

**Evolution Process and Actuality of the Basic Living Allowance (BLA) Scheme  
in China's Urban and Rural Areas**

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## Abstract

The urban and rural Basic Living Allowance (BLA) scheme is an important component of the national social security system in China. It's an important institutional approach to guarantee urban and rural impoverished people's basic livelihood. Since the middle of 1990's, the BLA scheme has gradually extended from a few cities to all cities nationwide, and has come into rural areas eventually.

The urban BLA scheme was originally initiated on the basis of the traditional social relief program in some cities. Afterwards, as a supplement measure to reform the State-Owned Enterprise, it got recognition from the Central Government. As a result, the BLA scheme has turn into one of the basic urban social insurance schemes. Since 1990's, some areas have begun to experiment the rural BLA scheme, based on the Periodically Rationing Relief (PRR) scheme. The central government of China decides to set up the BLA scheme in all countryside, before the end of 2007.

The urban BLA scheme's guarantee line is determined according to the calculation of the lowest cost-of-living in local city, including minimum food, clothing, housing, watering, and gas fees, as well as the cost of the compulsory education of the persons under age. The city residents who hold the non-agricultural residence registration, and the per capita income among the family member is below the local city's BLA

guarantee line, are the guarantee object.

The rural BLA scheme's guarantee line is determined by the county or above level government, according to the calculation of the lowest cost-of-living in local countryside, including minimum food, clothing, watering, electricity fees, and etc. Theoretically, the rural BLA scheme's guarantee objects are those persons their family per capital income are lower than the guarantee line.

Comparing with the other social security systems such as endowment and unemployment insurance, the BLA scheme has an obviously poverty-targeted feature. The BLA scheme is virtually a special social security system that government directly guarantees all the impoverished people's minimum living with a regularly and quantitative allowance. Comparing with the traditional social relief system, the BLA scheme has a more standardize and legal manner, and is more effective to alleviate poverty.

To perfect the urban BLA scheme further more, efforts should be put forth to get rid of the restriction of the permanent registered residence system (fu kou), and to cover both the farmer-immigrants (nong min gong) and those persons who have another city's fu kou but living in the city, and to join well with the minimum-wages system and the re-employment supportive policy etc. to encourage those persons who have labor ability to work, and to avoid adverse choice and "supporting sluggard".

To perfect the rural BLA scheme further more, efforts should be put forth to change the approach of decomposing the rural BLA objects from up to bottom, and to cover all persons who qualified with the BLA standard; to change the practice of raising rural BLA scheme's fund mainly from local governments, and to increase the central and provincial government's input; to increase the working staff and outlay of civil affairs departments at grass-root level.

## **Part 1 Evolvement Process of the Urban and Rural Basic Living Allowance (BLA) Scheme**

The urban and rural BLA scheme is an important component of the national social security system in China. It's an important institutional approach to guarantee urban and rural impoverished people's basic livelihood. Since the middle of 1990's, the BLA scheme has gradually extended from a few cities to all cities nationwide, and has come into rural areas eventually. 2007 is a crucial year to promote the scheme in rural areas.

### **1.1 Evolvement Process of the Urban BLA Scheme**

The urban BLA scheme was originally initiated on the basis of the traditional social relief program in some cities. Afterwards, as a supplement measure to reform the State-owned Enterprise, it got recognition from the Central Government. Broadening the BLA scheme's coverage, raising the BLA scheme's standard, and enriching the BLA scheme's fund are all become possibility. As a result, the BLA scheme has turn into one of the basic urban social insurance schemes. The urban BLA scheme has gone through 4 evolvement phases:

Experimenting Phase: 1993—1996. In June of 1993, the Shanghai municipal government's civil affairs administration put forward a Lowest Cost-of-living Line

scheme. In that year, 7680 urban residents got basic living allowance via the scheme in Shanghai. This is the pioneer of urban BLA scheme in China. In 1994, the tenth national civil affairs conference was held. In that conference, the authority requested city governments to relieve poor persons with the BLA scheme. Subsequently, some coastal cities, such as Qingdao, Xiamen, Dalian, Guangzhou, Wuxi, Haikou, started to implement the urban BLA scheme. By the end of 1996, there were 101 cities established the BLA scheme.

