

Explanatory Notes on Main Statistical Indicators

Approval for Arrest refers to the decision made by people's procuratorate office, in accordance with the law and relevant facts and after due investigation, to approve the arrest of the suspect(s) as proposed by the public security departments, state security departments or prisons authority. This indicator reflects approved arrests made by people's procuratorate offices that are proposed by related departments.

Decision on Arrest refers to decision made by the people's procuratorate office, in accordance with laws, to arrest the suspect(s) in the cases that are accepted and to be investigated by the procurators office. This indicator mainly reflects the decision on execution of the authority of arrests by people's procuratorate office.

Presenting Protest Appeal refers to those protests presented by local People's Procuratorate at any level who considers that there exists some definite error in a judgment or order of first instance made by a People's Court at the same level to the People's Court at the next higher level, including the protests raised in accordance with the second instance and protests raised in accordance with procedure for trial supervision.

Supervision of Case Registered refers to the actions made by the People's Procuratorate to supervise the criminal cases registered by investigation authorities, including supervision of the cases which have wrongly not been registered and have wrongly been registered.

Supervision of Case Filing includes both the supervision of the registrations by the investigation authorities and the supervision of the execution of the notifications to register after the investigation authorities are requested to state reasons for not registering a case.

Juvenile Offenders refers to the offenders between 14 to 25 convicted guilty by the court during the reporting period, and those between 14 to 18 are defined as minor offenders.

Administrative Cases refer to cases in which citizens, legal persons and other organizations consider that administrative acts of administrative organs and staff members of administrative organs infringe upon their legitimate rights and interests, and bring administrative proceedings to the people's courts for hearing according to law by the people's courts.

Administrative Compensation Cases refer to cases in which citizens, legal persons or other organizations consider that their legitimate rights and interests are infringed by the illegal exercise of their powers and powers by administrative organs and their staff members, and bring compensation lawsuits to the people's court, separately or together with administrative lawsuits, for hearing at the people's court according to law.

Notarization (certification) refer to legally binding judicial notary documents, developed at the request of the interested party based on facts and the law following certain

legal proceedings.

Number of Labour Disputes Cases Accepted refers to the number of cases of labour disputes arbitration submitted that, after review by the labour dispute arbitration committees in line with the relevant national laws and regulations, are accepted and registered.

Basic Endowment Insurance for Urban Workers

1. Participants refers to the number of employees participating in the insurance and the number of retired (resigned) personnel. The number of employees participating in the insurance refers to the number of employees who have participated in the basic old-age insurance for urban employees and established payment record files in the social security agency by the end of the reporting period. It includes the number of employees who have interrupted payment but not terminated the old-age insurance relationship, and excludes the number of people who have only registered but not established payment record files. The number of retired (resigned) personnel refers to the number of retired, retired and resigned personnel who have participated in the basic old-age insurance for urban employees and whose pensions are paid by the old-age insurance fund by the end of the reporting period.

2. Revenue refers to payments made by employers and employees participating in the basic endowment insurance for urban workers in accordance with the basis and proportion stipulated in state regulations, and income from other sources that become the source of endowment insurance fund, including the premium paid by employers and staff and workers, interest income, entrusted investment income, subsidies from higher level agencies, income as transfer from subordinate agencies, transferred income, government financial subsidies and other income.

3. Expenses refer to personal endowment insurance payment made to those covered in the basic endowment insurance for urban workers according to related national policies on scope and standard of expenditure, as well as expenditure which arises due to shift of the insurance relationship or adjustment of funds among agencies, transfer to agencies at higher level, including: basic endowment insurance, medical fees, funeral subsidies, compensation payments, disability allowance, expenses on subsidies to lower subordinates, expenses as transfer to agencies at higher level, transferred expenditure and other expenditure.

4. Balance refers to the balance of the basic endowment insurance funds for urban workers at the end of the reference period after deducting expenses from revenue.

Basic Endowment Insurance for Urban and Rural Residents

1. Participants refers to people participating in the basic endowment insurance for urban and rural residents who registered with the participation and established payment



records, and who were 60 years old or above when the system was established and registered with the participation. Those who cancelled their registration are not included.

