

**Estimating China's Foreign Aid Using New Data: 2015-2016 Preliminary Figures—
Contribution to AIIB significantly increased China's aid volume**

Naohiro Kitano²

Using new data, this paper presents revised and updated estimates of net and gross disbursements of China's foreign aid from 2001 to 2016. Such estimates can provide a proxy indicator of Official Development Assistance (ODA) as defined by the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD). The results are compared with the net and gross ODA flows of major DAC member countries and emerging providers that report to the DAC. The methodology used for this estimation is provided in the Annex.

China's net foreign aid is estimated to have increased significantly from US\$5.0 billion in 2014 to US\$5.9 billion in 2015, then decreased slightly to US\$5.8 billion in 2016 (Figure 1 & Table 1). This significant increase from 2014 to 2015 can mainly be attributed to China's contribution to the paid-in capital for the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB), amounting US\$1.0 billion. The decline from 2015 to 2016 is mainly due to fluctuating exchange rates, with the Chinese renminbi (RMB) depreciating against the US dollar.

In looking at the figures in detail, the grant and interest-free loan components of bilateral foreign aid in RMB were downgraded for three consecutive years from 2012 to 2015 while in 2016 they were kept at the 2015 level. Chinese government concessional loans (concessional loans) in RMB decreased somewhat from 2014 to 2016. Multilateral foreign aid significantly increased from US\$0.3 billion in 2014 to US\$1.6 billion in 2015, then decreased to US\$1.4 billion in 2016.

The increase in multilateral aid in 2015 was mainly due to China's contributions to the AIIB starting from that year. In 2017, the OECD-DAC agreed that contributions to the AIIB qualify as ODA (OECD 2017). China is providing US\$29.8 billion as its initial subscription to the authorized capital stock of the AIIB. Of the total

¹ This paper is based on the JICA Research Institute's Research Project "Development Cooperation by Emerging Countries." The views expressed are those of the author and do not necessarily represent the official positions of either the JICA Research Institute or JICA. Research assistance was provided by Bochen Xu.

² Professor, Global Center for Science and Engineering, Faculty of Science and Engineering, Waseda University; Visiting Fellow, JICA Research Institute, Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA). (E-mail: kitano.naohiro.aoni.waseda@gmail.com)



JICA Research Institute

authorized capital stock, 20% is paid-in, while the remainder is callable. The paid-in capital is to be paid in five annual installments of approximately US\$1.2 billion, of which 85% (US\$1.0 billion) is counted as ODA under the OECD-DAC rules. The Seventeenth Replenishment of the World Bank's International Development Association (IDA 17), amounting to US\$300 million, also contributed to the increase in 2015. The decline in 2016 is partly because the IDA 17 contribution was made as a single payment in 2015.

In 2015 and 2016, the share of multilateral foreign aid stood at 27.0% and 24.8% respectively – significantly larger than 13.6% in 2013, which was the highest figure prior to 2014. The proportion of concessional loans to total foreign aid stood at 36.3% in 2016. Gross foreign aid also increased significantly from US\$5.4 billion in 2014 to US\$6.6 billion in 2015, then remained at the same level of US\$6.6 billion in 2016 (Figure 2 & Table 2). The difference between net foreign aid amounted US\$5.8 billion in the same year and gross foreign aid has gradually become larger due to the increase in the repayment of concessional loans (Annex Table 1).

As a reference point, the net and gross disbursements of preferential buyer's credits are estimated to have totaled US\$8.1 billion and US\$9.3 billion respectively in 2016, which are much larger than the net and gross foreign aid flows in the same year (Figures 1 & 2). Preferential buyer's credits, also called preferential export buyer's credits, are in US dollars with preferential conditions similar to the terms of concessional loans. Some recipient countries treat them as aid. If these figures are combined as net and gross concessional flows, total disbursements are estimated to have reached US\$13.9 billion and US\$15.9 billion in 2016.

In terms of RMB, net and gross disbursements increased for two consecutive years from 2014 to 2016 (Figures 3 & 4 and Tables 3 & 4). As mentioned earlier, the decline of net disbursements and lack of change in gross disbursements between 2015 and 2016 in terms of US\$ is mainly due to the depreciation of the RMB against the US dollar (from 6.23 RMB/US\$ in 2015 to 6.64 RMB/US\$ in 2016).

When compared with the ODA flows of the top nine DAC member countries – plus Korea as a member country in East Asia – and the top two emerging providers that reported to the DAC in 2016, Turkey and UAE, China was ranked at number 7, next to Turkey in terms of both net and gross disbursements (Figures 5 & 6).

As part of the institutional reform of the State Council, a new aid agency, the China International Development Cooperation Agency was inaugurated in April 2018. As the first such agency in the country's history, its establishment will bring about a major change in China's implementation structure of foreign aid. It is important to follow and understand how China will increase and improve its foreign aid through the lens of aid statistics.

Annex

Process of estimation

China's foreign aid, in this paper, is defined as the sum of (1) grants and interest-free loans by the Ministry of Commerce (MOFCOM), (2) grants managed by other departments responsible for foreign aid, (3) scholarships provided by the Ministry of Education to students from other developing countries, (4) interest subsidies on concessional loans, which are deducted from the total amount of aid, (5) concessional loans managed by the Export-Import Bank of China (China Eximbank) as bilateral foreign aid, and (6) subscriptions and contributions to ODA-eligible international organizations as multilateral foreign aid.

The following process is used here to estimate China's foreign aid based on new data, while also drawing upon previous work (Kitano & Harada 2016, 2014; Kitano forthcoming, 2017, 2016, 2014). Aside from concessional loans, preferential buyer's credits are also estimated as reference points.

