

Explanatory Notes on Main Statistical Indicators

Statistical Units in the Construction Industry refer to corporate enterprises engaged in the construction of buildings and structures and in the installation of equipment. A corporate construction enterprise should have qualification certificates with independent accounting system, and should meet the following 3 requirements: a) being set up in line with relevant legal basis, having its full name, organization and location, and capable of taking civil liabilities; b) independently possessing and using its assets and assuming its liabilities, and entitled to sign contracts with other institutions; c) making independent accounts of its profits and losses, and capable of compiling its own balance sheet.

Gross Output Value of Construction refers to total of construction products and services, expressed in monetary terms, produced or rendered by construction and installation enterprises during a given period of time. It includes:

(1) Output value of construction projects: the value of projects covered by the project budgets;

(2) Output value of installation projects: the value of the installation of equipment, and the value of installing prefabricated components into construction engineering products (excluding the value of the equipment to be installed);

(3) Other output values: the output value of construction industry apart from that of construction projects and installation projects. It includes: output value of repair of buildings and structures; output value of manufacturing of non-standard equipment; overhead expenses received by contracted enterprises from the sub-contracted enterprises, and the

completed output value of construction activities for which there is no clear definition.

a. Output value of repair of buildings and structures: the value created through the repairs of buildings or structures. It does not include the value of buildings or structures being repaired and the value of the repair of production equipment.

b. Output value of manufactured non-standard equipment: refers to the value of non-standard production equipment, including raw materials and manufacturing cost, (i.e., kettles or tanks used by chemical plant or refinery; various fillers, triangle tanks, valves used in mines). It also includes the output value of non-standard equipment manufactured made by its subsidiary workshops for undertaking projects.

Floor Space of Buildings under Construction refers to the total floor space area of buildings under construction in the reference period. It includes buildings new started; buildings started earlier and continued during the reference period; buildings suspended earlier but restarted during the reference period; buildings completed during the reference period; and buildings under construction but suspended during the reference period.

Floor Space of Buildings Completed refers to the total floor space area of buildings that have been completed in the reference period in accordance with the requirements of the design, up to the standard for accommodation or putting into use, and have been checked and accepted by departments concerned as qualified or up to the standard of buildings completed and can be handed over for putting into use.