Extending Phase : 1997—1999. In September of 1997, the State Council issued an import document, namely The Notice about Establishing Urban BLA Scheme Nationwide. In which, the State Council requested those cities who had already established the BLA scheme to perfect the scheme furthermore, those cities who had not yet established the scheme should to get ready by the end of 1997; all the cities at prefecture level and above should established the BLA scheme by the end of 1998; those cities at county level and the towns where the county government stationed at should established the BLA scheme by the end of 1999. In September of 1999, the State Council delivered the Regulations on Urban BLA Scheme. This indicated that the urban BLA scheme is more standardization and legally effective since then.

Broadening Coverage Phase: 2000—2002. By the end of 1999, although the BLA scheme was established in all cities, there were some impoverished persons who should get guarantee were not covered, due to the shortage of local government's

budget. To address this problem, the State Council delivered the document namely Notice on Strengthening Urban BLA Scheme, and requested all local city governments to increase financial input, ensuring none-left-behind. The number of persons receiving BLA in urban areas was 4.03 million in 2000, but increased rapidly to 20.65 million in 2002, increased by 512% just in two years.

Steadily Developing Phase : 2003—up-to-now. From 2003 to 2006, the number of persons receiving BLA in urban areas has been approximately 22 million per year, but the average BLA guarantee standard, average allowance per person actually received, and the total BLA fund are all increased yearly (see Table 1).

## **1.2 Evolvement Process of the Rural BLA Scheme**

There are several kinds of social relief schemes aimed at poor persons in rural China.

(1) Five Guarantees Scheme (Wu bao hu). The scheme provides food, clothing, housing, medical cure, and funeral service, to the old age, handicapped, and underage orphan, who have no working capability, no dependence, no income source. The scheme also guarantees the orphan of the right age to be educated. It has been started since the early of the 1950's. In 2006, there are 4.68 million households, 5.03 million persons receiving the five guarantees in the whole countryside. The average monthly guarantee criterion and allowance is 102 and 78.3 Yuan per person respectively, the total fund of the scheme is 4.11 billion Yuan in 2006. (2) Temporary Almsgiving

Scheme. The scheme provides temporary relief to the impoverished persons who are in shortage of food and clothing. It has been implemented since the early of 1950's. In 2006, the number of person-times receiving temporary almsgiving in rural areas is 6.429 million. (3) Periodically Rationing Relief (PRR) Scheme. The scheme provides cash or food ration periodically (monthly or quarterly) to those persons who are badly off in usual years. It was started in a few areas in 1980's, and has been extended to more areas afterwards. (4) Medical Relief Scheme. In 2006, 2.868 million person-times got medical assistant, 9.844 million person-times are funded by the civil affairs departments to join the new rural cooperative medical system. The total fund of the scheme is 890 million Yuan in 2006.

Since 1990's, some areas have begun to experiment the rural BLA scheme, based on the Periodically Rationing Relief (PRR) scheme. The coastal areas, such as Shanghai, Guangdong, Zhejiang, and Fujian, are the pioneers. For example, by the September of 1997, there are 127 counties out of the total 142 counties established the rural BLA scheme in Guangdong Province. After entering the new century, the rural BLA scheme has extended to the central and western regions. Up to the end of 2006, there are 25 provinces (autonomous regions, municipalities), 2133 counties (cities at county level, districts under the jurisdiction of cities), which have established the rural BLA scheme, 15.09 million impoverished persons have been covered by the scheme, the average monthly guarantee criterion and allowance are 70 Yuan and 33.2 Yuan per persons respectively, the total fund of the scheme is 4.16 billion Yuan.

Considering the facts that the rural BLA scheme has already been extended to so many areas, and the other areas where the Periodically Rationing Relief (PRR) scheme has been implemented for many years, the central government of China decides to set up the BLA scheme in all countryside, before the end of 2007. Up to June, 2007, the rural BLA scheme has covered 20.68 million impoverished persons. Up to the end of 2007, the rural BLA scheme will cover about 30 million poor people. The majority of the new comers will be transferred from the former traditional relief programs.