Annex Table 1 shows the breakdown of bilateral grants and interest-free loans consisting of the following five figures (from 1 to 5):

(1) Grants and interest-free loans by MOFCOM

The foreign aid expenditure data between 2010 and 2016 were obtained from the final departmental accounts on public budget expenditure from MOFCOM. Figures between 2001 and 2009 were derived based on the assumption that 90% of the final account of the central level public budget expenditure for foreign aid was implemented by MOFCOM (Kitano 2016).

(2) Grants managed by other departments and relevant organizations

Annex Table 2 shows the department level data for MOFCOM as well as other departments and relevant organizations responsible for foreign aid. These include the National Health and Family Planning Commission, which has jurisdiction over Chinese medical teams working abroad. The institutional reform of the State Council approved by the National People's Congress in March, 2018 was not reflected in this paper. Figures from 2010 to 2016 were obtained from the foreign aid expenditure in the final departmental accounts of the respective departments. It was assumed that, from 2001 to 2009, grants for other departments comprised 3% of the final account of central level public budget expenditure for foreign aid through back calculation from 2010 (Kitano 2016).

(3) Scholarships

Based on the ODA definition, scholarships to foreign students from developing countries are counted as aid. In 2009 China extended scholarships to 18,245 foreign students who studied in China (China Education Yearbook Editorial 2011, 440). In the same year, it extended scholarships to 11,185 students from other



JICA Research Institute

developing countries (Information Office of the State Council 2011). Using these numbers, it is assumed that the ratio of foreign students with scholarships from developing countries among all foreign students is 61.3%. I use this ratio to identify the total expenditure for scholarships for foreign students studying in China from other developing countries as foreign aid from 2007 to 2016. The average ratio of scholarships for foreign students from other developing countries divided by the final account of central level public budget expenditure for foreign aid, which was 2% between 2007 and 2008, was used to estimate the figures from 2001 to 2006.

(4) Interest subsidies on concessional loans

According to the 2014 White Paper on China's foreign aid (Information Office of the State Council, 2014), the difference between the lending rate of concessional loans and the RMB benchmark loan interest rate for loans with more than 5 years of repayment period, promulgated by the People's Bank of China, is to be subsidized by the government. Since this subsidy is an internal transfer, it must be deducted from total amount of foreign aid. Interest subsidies on concessional loans were estimated by assuming that one-third of the interest rate difference between the lending rate of concessional loans and the RMB benchmark loan interest rate has been subsidized by the government (Kitano 2016).

(5) Concessional loans

Published net and gross disbursement as well as repayment data for concessional loans and preferential buyer's credits by China Eximbank between 2004 and 2014 (except for 2009) from the Almanac of China's Finance and Banking reports are used for each year. Figures between 2001 and 2003 were derived from Kitano (2016) while those in 2009 were estimated by using the data in 2008 and 2010 from the above mentioned reports. Outstanding amounts of the two facilities from 2015 to 2016 were inferred from a graph in China Eximbank's brochure for concessional loans and preferential buyer's credits. Subsequently, net disbursement and repayment amount as well as gross disbursement figures were estimated.

(6) Subscriptions and contributions to ODA-eligible international organizations as multilateral foreign aid

Multilateral foreign aid is defined as the cumulative amount of expenditure by departments and other relevant organizations with a budget for international organizations. It is adjusted by the DAC-defined coefficients for core contributions. As shown in Annex Table 3, I have selected 12 out of the 55 departments to verify China's annual contributions to international organizations from 2010 to 2016 based on publicly available documents such as the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination (CEB) Financial Statistics as well as annual reports for each organization. I compared the sum of the annual contributions derived for each respective department with each department's final accounts of public budget expenditure for international organizations. I then calculated the core contributions for each department using the coefficients in the DAC



JICA Research Institute

List of ODA-eligible international organisations (OECD 2017). As for the other 43 departments, I assume a coefficient for core contributions of 30%. The figures from 2001 to 2009 were derived from Kitano (2016).

References

China Education Yearbook Editorial Office. 2011. *Zhongguo Jiaoyu Nianjian 2010* [China Education Yearbook 2010]. Beijing: People's Education Press.

China Society of Finance and Banking. 2006-2010, 2012-2016. *Almanac of China's Finance and Banking (Chinese Edition), 1996-2009, 2011-2015*. Beijing: China's Finance and Banking Magazine Co. Ltd.

Export-Import Bank of China. 2017. "Government Concessional Loan & Preferential Buyer's Credit Brochure." Beijing: Export-Import Bank of China.

Information Office of the State Council. 2011. *China's Foreign Aid*. Foreign Language Press. Beijing.

———. 2014. *China's Foreign Aid 2014*. Foreign Language Press. Beijing.

Kitano, N. 2014. "China's Foreign Aid at a Transitional Stage." *Asian Economic Policy Review* 9(2). 301–17.

———. 2016. *Estimating China's Foreign Aid II: 2014 Update*. Working Paper No.131. Tokyo: JICA Research Institute.

https://www.jica.go.jp/jica-ri/ja/publication/workingpaper/jrft3q0000000xgx-att/JICA-RI_WP_No.78_2014.pdf

———. 2017. "A Note on Estimating China's Foreign Aid Using New Data: 2015 Preliminary Figures." Tokyo: JICA Research Institute. https://www.jica.go.jp/jica-ri/publication/other/l75nbg000008yara-att/note_20170601.pdf

———. forthcoming. "China's Foreign Aid: Entering a New Stage." *Asia-Pacific Review* 25(1).

Kitano, N., and Y. Harada. 2014. *Estimating China's Foreign Aid 2001-2013*. JICA-RI Working Paper No. 78. Tokyo: JICA Research Institute.

https://www.jica.go.jp/jica-ri/ja/publication/workingpaper/jrft3q0000000xgx-att/JICA-RI_WP_No.78_2014.pdf

———. 2016. "Estimating China's Foreign Aid 2010-2013." *Journal of International Development* 28(7), 1050–74.

