

Explanatory Notes on Main Statistical Indicators

Length of Railways in Operation refers to the total length of the trunk line for passenger and freight transportation in full operation or temporary operation.

Length of Electrified Trunk Line refers to the length of the trunk line put into operation, capable for the running of electrified locomotives.

Length of Highways refers to the actual length of highways at the end of reference period. It covers public roads running vehicles between cities, between urban and rural areas, and between townships (villages), as well as highways passing through streets at small cities and towns, length of bridges and tunnels, width of ferry piers. It does not include the length of streets in cities, dead end highways, the length of streets built for agricultural (forest) production and inside factories (mines). Mileage can only be included when the road is completed, checked and accepted or put into operation. If two or more highways use the same section, the length of the section is counted only once.

Length of Navigable Inland Waterways refers to the length of natural rivers, lakes, reservoirs and canals that are open to navigation for ships and rafts during a given period. It includes the channels with annual seasonal navigation for more than three months, excluding waterways for scattered bamboo and wooden rafts. If two provinces share one river as the border, the length of waterways will be equally divided for each province to avoid duplication.

Length of Regular Civil Aviation Routes refers to the total length of all routes for scheduled flights, which is calculated using 10,000 kilometres as the measuring unit. There are usually two ways to calculate the route length: duplicated calculation and non-duplicated calculation. Duplicated calculation means that the same segment of different routes can be added with duplication, while the non-duplicated calculation allows the same segment of different routes to be counted only once.

Length of Oil (Gas) Pipelines refers to the actual transport distance of oil, gas and oil products, an indicator to reflect the length of pipeline routes and a reference to calculate the freight-kilometers. For those sections with double pipelines and alternate pipelines, the length will be calculated according to the length of single pipeline in principle. If the double pipelines perform the transportation at the same time and is unable to be counted separately, the length of pipelines will be the length of double pipelines divided by 2.

Freight (Passenger) Traffic refers to the weight of freight (number of passengers) transported with various means within a specific period of time. Freight transport is calculated in tons and passenger traffic is calculated in terms of number of persons. Freight transport is calculated in terms of the actual

weight of the goods, irrespective of the type of freight and distance of transport. Passenger traffic is calculated by the principle that one person can be counted only once in one trip, irrespective of travelling distance and ticket price. The passengers who travel with a discounted ticket or a children ticket is also calculated as one person.

Freight Ton-kilometres (Passenger-kilometres) refers to the sum of the product of the volume of transported cargo (passengers) multiplied by the transport distance. AS an indicator to reflect the achievement of the transportation industry, this is an important indicator to show the total results of the transport industry; to prepare and examine the transport plan; and to serve as the main basic data for calculating the efficiency, labour productivity and unit cost of transport. Normally, the shortest distance between the departure station and the destination station (i.e., the payable distance) is the basis in calculating the freight ton-kilometres. The formula is as follows:

$$\text{Freight ton - kilometres (passenger - kilometres)} = \sum (\text{freight (passenger) traffic} \times \text{distance of transportation})$$

Volume of Freight Handled in Coastal Ports refers to the volume of cargo passing in and out of the harbour area of the major coastal ports and having been loaded and unloaded. The volume of freight handled may be classified by direction of cargo flow as inbound freight and outbound freight, or by nature of trading as freight for domestic trade and freight for foreign trade. It can also be classified by type of freight based on the existing standard classification for transportation industry "*Classification and Coding for Freight*".

Possession of Civil Transport Vessels refers to the total number of operating transport vessels at the end of reference period, owned by Chinese enterprises or privately, that are registered in the water transport management agencies and permitted to perform cargo or passenger transport activities (including vessels with foreign flags but owned by Chinese enterprises or citizens). Non-transport vessels and vessels used for agriculture and fishery are not included.

Possession of Civil Motor Vehicles refer to the total numbers of vehicles at the end of the reference period that are registered and received vehicles license according to the *Working Regulations for Motor Vehicle Registration* formulated by the transport management offices. Motor vehicles are classified into different categories. By the structure of motor vehicles, they are divided into passenger vehicles, trucks and others; by ownership, into private vehicles and vehicles for the unit's use; by usage, into business vehicles and non-business vehicles; and by size of vehicles, into large passenger vehicles, medium-sized passenger vehicles, small passenger vehicles and mini passenger vehicles, heavy trucks,



light-heavy trucks, light trucks and mini-trucks.

Business Volume of Post and Telecommunications refers to the total amount of postal and telecommunication services, expressed in value terms, provided by the post and telecommunications departments for the society. Business volume of post and telecommunications is the sum of each service in kind multiplying with its correspondent unit price (constant price). For business activities without constant price, the business revenue is added up directly.

Mobile Phone Subscribers refer to persons who have gone through registration procedures in the operation outlets of enterprises engaged in telecommunications and are hence connected with the mobile phone communication network through the mobile phone switchboards and occupy mobile phone numbers. Included are various types of contracted subscribers, prepaid users for intelligent network and wireless network card users.

Internet Users refer to the number of Chinese citizens aged 6 and over who use the Internet in the past six months.

Fixed Telephone Subscribers refer to all subscribers who have gone through registration procedures in the operation outlets of enterprises engaged in telecommunications and are hence connected to the local telecommunications service provider through fixed line network.

Household Telephone Subscribers refer to all kinds of subscribers with telephone sets paid privately or installed in the dwelling units of residents, and registered with payment as private subscribers or residence subscribers.

Capacity of Fixed Long Distance Telephone Exchanges refers to the rated capacity of telephone exchanges to connect long distance telephone network by enterprises engaged in telecommunications.

Capacity of Office Telephone Exchanges refers to the capacity (measured in gate) of telephone exchanges installed in the offices of telecommunication service providers for communication between fixed telephones. The capacity of access network equipment is not included.

Capacity of Mobile Phone Exchanges refers to the capacity of the maximum services provided to subscribers at any one time as computed based on a certain model of calls

distribution and transacting capacity of the mobile phone exchanges. It is calculated based on the actual capacity of equipment connected to network through cutover and put into operation officially at the end of the reference period.

Broadband Connection Terminals refer to the connection terminals to internet users actually installed and put into operation, including connection terminals for XDSL, connection terminals for LAN, and other types of connection terminals. N-ISDN connection terminals are not included.

Number of Computers refer to the number of computers used by enterprises (entities) at the end of reference period, including desktop computers, notebook computers and tablet computers.

Internet refers to the worldwide public computer network which provides access to a range of communication services (including the World Wide Web) and transmits e-mail, news, entertainment, data files, etc.

Websites refer to the computer system based on TCP / IP protocol, which is used by the public on the public Internet. It takes the domain name or "www. + domain name" as the website address and is composed of address, software, hardware and content.

Sales Through E-commerce refer to the total value of goods and services (including value-added tax) sold by enterprises (entities) with the help of online orders during the reference period. With the help of online orders means receiving orders by internet or public networks automatically, while payments and distributions may not need the help of network. Since 2022, this indicator has consisted of two types: Sales made through websites or APPs and EDI-type sales of goods or services.

Purchases Through E-commerce refer to the total value of goods and services (including value-added tax) purchased by enterprises (entities) with the help of online orders during the reference period. With the help of online orders means placing orders by internet or public networks automatically, while payments and distributions may not need the help of network. Since 2022, this indicator has consisted of two types: Purchases made through websites or APPs and EDI-type purchases of goods or services.