## **Part 2 Basic Contents of the Urban and Rural BLA Scheme**

### **2.1 Basic Contents of the Urban BLA Scheme**

Urban BLA Scheme's guarantee standard. The urban BLA scheme's guarantee line is determined according to the calculation of the lowest cost of living in local city, including minimum food, clothing, housing, watering, and gas fees, as well as the cost of the compulsory education of the persons under age. At the same time, the line should be coordinated properly with the minimum wages etc. The guarantee lines in Municipalities and cities at prefecture level, should to be calculated jointly by the civil affairs bureau, and the other relevant government divisions such as finance, statistics and price bureau, but should to be approved by the city government finally. The

guarantee lines in counties and cities at county level, should to be calculated and approved by the county government itself, but should to be reported to the government at higher level. Since the scheme was implemented, along with the rising of consumer price index and the other relevant guarantees, most cities have already raised the line for several times.

Urban BLA Scheme's coverage. Urban residents who hold the non-agricultural residence registration, and per capita income among the family members is below the local city's BLA guarantee line, are entitled to the scheme. They have the right to get basic living material assistance from local people's government. The guarantee objects are divided into two kinds: one kind is those persons who have no income source, or no working ability and also no supporting person, no bringing-up person, should get allowance according to the line; the other kind is those person who have some income sources, the amount they should be granted is the margin between their income and the line. The income refers to the all money and goods get by the family members, not including the pension and subsidy the martyrs such as disabled veterans, honorable servicemen, Ex-servicemen, enjoyed according to national stipulation.

Urban BLA Scheme's funding. According to the Regulations on Urban BLA Scheme delivered by the State Council, the local city governments are responsible for the urban BLA scheme, and they should grant enough budgets to the scheme. But actually, since 1999, the central finance has increased inputs to the scheme yearly, mainly

granted to the central and western regions and the old industrial bases. In the total urban BLA scheme's funding, the central finance contributed a great proportion. And the proportion is higher and higher. Among the 10.5 billion Yuan of urban BLA scheme's budgets in 2002, the central finance contributed 44%, the local city governments hold the other 56%. But in 2006, among the 23.6 billion Yuan budgets, the central finance and the local governments contributed 58% and 42% respectively.

Supplement by other guarantees. The BLA scheme is a comprehensive social salvation system. The impoverished persons not only can get allowance via the scheme, but also can benefit the other social assistance, such as lower education fees, tax free for small business, cheaper house rent, free medical care etc. In 2007, in order to compensate the increased living cost aroused by the food price soaring, the central government requests all local city governments to grant temporary food subsidy to those persons who are entitled to the BLA scheme. For example, the Guangdong provincial government decides to grant at least 15 Yuan monthly to every impoverished person, beginning from the August of 2007, lasting for 6 months.

Dynamic Management. Those family who want receiving the BLA guarantee, should put forward written application by the housemaster to the local street communities or town government, and providing relevant proof material, filling out the Applying Form for Urban BLA Guarantee. Then the street communities or town government will take first trial for the application , if qualified, the application will be send to the

civil affairs department at county-level for the final examination and approval. If the office in charge of examination and approval wants to know more information about the actual living standard and the family economic atmosphere of the applicant, it may take household investigation, neighbors visiting as well as the ways such as letter certification. Those who are covered by the BLA scheme, but the family per capital income changed, should be reported to the management office by the street communities or town government, in order to stop, or to reduce, or to increase the allowance. The management office should check the family income regularly. Those who are in employment age and have working ability, but have not got job yet, should attend community services organized by the residents' committee, when receiving the BLA scheme's guarantee treatment.

## **2.2 Basic Contents of the Rural BLA Scheme**

Rural BLA Scheme's guarantee standard. The rural BLA scheme's guarantee line is determined by the county or above level government, according to the calculation of the lowest cost of living in local countryside, including minimum food, clothing, watering, electricity fees, and etc. The guarantee line should be adjusted timely, along with the price changing of the local daily necessities and the raising of the general living standard. Presently, some provinces are taking the rural poverty line as the rural BLA scheme's guarantee line. Because of the regional difference of the price level and government's budget, the rural BLA scheme's guarantee lines are different greatly.

In some areas, the guarantee line is even lower than the rural poverty line. As example, in 2007, the rural BLA guarantee line reaches 2560 Yuan per person in Shanghai, but in Gansu Province the line is only 600 Yuan (see Table 3).