OECD. 2017. "Annex 2 List of ODA-eligible International Organisations." <http://www.oecd.org/dac/stats/annex2.htm> (Accessed May 11, 2018).

Official Database

United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination (CEB). 2016. "CEB Financial Statistics Database." <http://www.unsceb.org/content/un-system-financial-statistics> (Accessed May 11, 2018).



JICA Research Institute

Figure 1 Net disbursement of China's foreign aid

US\$ billion

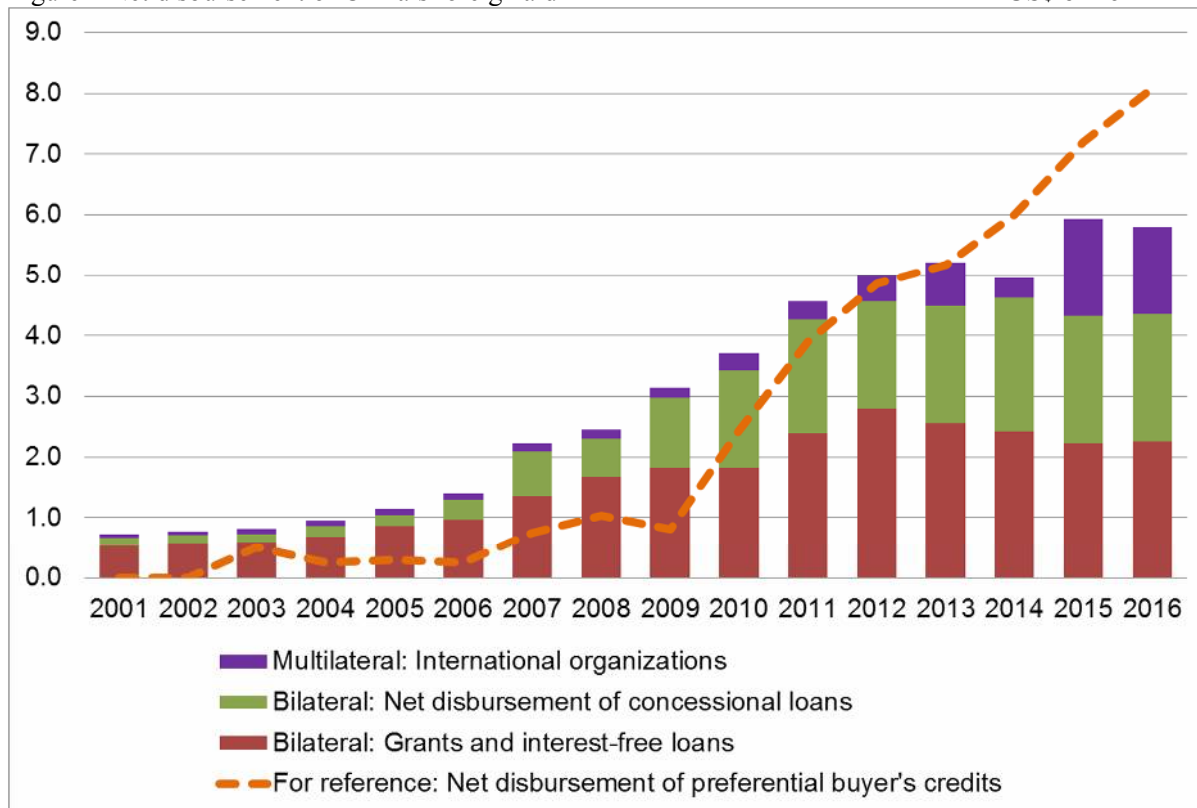


Table 1: Net disbursement of China's foreign aid

US\$ billion

Year	Bilateral: Grants and interest-free loans	Bilateral: Net disbursement of concessional loans	Bilateral: Net foreign aid	Multilateral: International organizations	Total: Net foreign aid	For reference: Net disbursement of preferential buyer's credits
2001	0.5	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.7	0.0
2002	0.6	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.8	0.0
2003	0.6	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.8	0.5
2004	0.7	0.2	0.9	0.1	0.9	0.3
2005	0.9	0.2	1.0	0.1	1.1	0.3
2006	1.0	0.3	1.3	0.1	1.4	0.3
2007	1.4	0.7	2.1	0.1	2.2	0.8
2008	1.7	0.6	2.3	0.2	2.5	1.0
2009	1.8	1.2	3.0	0.2	3.1	0.8
2010	1.8	1.6	3.4	0.3	3.7	2.4
2011	2.4	1.9	4.3	0.3	4.6	3.9
2012	2.8	1.8	4.6	0.4	5.0	4.9
2013	2.6	1.9	4.5	0.7	5.2	5.2
2014	2.4	2.2	4.6	0.3	5.0	6.0
2015	2.2	2.1	4.3	1.6	5.9	7.2
2016	2.2	2.1	4.4	1.4	5.8	8.1

Share percentage						
2013	49.2%	37.2%	86.4%	13.6%	100.0%	99.4%
2014	48.8%	44.3%	93.2%	6.8%	100.0%	120.9%
2015	37.5%	35.5%	73.0%	27.0%	100.0%	121.3%
2016	38.8%	36.3%	75.2%	24.8%	100.0%	139.7%



