

## Explanatory Notes on Main Statistical Indicators

### Investment in Fixed Assets (Excluding Rural Households)

refers to the total amount of construction and acquisition of fixed assets completed in a monetary form and the total amount of costs associated with it during a given period.

### Investment in Real Estate Development

refers to investment by real estate development companies, commercialized buildings construction companies and other real estate development units of various types of ownership in the construction of buildings, such as residential buildings, factory buildings, warehouses, hotels, guesthouses, holiday villages, office buildings, the complementary service facilities and land development projects, such as roads, water supply, water drainage, power supply, heating supply, telecommunications, land leveling and other infrastructural projects. It does not include activities in pure land development and transactions.

### Private Fixed Asset Investment

refers to the domestic enterprise and institutions of collective or private or individual, as well as its holding (including absolute holding and relative holding) enterprises within the territory of PRC construction or purchase of fixed assets investment.

### Source of Funds for Investment in Fixed Assets

refers to the funds used to establish or buy fixed assets by the investment units in report period, included the state budget, domestic loans, bonds, foreign investment, self-raised funds, and others.

**State Budgetary Appropriation** consists of central budgetary appropriation and local budgetary appropriation. National budget includes the general budget, government fund budget, state-owned capital management budget and social security funds. In various types of budget, funds used for investment in fixed assets are all calculated as state budgetary appropriation. And general budget used for investment in fixed assets includes infrastructure investment, vehicle purchase tax, post-earthquake recovery and reconstruction funds and other financial investments. Government bonds of all levels are also included in the state budgetary appropriation.

**Domestic Loans** refer to loans of various forms borrowed by investing units from banks and non-bank financial institutions during the reference period for the purpose of investment in fixed assets, including the bank loans of its own funds and deposits, the domestic loans appropriated by the superior competent department, the national special loans (including coal oil loans, the special loans for reform-through-labour coal mine), the loans of local financial special funds, the domestic bank loans, revolving credits, etc.

**Bonds** refer to the voucher issued enterprise (company) or financial institutions in order to raise funds with commit of payback with interests according to certain conditions, including the financial bonds and enterprise bonds (approved by the National Development and Reform Commission and the China Securities Regulatory Commission).

**Foreign Investment** refers to overseas (foreign regions, Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan) funds received during the reference period (covering equipment, materials and technology), including foreign borrowings (loans from foreign governments and international financial institutions, export credit, commercial loans from foreign banks, issue of bonds and stocks overseas), foreign direct investment and other foreign investments (including using revenue of foreign investment to invest in the domestic fixed assets). Excluded from this category is capital in foreign exchanges owned by China (foreign exchanges owned by the central and local governments, foreign exchanges retained by enterprises, foreign exchanges by enterprises through the regulating mechanism, loans in foreign exchanges issued by the Bank of China with its own fund, etc.). In calculating the utilization of foreign capital, foreign currencies are converted into Chinese RMB applying the current exchange rate when the foreign capitals are actually used.

**Fundraising** refer to funds for investment in fixed assets raised by enterprises and institutions and received by investing units during the reference period, including self-raised funds of enterprises and institutions, funds raised from other units for investment in fixed assets, excluding government financial capital, funds borrowed from various financial institutions and foreign funds. Compared with the original fundraising concept, the biggest change is that the local finance all belong to the state budget funds and the fundraising do not contain financial funds.

**Others** refer to funds for investment in fixed assets received from sources other than those listed above, including funds raised from individuals and through social donations, and funds transferred from other units.

### Investment in Fixed Assets by Composition of Use

**Construction** refers to the construction of various houses and buildings, it also is called the work volume of construction, including construction of various houses, equipment foundations and industrial kilns and stoves, preparation works for project construction, and clearing up works post project construction, geological examination, land-leveling, water, electricity, gas road-cleaning, planting trees, drilling of mines, pavement of railways and roads, highway, bridge, construction of projects of water conservancy, construction of underground air-raid shelters and construction of other special projects.

**Installation** refers to the installation of various kinds of

equipment and instruments (work volume of installation). The value of equipment installed is excluded in the value of installation projects. Including various kinds of equipment, i.e. production, power-driven, lifting, transport, transmission, medical experiment etc. and working table, stepladder railing, putting up of pipes, keep warm, paint, rot-proofing, try operation (excluding put in material try operation).

**Purchases of Equipment and Instruments** refer to the total value of equipment, tools, and vessels purchased or self-produced by construction units, enterprises or institutions, which come up to standards for fixed assets. Equipment, tools and vessels purchased or self-produced for new workshops by newly established or expanded units are categorized as “purchase of equipment and instruments” no matter whether they come up to the standards for fixed assets or not.

**Others** refer to investment in assets construction and purchases excluded in above items, including land acquisition costs (costs of land for construction use), old building purchase costs (building purchase costs), etc.

### Investment in Fixed Assets by Type of Construction

**New Construction** refers to newly constructed units. In the case, in which the value of the original fixed assets is quite small, and the value of newly added fixed assets exceeds the original ones by three times, the expansion construction is considered as new construction.

**Expansion Construction** refers to construction of new major production workshop or independent production line within a factory or in other locations, or construction of a branch factory so as to increase the production capacity of the original products. Newly constructed business houses in institutions and administrative organizations are also classified as expansion.

**Reconstruction and Technical Innovation** refers to construction of technical innovation and transformation of the existing equipment and technical conditions undertaken by enterprises and institutions, (including accessory facilities for production and living purposes). The construction of new

workshops for improving existing production capacity rather than increasing production capacity is also considered as reconstruction.

### Newly Increased Fixed Assets

refers to the newly increased value of fixed assets finished construction and purchase in the reference period and delivered to the production or use units, including the value of projects completed and put into production, the value of equipment, tools, and vessels considered as fixed assets, as well as the relevant expenses as investment in fixed assets. Other construction expenses to increase the volume in fixed assets should be calculated into newly increased fixed assets with the project put in use.

### Rate of Fixed Assets Put into Use

refers to the ratio of the newly increased fixed assets to the total investment made in the same period. This is a comprehensive indicator, reflecting the speed of the employment of fixed assets and the investment efficiency.

### Floor Space of Commercial Houses Sold

refers to total contracted area of commercialized housing (the area of floor space as designated in the formal contracts signed by both sides) during the reference time. It is constituted by floor space of completed housing and floor space of future housing.

### Sales of Commercial Houses

refer to the total contracted value (the value of sales/purchase for selling/purchase of commercialized housing as designated in the contract signed by both sides) during the reference time. This indicator has the same coverage as the area of commercialized housing sold, which is constituted by floor space of completed housing and floor space of housing yet to be completed.