Rural BLA Scheme's coverage. Theoretically speaking, the rural BLA scheme's guarantee objects are those persons their family per capital income is lower than the guarantee line. On principle, the allowance the guarantee object can get is exactly the margin between family per capital income and the guarantee line. It can also to classify the applicants into different grades, and grant each grade a fixed allowance, while the classification mainly based on applicants' income and hardness. In actual execution, it's nearly impossible to verify the applicant's real income one by one. So that, in many areas just take the number of the rural absolute poor persons monitored by the stat. bureau or the number of persons receiving the traditional temporary relief as the number of rural BLA scheme's guarantee object. And then according to the roughly income estimation, classify the applicants into several grades, while each grade corresponding to a fixed margin. For stance, in Tongxin county of Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region, the all guarantee objects are divided into 3 grades, each grade has monthly allowance of 35 Yuan, 25 Yuan and 15 Yuan respectively. It's believed that this is a lower executive cost approach and accords with the present reality of the rural areas.

Rural BLA Scheme's funding. The rural BLA scheme's fund is mainly raised from

local governments at different levels. The local civil affairs departments of people's government put forward fund demand proposal according to the number of guarantee objects etc, the local financial departments place in budget after verifying procedure. In actual execution, the proportions of different level's government in the total funding have greater discrepancy. In 2006, among the total rural BLA scheme's funding of 551 million Yuan in Zhejiang province, provincial budget is 81.5 million Yuan, prefecture and county budget is 320 million Yuan, while the towns to undertake 149 million Yuan, the percentages of the three level governments are 15%, 58% and 27% respectively. Also in 2006, among the total rural BLA scheme's funding of 250 million Yuan in Heilongjiang province, the provincial budget is 205 million Yuan, county budget is 45 million Yuan, while the towns need not to undertake any more, the percentages of the provincial and county governments are 82% and 18% respectively. Beginning from 2007 , the central finance grants 3 billion Yuan to the rural BLA scheme , mainly to subsidy the financial difficulty areas.

Dynamic Management. Those family who want to receive the rural BLA guarantee, should put forward written application by the housemaster to the local town government. Entrusted by the local town government, the village committee can also accept application, and to investigate applicants' income, to organize villagers meeting or villagers' representative meeting to appraise the application, and then to submit to town government if there are no disaccord. After qualified, the town government will submit the application to the county government's civil affairs

department for final approval. The town government and county government's civil affairs department have obligation to examine applicants' family income, family property, the situation of labor force and actual living standard, and to make examine and approve consulting with villagers' comments. In accounting applicant's family income, those income such as the applicant's compensation, the award and assisting fee of family planning, education grants etc, are not reckon in. The town government and county government's civil affairs department should adopt various ways to investigate impoverished rural people's life situation, in order to stop, or to reduce, or to increase the allowance in time.

### **Part 3 Positive Role of the Urban and Rural BLA Scheme**

#### **3.1 Positive Role of the Urban BLA Scheme**

Comparing with the other urban social security system such as endowment and unemployment insurance, the BLA scheme has an obvious poverty-targeted feature. The BLA scheme virtually is a special social security system that government directly guarantees all the urban impoverished people's minimum life with a regularly and quantitative allowance. Comparing with the traditional urban social relief system, the urban BLA scheme has a more standardize and legal manner, and is more effective to alleviate urban poverty.

Guarantee scope is broader. For a long time, the most of the urban residents been guaranteed by their working units, the unit take care them from cradle to grave. The civil affairs department was only responsible for a few person, these people had no working unit to depend on. But the urban BLA scheme is a social relief system that opened to all city population of registered permanent residence. According to analysis, at present among the all people receiving BLA scheme's guarantees, about 95% are the non-traditional relief objects, such as laid-off workers and their family members, while the traditional relief object take 5% only. The enforcement of the urban BLA scheme has played an important role for carrying out the reform of state-owned enterprises.

Guarantee standard is higher. The traditional poverty relief is just standard with "not starve to dead", but the urban BLA scheme's guarantee standard is made according to the minimum living needs (including every aspect of daily needs) of the local resident. This standard should be a "minimum limit not to lose one's dignity" standard. In practice, the local government should to measure the local minimum living standard via several ways first, and then to determine the BLA guarantee standard according to the measuring.

Scheme's fund is more reliable. Since the BLA scheme's guarantee scope is broader, and the guarantee is a regular and ration relief, so that the fund should be ensured. The fund of the scheme been granted jointly by the central and local governments.