JICA Research Institute

Figure 2 Gross disbursement of China's foreign aid

US\$ billion

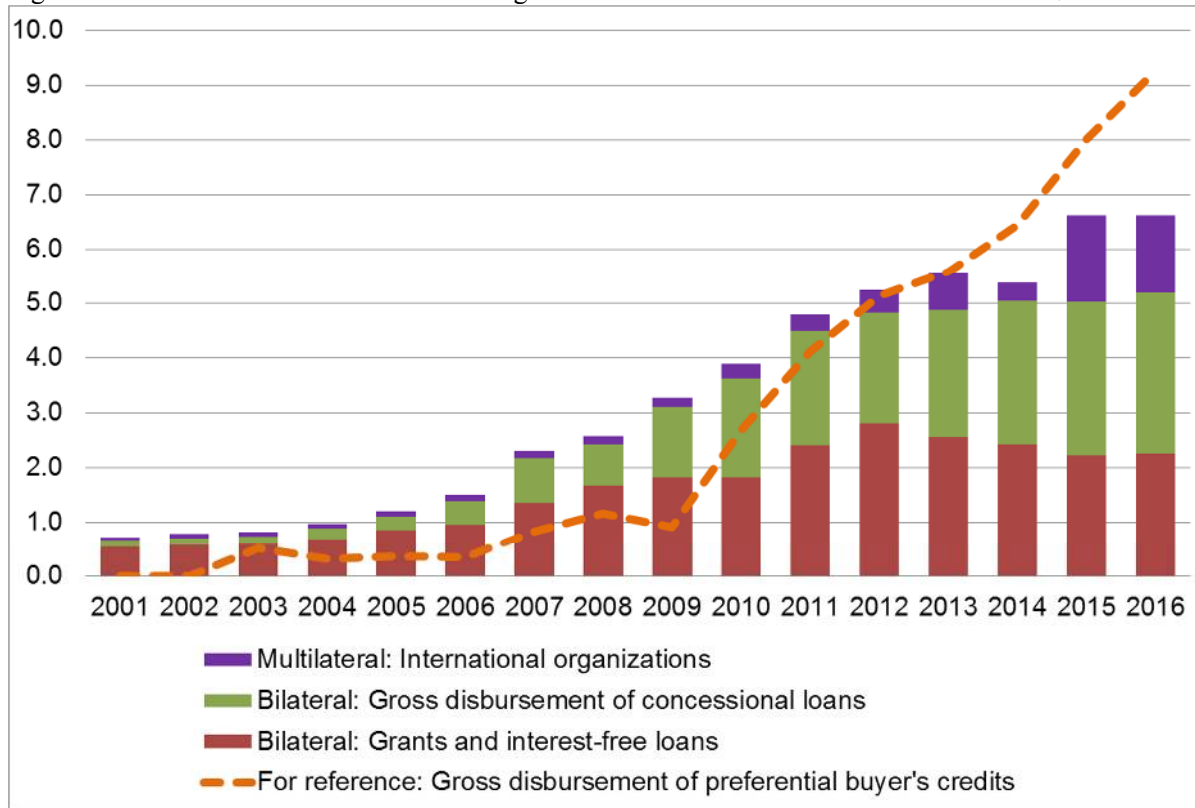


Table 2 Gross disbursement of China's foreign aid

US\$ billion

Year	Bilateral: Grants and interest-free loans	Bilateral: Gross disbursement of concessional loans	Bilateral: Gross foreign aid	Multilateral: International organizations	Total: Gross foreign aid	For reference: Gross disbursement of preferential buyer's credits
2001	0.5	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.7	0.0
2002	0.6	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.8	0.0
2003	0.6	0.2	0.7	0.1	0.8	0.5
2004	0.7	0.2	0.9	0.1	1.0	0.3
2005	0.9	0.3	1.1	0.1	1.2	0.4
2006	1.0	0.4	1.4	0.1	1.5	0.4
2007	1.4	0.8	2.2	0.1	2.3	0.8
2008	1.7	0.7	2.4	0.2	2.6	1.2
2009	1.8	1.3	3.1	0.2	3.3	0.9
2010	1.8	1.8	3.6	0.3	3.9	2.7
2011	2.4	2.1	4.5	0.3	4.8	4.1
2012	2.8	2.0	4.8	0.4	5.2	5.1
2013	2.6	2.3	4.9	0.7	5.6	5.6
2014	2.4	2.6	5.0	0.3	5.4	6.5
2015	2.2	2.8	5.0	1.6	6.6	8.0
2016	2.2	2.9	5.2	1.4	6.6	9.3

