

Table 3.1: *CSY 2012*, 20-22, 72; *CFY 1992*, 891-896; *CFY 1999*, 449-450, 482; *CFY 2006*, 371-374, 419; *CFY 2011*, 448-452, 483.

Figure 3.1: *CFY 1992*, 891-897; *CFY 1999*, 449-451; *CFY 2011*, 448-454.

Figure 3.2: *CFY 1992*, 923-924, 937; *CFY 2011*, 471-472, 483.

Figure 3.3: *CFY 1998*, 447, 478.

Table 3.2: *CTEY 1979-1987*, 576, 639-640; *CTEY 1989*, 71, 107; *CTEY 1990*, 121, 186-188; *CTEY 1991*, 133, 194-196; *CTEY 1992*, 132, 193-195; *CTEY 1993*, 142, 232-234.

Figure 3.4: *CFY 1996*, 468; *CFY 1998*, 357; *CFY 2011*, 386; *SYCLR 1994-1995*, 118-119; *SYCLR 1996*, 200-201; *SYCLR 1997*, 174-175; *SYCLR 1999*, 682-683; *SYCLR 2006*, 2185, 199, 213, 227, 240, 254-255, 278-279; *SYCLR 2011*, 146-147.

Note on *SYCLR*: The statistical information in this series appears in publications under different titles – *中国土地年鉴* (1994-1997), *中国国土资源年鉴* (1999), *中国国土资源统计年鉴* (2000-2011).

Table 3.4: *SYCLR 1994-1995*, 118-119; *SYCLR 1996*, 200-201; *SYCLR 1997*, 174-175; *SYCLR 1999*, 682-683; *SYCLR 2006*, 278-279; *SYCLR 2011*, 146-147.

Additional note on the rank of cities (note 3, p. 84).

According to the Chinese constitution, governments of cities and counties represent subdivisions of public authority below the provincial level and govern different types of space (i.e., urban versus rural). There is a differentiation in the rank of cities, however.

There are four “super” cities (Beijing, Shanghai, Tianjin and Chongqing) under the direct jurisdiction of the central government. They have provincial status. The next tier of cities consists of provincial capitals and prefectural cities (*diji shi*). The remaining group is made of “county-status” or “county-rank” cities (*xianji shi*). Since the early 1980s (1982-1983) county-rank cities and counties have been placed under the supervision of prefectural cities in most provinces. The result of this status differentiation is that public finance is structured into a five-level hierarchy: central, provincial, prefectural, county (including county-rank cities), and township. Accordingly, the “ownership” of public enterprise corresponds to these five levels, plus collective ownership by rural villages, which do not constitute a level of government.

Exceptions do exist, though, where the provincial government directly oversees the affairs (including fiscal issues) of all the cities and counties in the province (e.g., those in Zhejiang and Hainan), hence cutting out prefectural cities as a separate layer of public finance. Beginning from 1992 there were experiments to introduce this arrangement to more provinces. This undertaking has gained greater momentum in the past 15 years as a result of the earlier experimental arrangement being formalized into a more regular practice in 2002. By the end of 2011 it had been extended to over 1,000 counties and county-rank cities in 27 provinces.

In addition, from 1983 to 1993 a number of provincial capitals (Shenyang, Changchun, Harbin, Nanjing, Wuhan, Guangzhou, Chengdu, and Xian) and important cities (Dalian, Qingdao, Ningbo, Xiamen, Shenzhen, and Chongqing) were designated as “cities on separate planning list” (*jihua danlie chengshi*), where the local economic affairs (including fiscal issues) were directly regulated by the central government instead of the pertinent provincial governments. In 1993, these cities, along with two other provincial capitals – i.e., Hangzhou and Jinan, were granted “vice-provincial” status, whereas the economic jurisdiction over the provincial capitals on the list was handed back to their provincial governments. With Chongqing elevated to a centrally administered municipality

in 1997, there now remain five sub-provincial cities directly subject to central economic regulations.