Guarantee measures are more comprehensive. The BLA scheme is a comprehensive social relief system. The guarantee measures not only include granting regular and ration allowance, but also include other supplement measures, to ensure every guarantee object can get basic life needs conscientiously.

### **3.2 Positive Role of the Rural BLA Scheme**

According to the piloting practice of local areas, the rural BLA scheme has been playing a certain role for ensuring the basic life of rural impoverished people, and has been welcomed by them. Implementing this scheme make the funding source of rural relief more adequate, and is helpful to enlarge the guarantee scope and to raise the guarantee level, and also helpful to determine guarantee object and transfer relief fund more openly and justly.

However, because of funding shortage etc., the rural BLA scheme's role in alleviating rural poverty should not be overestimated. After universally implementing the rural BLA scheme, the rural Development-oriented Poverty Reduction Program (DOPRP) that has been implemented for 20years should be insisted continuously in the future. The mission of the rural DOPRP dose not been completed. The DOPRP cannot quit historical stage yet.

Firstly, the most persons of the rural BLA objects can only walk out of poverty eventually by the help from the DOPRP. After bring the rural absolute poor completely into the rural BLA scheme, their basic life will get guaranteed. However, the majority persons among the rural BLA objects have labor ability, and they will not satisfy with only guaranteed by the BLA scheme for a long time. The Chinese government has the responsibility to carry out the rural DOPRP, and to help them increase income and get better life.

Secondly, there are so many persons whose income are just little higher than the BLA line, they also need government's help to get better life step by step. In the beginning stage, the practices that the rural BLA scheme takes the poverty line as its line, and takes the absolute poor as its objects are according with the actual conditions of the national financial resource and existing working foundation. But what need to pay attention to is that there are so many low-income persons whose income are just over absolute poverty line and are very fragility. By the end of 2006, there were 40 million persons whose income higher than the poverty line (693 Yuan), but lower than the low-come line (924 Yuan). The rural BLA scheme dose not covers those persons. If the rural DOPRP dose not implemented, they certainly will "both ends comes to nothing".

Thirdly, to reduce the urban-rural gap and the gap between different regional, needs to implement a special regional strategy which aims at remote and backward rural areas.

Whether to observe the urban-rural gap or the regional gap in China, one should to notice the very conspicuous fact: there are many remote and backward villages where resource and infrastructure conditions are relatively poor and impoverished people concentrated. The most difficult and most urgent tasks for reducing the urban-rural gap and the regional gap, is to reduce the gaps between those remote and backward rural areas and the city or the developed rural areas. China has already established special regional development strategies such as the Grand Western Development Program, the Revival Campaign of the Northeast and Traditional Industrial Bases, the Growing- Up-Drive of the Central Region. Now China needs a special regional development strategy urgently to aim at the remote and backward villages. The DOPRP in Remote and Backward Villages should become the national development strategy, and be insisted for a long-term.

#### **Part 4 Development Prospect of the Urban and Rural BLA Scheme**

##### **4.1 Development Prospect of the Urban BLA Scheme**

The urban BLA scheme has run for more than 10 years, and perfected constantly. But there are still some problems to be addressed. To perfect the urban BLA scheme further more, efforts should be put forth to following: (1) to get rid of the restriction of the permanent registered residence system (fu kou), to cover both the farmer-immigrants (nong min gong) and those persons who have another city's fu kou

but now living in the city; (2) to join well with the minimum-wages system and the re-employment supportive policy etc. to encourage those persons who have labor ability to work, and to avoid adverse choice and “supporting sluggard”.

#### **4.2 Development Prospect of the Rural BLA Scheme**

The rural BLA scheme is just starting, and there are many places need to be perfected.

Firstly, the approach of decomposing the rural BLA objects from up to bottom should been changed, and those who qualified with the BLA standard should all be covered. To avoid losing control of guarantee number due to reporting bottom-up approach, some areas take the number of rural absolute poor that measured and provided by the stat. Departments as the rural BLA object’s number. The central and provincial fund for the scheme is distributed according to the number. However, the number of rural absolute poor people is just reckoned out by the stat. Departments based on sample survey, and the reckoned out number may not exactly equal the real number of impoverished people. The more toward next decomposition, the higher the deviation is. The final results of decomposing the number of rural BLA objects with the up-bottom approach, is that a village’s BLA objects is decided by the quota it can get. Although it’s impossible to find out who should receive subsidy according to the margin between real income and BLA scheme’s standard, the number deviation at village level may arouse another troubles.