Figure 3 Net disbursement of China's foreign aid

RMB billion

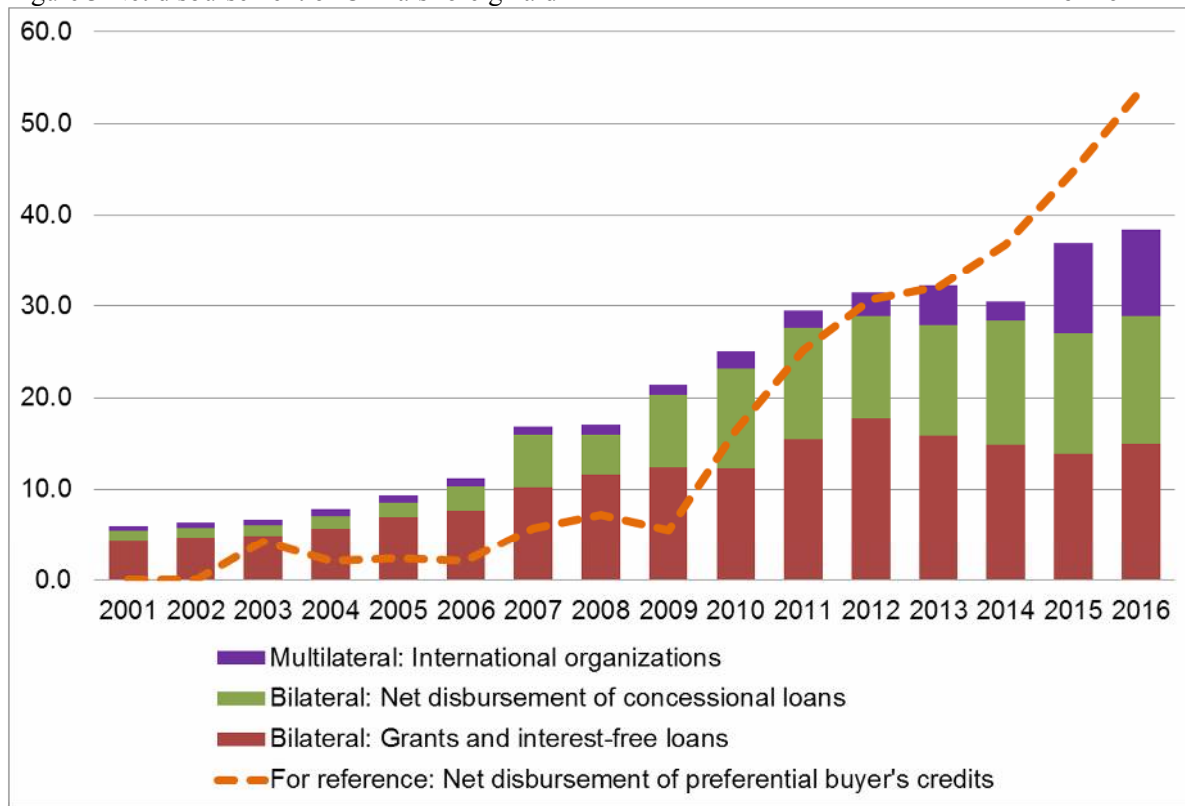


Table 3 Net disbursement of China's foreign aid

RMB billion

Year	Bilateral: Grants and interest-free loans	Bilateral: Net disbursement of concessional loans	Bilateral: Net foreign aid	Multilateral: International organizations	Total: Net foreign aid	For reference: Net disbursement of preferential buyer's credits
2001	4.4	1.0	5.5	0.5	6.0	0.0
2002	4.7	1.1	5.8	0.6	6.4	0.0
2003	4.9	1.1	6.0	0.7	6.7	4.3
2004	5.7	1.4	7.1	0.7	7.8	2.1
2005	7.0	1.6	8.6	0.8	9.4	2.4
2006	7.7	2.6	10.3	0.9	11.2	2.1
2007	10.3	5.6	15.9	1.0	16.9	5.7
2008	11.6	4.3	16.0	1.1	17.0	7.2
2009	12.4	7.9	20.3	1.1	21.4	5.5
2010	12.3	10.9	23.2	1.9	25.1	16.4
2011	15.5	12.1	27.6	1.9	29.5	25.2
2012	17.7	11.2	28.9	2.6	31.4	30.7
2013	15.9	12.0	27.9	4.4	32.3	32.1
2014	14.9	13.5	28.4	2.1	30.5	36.8
2015	13.9	13.1	27.0	10.0	37.0	44.8
2016	14.9	14.0	28.9	9.6	38.5	53.8



