条件与服务): 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. This includes one item-level expenditure item: S&T prerequisites special projects: S&T prerequisite expenditures borne by units affiliated with the MOE, such as special expenditures to provide S&T literature and information, network environment support, and other necessary S&T prerequisites.

3. Science popularization: Reflects expenditures for science popularization and includes six item-level expenditure items:

- Institutional operations, referring to the basic expenditures of popular science institutions.

- Science popularization activities: Reflects expenditures for science popularization activities.

- Youth S&T activities: Reflects expenditures for youth S&T activities.

- Academic exchange activities, referring to expenditures on academic exchange activities, compiling academic journals, and grants from associations.

- S&T museums and stations: Reflects expenditures for S&T museums and stations.

- Other science popularization expenditures: Reflects expenditures on other science popularization efforts.

(iii) Social security and employment expenditures: Reflects expenditures used for social security and employment matters. CAST involves one item-level expenditure account — elder care expenditures of administrative units and public institutions, which refers to expenditures used for the elder care of retirees from administrative units and public institutions, including four item-level expenditure subjects:

1. Retirement from administrative units and public institutions: Retirement funding expenditures for administrative units and public institutions.

2. Management institution for retired staff: Expenditures for the management institution for retired staff.

3. Expenditures on basic pension insurance contributions of government offices and public institutions (机关事业单位基本养老保险缴费支出): Reflects expenditures on basic pension insurance contributions actually made by units to implement the pension

insurance system.

4. Expenditures on occupational annuity contributions of government offices and public institutions: Reflects expenditures on occupational annuity contributions actually made by units to implement the pension insurance system.

(iv) Housing assurance expenditures: Reflects expenditures on housing with one CAST sub-type account - housing reform expenditures; reflects expenditures budgeted for by administrative units and public institutions with government fiscal appropriations and other funds and includes three item-level expenditure items:

1. Housing provident fund: A long-term housing savings fund contributed to by work units and their active employees in accordance with *Regulations on the Management of the Housing Provident Fund*. This policy began in the mid-1990s and is generally implemented among employees in government offices, enterprises, and public institutions across the country. The minimum contribution ratio is 5% and the maximum contribution ratio is 12% of the employee's salary from the prior year. The bases for contributions by administrative units include the salaries for the posts and grades of civil servants, salaries for posts and technical grades (positions) of workers in government offices, one-time year-end bonuses, special post allowances, and allowances for hardship and remote areas, as uniformly stipulated by the State, and work-related subsidies and living allowances issued after the regulation; the bases for contributions by public institutions include the salaries for posts, pay scale salaries, allowances for hardship and remote areas, and special post allowances, as uniformly stipulated by the State.

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

3. Home purchase subsidies: Home purchase subsidies are paid in accordance with the provisions of the *Circular of the State Council on Further Deepening Urban Housing System Reform and Accelerating Housing Construction* ([1998] No. 23). Since the discontinuation of housing allocation in kind in the second half of 1998, subsidy funds for the monetization reform of housing distribution are disbursed to employees without housing or with non-compliant housing in areas with a housing price-to-revenue ratio of more than four. Central government 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.

(v) State-owned capital operation budgetary expenditures: Expenditures arranged by the state-owned capital operation budgetary income. CAST involves a sub-category of expenditures — state-owned enterprise capital injection, referring to state-owned enterprise capital injection expenditures arranged with state-owned capital operating budget income. This involves one item-level expenditure account — state-owned sector economic restructuring expenditures, referring to expenditures arranged by the state-owned capital operating budget income to support the strategic reorganization of state-owned enterprises, industrial restructuring, and promoting the investment of state-owned capital in key industries and key areas.

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

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

(viii) Institutional operations funding (机关运行经费): This refers to funds used to purchase goods and services in order to ensure the operation of administrative units (including public institutions managed with reference to the Civil Servant Law⁵) 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.

(ix) Funding for the "Three Public" expenses: Funding for the "Three Public" expenses is managed in the central fiscal budget. This refers to the use of fiscal allocations from central departments to cover the expenses of official international travel, official vehicle purchases and operation, and official receptions. Of which, official overseas (extraterritorial) travel expenses are the overseas (extraterritorial) travel expenses, inter-city travel expenses once abroad, accommodation expenses, dining

⁵ Translator's note: A "public institution managed with reference to the Civil Servant Law" (参照公务员法管理事业单位; 参公管理事业单位; 参公事业单位) is, like other "public institutions" (事业单位), a PRC non-government organization that is controlled by the government, typically receives some or all of its funding from the state, and provides public services. Public institutions managed with reference to the Civil Servant Law 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.

expenses, training fees, and miscellaneous expenses of staff on official business during official international travel. Official vehicle purchase and operating expenses include vehicle purchase expenses (including tax), fuel expenses, repair expenses, tolls, insurance expenses, and safety award expenses. Official reception expenses include the various expenditures on official receptions (including for foreign guests) as per relevant regulations.