2. Revenue refers to the revenue from the payments made, in accordance with related regulations of the government, by individuals participating in the basic endowment insurance for urban and rural residents and from the subsidies contributed by collectives, public finance and other sources. It includes the payment by individual participants, collective subsidies, financial subsidies, interest income, entrusted investment income, transferred income, subsidies from higher levels, contributions from lower levels, and income from other sources.

3. Expenses refers to payment made to those covered in the basic endowment insurance for urban and rural residents according to related national policies on scope and standard of expenditure. Also included are expenditures which arise due to movement of participants among different locations or system. It includes the payment to the individual participants, transferred expenditures, expenses on subsidies to lower subordinates, expenses as transfer to agencies at higher level, and other expenditures.

4. Balance refers to the balance of basic endowment insurance funds for urban and rural residents at the end of the reference period after deducting expenses from revenue.

Basic Medical Insurance

1. Participants refers to the total number of people who participate in the basic medical insurance for workers and basic medical insurance for urban and rural residents at the end of the reference period.

2. Revenue (birth insurance included) refers to basic medical insurance fund income for employees (including birth insurance) and basic medical insurance fund income for urban and rural residents. The basic medical insurance fund income of employees (including birth insurance) includes basic medical insurance premium income (including birth insurance), interest income, financial subsidy income, other income, insurance premium income to be transferred, interest income to be transferred and transfer income.

3. Expenses (birth insurance included) refers to basic medical insurance fund expenditure for employees (including birth insurance) and basic medical insurance fund expenditure for urban and rural residents. Basic medical insurance fund expenditure for employees (including birth insurance) includes basic medical insurance treatment expenditure, birth insurance treatment expenditure, other expenditure and transfer expenditure. Basic medical insurance fund expenditure for urban and rural residents includes basic medical insurance treatment expenditure, serious illness insurance expenditure and other expenditure.

4. Balance (birth insurance included) refers to the accumulated balance of basic medical insurance fund (including birth insurance) at the end of the reporting period.

Unemployment Insurance

1. Participants refers to the number of staff and workers in urban enterprises or institutions who have participated in the unemployment insurance, and other people who have participated according to local regulations at the end of the reference period, excluding the number of people receiving unemployment insurance benefits.

2. Revenue refers to the total unemployment insurance funds raised in the reference period, including unemployment insurance premium, interest income, financial subsidies, other revenue, and transferred revenue.

3. Expenses refers to total expenses during the reference period to guarantee the basic livelihood of unemployed people, prevention of unemployment, and to encourage their re-employment. Included are unemployment relief, medical fees, funeral subsidies, compensation payments, training expenses, job placement expenses, other expenses, skills upgrading subsidy, job stabilization subsidy, other expenditures, transferred expenditure.

4. Balance refers to the balance of revenue after deducting expenses at the end of the reference period.

Work-related Injury Insurance

1. Participants refers to staff and workers who have participated in the work-related injury insurance and employees who work as self-employed and have participated in the work-related injury insurance at the end of the reference period.

2. Number of beneficiaries refers to number of people who are paid by the work-related injury fund and enjoy the medical treatment, disability and death benefits during the annual report period. No double calculation is performed.

3. Revenue refers to payments made by employers participating in the work-related injury insurance programme in accordance with the basis and proportion stipulated in state regulations, and payment by enterprises of some industries where it is difficult to estimate the injury insurance premium directly according to the total wage bill in accordance with stipulated way, and revenue from other sources according to law that become source of work-related injury insurance fund, including revenue of injury insurance, interest income, subsidies from higher level agencies, revenue as transfer from subordinate agencies, and other revenues.

4. Expenses refers to payments made from work-related injury insurance funds to those who participated in the work-related injury insurance and their direct dependents within the scope and standards of expenditure according to related national policies, and other expenditure, including medical fees for work injury, injury and disability subsidies, death subsidies, labor capacity appraisal, injury prevention fees, expenses on subsidies to lower subordinates, expenses as transfer to agencies at higher level, and other expenditure.

5. Balance refers to the balance of the work-related injury funds at the end of the reference period.