JICA Research Institute

Figure 4 Gross disbursement of China's foreign aid

RMB billion

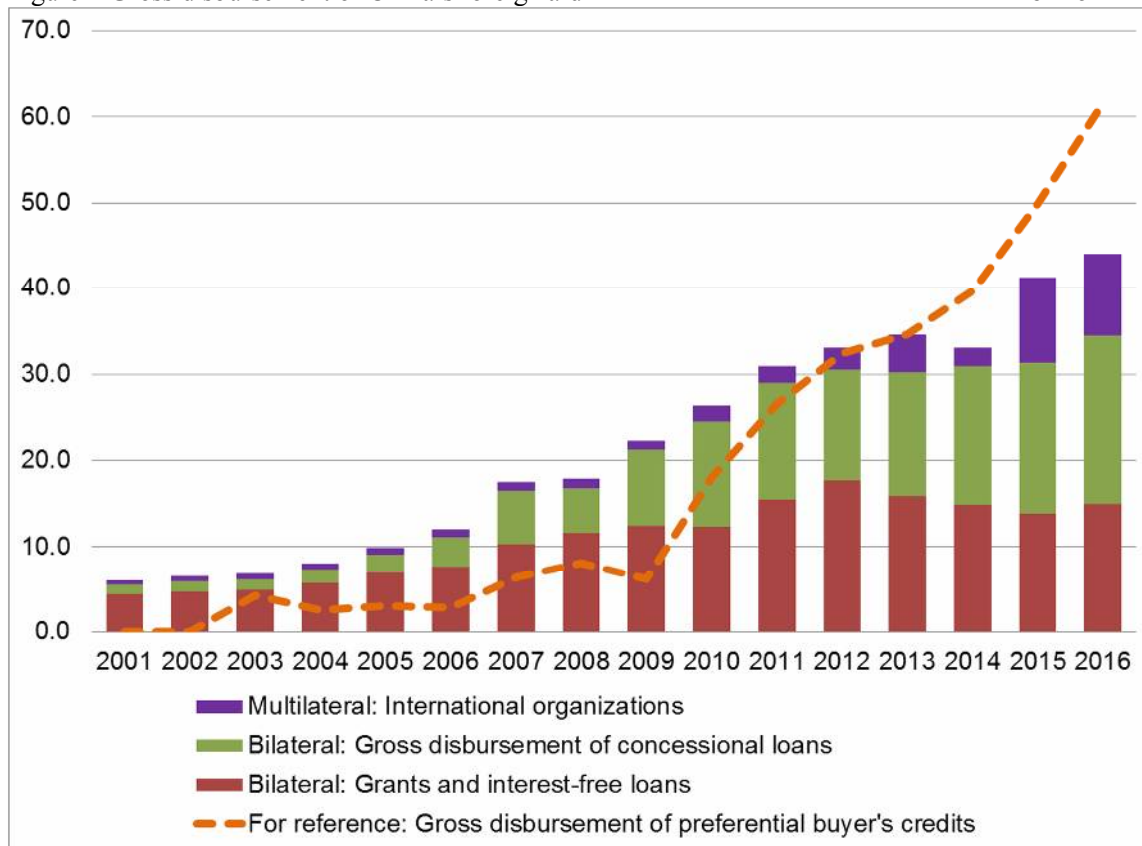


Table 4 Gross disbursement of China's foreign aid

RMB billion

Year	Bilateral: Grants and interest-free loans	Bilateral: Gross disbursement of concessional loans	Bilateral: Gross foreign aid	Multilateral: International organizations	Total: Gross foreign aid	For reference: Gross disbursement of preferential buyer's credits
2001	4.4	1.1	5.5	0.5	6.0	0.0
2002	4.7	1.2	5.9	0.6	6.5	0.0
2003	4.9	1.3	6.2	0.7	6.8	4.3
2004	5.7	1.7	7.3	0.7	8.1	2.6
2005	7.0	2.1	9.1	0.8	9.9	3.0
2006	7.7	3.4	11.1	0.9	12.0	2.8
2007	10.3	6.2	16.5	1.0	17.5	6.3
2008	11.6	5.2	16.8	1.1	17.9	8.1
2009	12.4	8.8	21.2	1.1	22.3	6.2
2010	12.3	12.2	24.5	1.9	26.4	18.1
2011	15.5	13.5	29.0	1.9	30.9	26.6
2012	17.7	12.8	30.5	2.6	33.1	32.4
2013	15.9	14.3	30.2	4.4	34.6	34.6
2014	14.9	16.1	31.0	2.1	33.0	39.7
2015	13.9	17.4	31.3	10.0	41.3	49.9
2016	14.9	19.5	34.5	9.6	44.0	61.5



JICA Research Institute

Figure 5 Comparison of net ODA flows of major DAC member countries and emerging providers that report to the DAC and China's net foreign aid

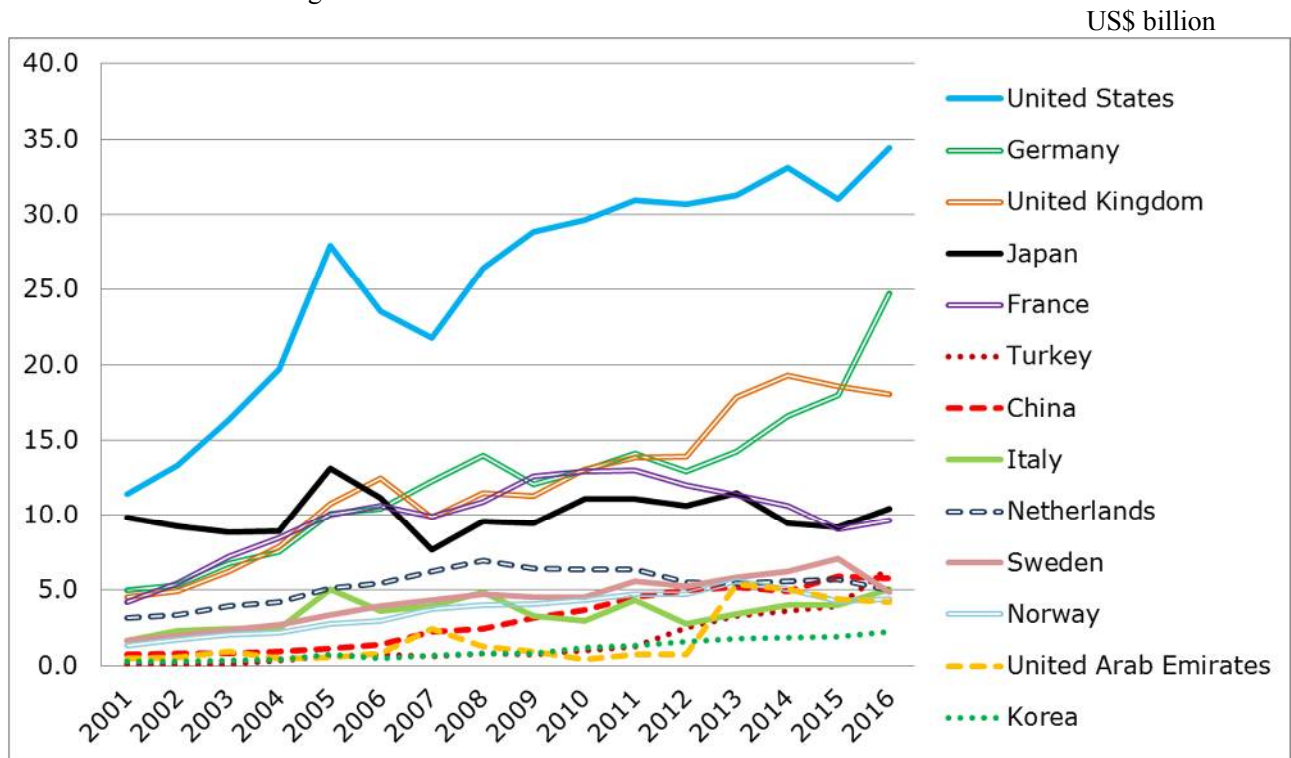
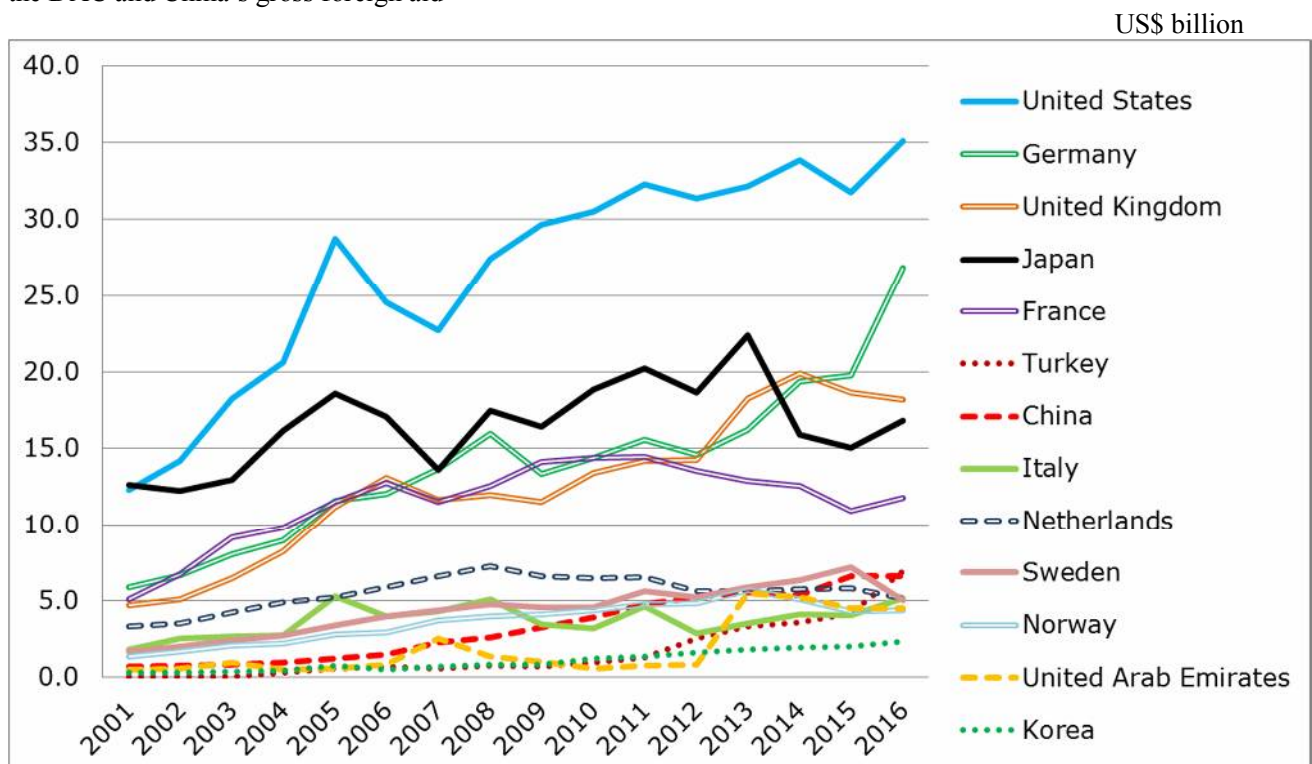


