

Explanatory Notes on Main Statistical Indicators

Revenue of the Local Governments The revenue of the local governments includes business tax, income tax of the enterprises subordinate to the local government, personal income tax, tax on the use of urban land, tax on the adjustment of the investment in fixed assets, tax on town maintenance and construction, tax on real estates, tax on the use of vehicles and ships, stamp tax, slaughter tax, tax on animal husbandry, tax on the occupancy of cultivated land, contract tax, 25% of the value added tax, 50% of the tax on stock dealing (stamp tax) and tax on resources other than the ocean petroleum resources.

Expenditure of the Local Governments The expenditure of the local governments includes mainly the administrative expenses and various operating expenses at the vel of local governments, the expenditure for capital construction and technological innovation with the funds raised by the local government, expenditure for supporting rural production, expenditure for city maintenance and construction and expenditure for price subsidies, etc.

Credit Funds refer to the funds issued as loans by banking institutions. The sources of credit funds of the banking institutions included deposits, liabilities to international financial institutions, currency in circulation, self-owned funds and current retained profits, etc. The credit funds can be used in forms of loans, gold, foreign exchange, government debt and assets in the international financial institutions.

Deposit is a form of credit by which enterprises, institutions, organizations or households can put money into banks and other credit institutions for safekeeping and interest earning under the principle of free withdrawal. According to different depositors, deposits are divided into enterprise deposits, treasury deposits, deposits of government agencies and organizations, capital construction deposits, urban savings deposits, rural deposits and other deposits. Deposits are major sources of the credit funds of banks.

Loan is a form of credit by which banks and

other credit institutions provide funds at certain interest rate to enterprises and individuals in the light of the principle of unconditional repayment. Loans from Chinese banks include circulating capital loans, fixed assets loans, loans to urban and rural individuals engaged in industrial and commercial business and agricultural loans.

Premium is the fee paid by the insurant to the insurer to obtain the obligation of compensation from the insurance within the agreed terms.

Settled Claim is the compensation paid by the insurer to the insurant in accordance with the insurance contract.

Payment includes payment for death, injury or medical treatment and mature payment. Payment for death, injury or medical treatment refers to the money paid to the insurant (or the beneficiary) in accordance with the life or health insurance contract when the insurant encounters accidents within the insured period covered in the contract. Mature payment refers to the mature payment to the insurant in accordance with the life insurance contract at the end of the insured period.

Basic Endowment Insurance for Urban Employees Number of insured employees: refers to the number of employees participating in the basic endowment insurance for urban employees and having established payment record files in the social security agency at the end of the reporting period, including the number of employees who have interrupted payment but not terminated the endowment insurance relationship, excluding the number of employees who have only registered but not established payment record files.

Number of retirees: refers to the number of retirees participating in the basic endowment insurance for urban employees at the end of the reporting period.

Basic Endowment Insurance for Urban and Rural Residents Number of people participating in the basic endowment insurance for urban and rural

residents: refers to the number of people participating in the endowment insurance for urban and rural residents at the end of the reporting period (who have been registered in the insurance agency and have established payment records and who have reached the age of 60 and registered in the insurance agency in the year when the system was implemented) (excluding the number of people who have gone through the cancellation of registration procedures).

Basic Medical Insurance Number of people participating in basic medical insurance: refers to the

total number of people participating in basic medical insurance for employees and basic medical insurance for urban and rural residents at the end of the reporting period.

Unemployment Insurance Number of people participated in unemployment insurance program: number of staff and workers in urban enterprises or institutions and other people according to local government regulations participated in unemployment insurance program in line with national law, regulations and related policies by the end of the reference period.