Secondly, the practice of raising rural BLA scheme's fund mainly from local governments should be changed, and the central and provincial governments should contribute a higher proportion in the funding. Although the central government arranged an amount of budget to help the backward central and western regions to establish the rural BLA scheme in 2007, the majority of the funding was from local governments. It is a contradiction that the poorer and more difficult an area is, the bigger amount of fund it should raise. This fund raising policy has not only lost the fair burden principle, but also may make the BLA scheme hard to implement. In 2006, the central finance allocated 13.6 billion Yuan to urban BLA scheme, while allocated nothing to rural BLA scheme. In 2007, the central finance increased budget to the urban scheme, but allocated only 3 billion Yuan to the rural scheme.

Thirdly, it is needed to increase working staff and outlay to the civil affairs departments in grass-root. The working focus for rural BLA scheme is in grass-root, particularly in the remote and backward villages. Currently there is only 1 to 2 full time working staff for BLA scheme at county level civil affairs department. In town government, there are only 1 to 2 assistants in charge of civil affairs. The assistants at town level not only have to undertake the civil affairs that should be handled by town government, but also have to be responsible for the rural BLA scheme. Their workload has increased rapidly. Particularly in the towns where impoverished people

concentrated, the rural residents entitled to BLA scheme are as many as thousands. In remote areas, the town is usually far away from villages, and the traffic is not convenient. It is a great challenge to the assistants in charge of civil affairs that is how to find out the entitled persons and grant the allowance to them. To establish the rural BLA scheme, there are so many preliminary works need to be done, which include investigation, register, etc. To do these works, plenty outlay is needed. It is also a problem that the grass-root faced with.

Table 1 Basic Statistics of Urban BLA Scheme

Year	Number of Persons receiving BLA( 10000 persons )	Number of Households receiving BLA ( 10000 households )	Average standard ( Yuan/Per Capital Monthly )	Average allowance ( Yuan/Per Capital Monthly )	Scheme fund ( 100 million Yuan )
1996	85				3
1997	8				3
1998	184				12
1999	257				20
2000	403				30
2001	1171				53
2002	2065	820		52.0	104
2003	2247	931	160.0	58.0	161

2004	2205	956	152.0	65.0	179
2005	2234	995	156.0	72.3	198
2006	2240	1030	173.9	83.6	236

Sources: 1. Tang Jun, 2007: The Great-Jump-Forward Development of Urban BLA Scheme in 2002; 2. China Statistics Abstract-2007; 3. The Public Finance and Common People's Livelihood

Table 2 Statistics on BLA or Traditional Relief in Rural Area

Year	Number of Persons Receiving Traditional Relief ( 10000 persons )	Number of Households Receiving Traditional Relief ( 10000 households )	Number of Persons Receiving BLA ( 10000 persons )	Number of Households Receiving BLA ( 10000 households )
1999			266	
2000			300	
2001			305	
2002	1881		408	157
2003	793	456	367	177
2004	914	546	488	236
2005	1067	655	825	406
2006	776	326	1509	743.4

Sources: 1.China Statistical Abstract-2004 ; 2. China Statistical Abstract-2007

Table 3 Rural BLA Standard by Region (June 2007)

Region	BLA Standard ( Yuan/Per Capital Annual )	Region	BLA Standard ( Yuan/Per Capital Annual )
<b>National</b>	<b>969</b>	Jiangxi	840
<b>Eastern Region</b>	<b>1573</b>	Henan	693
<b>Central Region</b>	<b>740</b>	Hubei	750
<b>Western Region</b>	<b>708</b>	Hunan	726
Beijing	1872	Hainan	804
Tianjin	1540	Inner Mongolia	800
Liaoning	1000	Guangxi	683
Shanghai	2560	Chongqing	805
Jiangsu	1305	Sichuan	668
Zhejiang	1897	Guizhou	731
Fujian	1200	Yunnan	693
Guangdong	1980	Tibet	800
Shandong	800	Shaanxi	625
Hebei	726	Gansu	600

Shanxi	693	Qinghai	700
Jilin	693	Ningxia	693
Heilongjiang	773	Xinjiang	700
Anhui	700		

Source: Department of BLA scheme, Ministry of Civil Affairs

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