Figure 6 Comparison of gross ODA flows of major DAC member countries and emerging providers that report to the DAC and China's gross foreign aid





JICA Research Institute

Annex Table 1 Break-down of bilateral foreign aid

RMB million

Year	Final account of central level public budget expenditure for foreign aid (1)	Grants and interest-free loans by Ministry of Commerce (MOFCOM) (2)	Grants by other departments and relevant organizations (3)	Scholarships for foreign students from other developing countries by the Ministry of Education (4)	Subsidies for concessional loans (5)	Grants and interest-free loans (6)=(2)+(3)+(4)-(5)	Concessional loans outstanding (7)	Net disbursement of concessional loans (8)	Repayment of concessional loans (9)	Gross disbursement of concessional loans (10)	Bilateral: Net foreign aid (11)=(6)+(8)	Bilateral: Gross foreign aid (12)=(6)+(10)
2001	4,711	4,240	141	94	47	4,429	3,784	1,041	19	1,060	5,470	5,489
2002	5,003	4,503	150	100	54	4,699	4,903	1,119	78	1,197	5,818	5,896
2003	5,223	4,701	157	104	66	4,896	6,047	1,144	133	1,277	6,040	6,173
2004	6,069	5,462	182	121	83	5,683	7,282	1,412	239	1,651	7,095	7,334
2005	7,470	6,723	224	149	109	6,987	8,857	1,575	496	2,070	8,562	9,058
2006	8,237	7,413	247	165	155	7,671	11,498	2,641	790	3,431	10,312	11,102
2007	11,154	10,039	335	185	279	10,280	17,138	5,640	588	6,228	15,919	16,507
2008	12,559	11,303	377	305	367	11,618	21,480	4,342	848	5,190	15,960	16,808
2009	13,296	11,966	399	402	339	12,428	29,393	7,913	891	8,804	20,341	21,232
2010	13,611	11,839	462	491	470	12,323	40,274	10,881	1,292	12,173	23,204	24,496
2011	15,898	15,178	510	564	761	15,490	52,347	12,073	1,464	13,537	27,563	29,027
2012	16,695	17,014	666	951	939	17,691	63,511	11,164	1,611	12,775	28,855	30,466
2013	17,049	15,206	659	1,034	1,022	15,878	75,505	11,994	2,305	14,299	27,872	30,177
2014	18,457	14,203	674	1,196	1,191	14,882	89,008	13,503	2,572	16,075	28,385	30,957
2015	19,537	12,810	736	1,345	1,029	13,863	102,125	13,117	4,308	17,425	26,980	31,288
2016	15,660	13,623	846	1,405	930	14,943	116,100	13,975	5,556	19,531	28,918	34,474

US\$ million

2001	569	512	17	11	6	535	457	126	2	128	661	663
2002	604	544	18	12	7	568	592	135	9	145	703	712
2003	631	568	19	13	8	592	731	138	16	154	730	746
2004	733	660	22	15	10	687	880	171	29	200	857	886
2005	912	820	27	18	13	853	1,081	192	60	253	1,045	1,105
2006	1,033	930	31	21	19	962	1,442	331	99	430	1,293	1,392
2007	1,466	1,320	44	24	37	1,351	2,253	741	77	819	2,093	2,170
2008	1,807	1,627	54	44	53	1,672	3,091	625	122	747	2,297	2,419
2009	1,946	1,752	58	59	50	1,819	4,303	1,158	130	1,289	2,978	3,108
2010	2,010	1,749	68	73	69	1,820	5,949	1,607	191	1,798	3,427	3,618
2011	2,460	2,349	79	87	118	2,397	8,101	1,868	227	2,095	4,266	4,492
2012	2,645	2,695	106	151	149	2,803	10,061	1,769	255	2,024	4,571	4,826
2013	2,752	2,454	106	167	165	2,563	12,187	1,936	372	2,308	4,499	4,871
2014	3,004	2,312	110	195	194	2,422	14,488	2,198	419	2,617	4,620	5,039
2015	3,137	2,057	118	216	165	2,226	16,399	2,106	692	2,798	4,332	5,024
2016	2,357	2,050	127	211	140	2,249	17,473	2,103	836	2,939	4,352	5,188



JICA Research Institute

Annex Table 2 Final accounts of public budget expenditure of departments and relevant organizations for foreign aid

RMB million

Year	National Health and Family Planning Commission (NHFPC)	Ministry of Science and Technology (MST)	Ministry of Education (MOE)	National Development Reform Commission (NDRC)	Ministry of Agriculture (MOA)	Ministry of Civil Affairs (MCA)	Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA)	Ministry of Land and Resources (MLR)	Ministry of Transport (MOT)	Ministry of Water Resources (MWR)	State Administration of Cultural Heritage (SACH)	All-China Women's Federation (ACWF)	Red Cross Society of China (RCSC)	State Oceanic Administration (SOA)	China Earthquake Administration (CEA)	State Administration of Press and Publication, Radio, Film, and Television (SAPPRFT)	Sub-total (2)	Ministry of Commerce (MOFCOM) (1)	Total (3)=(1)+(2)
2010	401	45	10								1	5					462	11,839	12,302
2011	426	73	10								2						510	15,178	15,688
2012	474	74	11	100							3	5					666	17,014	17,680
2013	509	72	11	62	0						1		3				659	15,206	15,866
2014	540	82	6	40	0						1	2		2			674	14,203	14,877
2015	510	82	12	23		3	21	2	56		1	3		23			736	12,810	13,546
2016	557	108	8	33	0		0	23	3	36	1	2	1	69	1	2	846	13,623	14,469



JICA Research Institute

Annex Table 3 Final accounts of public budget expenditure of departments and relevant organizations for multilateral foreign aid

US\$ million															
Year	Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA) (1)	Ministry of Finance (MOF) (2)	People's Bank of China (PBC) (3)	Ministry of Commerce (MOFCOM) (4)	Ministry of Agriculture (MOA) (5)	National Health and Family Planning Commission (NHFPCC) (6)	Ministry of Human Resources and Social Security (MOHRSS) (7)	Ministry of Education (MOE) (8)	Ministry of Environmental Protection (MEP) (9)	State Forestry Administration (SFA) (10)	Ministry of Industry and Information Technology (MIIT) (11)	Ministry of Public Security (MPS) (12)	Sub-total (A)= Sum from (1) to (12)	Sub-total for other departments and relevant organizations (B)	Total (C)= (A)+ (B)
2010	403	116	0	28	30	16	10	12	2	2	3	0	621	19	641
2011	401	121	0	31	31	21	14	12	2	2	4	0	640	25	664
2012	393	236	0	31	25	22	13	15	2	2	4	0	743	29	772
2013	583	491	50	40	27	22	13	21	4	4	4	1	1,260	28	1,288
2014	864	83	37	43	39	34	23	21	5	5	4	1	1,158	40	1,199
2015	741	1,753	39	42	46	34	22	20	5	5	5	3	2,713	53	2,766
2016	1,063	1,594	38	44	41	34	21	30	5	7	5	4	2,886	43	2,928
RMB million															
2010	2,730	784	0	188	206	107	71	78	11	11	21	0	4,206	132	4,338
2011	2,592	783	0	202	200	133	91	79	11	12	28	1	4,132	160	4,292
2012	2,483	1,489	0	196	156	139	81	93	11	15	27	3	4,691	184	4,875
2013	3,612	3,039	308	245	166	137	83	132	25	25	27	6	7,804	174	7,979
2014	5,309	507	229	261	239	207	142	132	28	28	27	6	7,115	248	7,363
2015	4,612	10,916	241	264	288	212	134	122	30	28	33	17	16,897	330	17,227
2016	7,062	10,592	254	293	275	223	138	196	35	45	35	25	19,174	284	19,458
Adjusted US\$ million															
2010	38	116	43	28	19	13	6	7	2	2	1	0	274	5	279
2011	37	121	43	31	20	17	8	7	2	2	1	0	290	6	297
2012	37	236	43	31	16	18	8	9	2	2	1	0	403	8	410
2013	58	491	50	40	17	18	8	13	4	4	1	1	703	7	711
2014	77	83	37	43	24	28	14	13	5	5	1	1	329	10	339
2015	69	1,338	39	42	33	28	13	12	5	5	1	3	1,587	14	1,602
2016	162	1,081	38	44	28	28	12	18	5	7	1	4	1,428	11	1,439
Adjusted RMB million															
2010	255	784	294	188	131	88	42	47	11	11	4	1	1,857	33	1,890
2011	242	783	281	202	128	110	55	47	11	12	5	1	1,877	41	1,918
2012	232	1,489	275	196	100	114	48	56	11	15	5	3	2,542	48	2,590
2013	357	3,039	308	245	106	112	50	79	25	25	5	6	4,358	45	4,402
2014	475	507	229	261	148	170	85	79	28	28	5	6	2,022	63	2,085
2015	427	8,335	241	264	207	176	80	73	30	28	6	17	9,886	89	9,975
2016	1,073	7,183	254	293	185	185	83	118	35	45	6	25	9,486	74	9,559