

EXPLANATORY NOTES ON MAIN STATISTICAL INDICATORS

Energy Consumption of Industrial Enterprise refers to the energy consumed by an industrial enterprise in its industrial and non-industrial production activities, which includes the energy used as fuel, power, raw materials, and auxiliary materials in its industrial production activities, that used in its production technology, and that used in energy processing and conversion; the energy used in its non-industrial production activities. Specifically it includes:

1. The energy used in the enterprise's production of products, industrial work and other production activities;
2. The energy used for technical renovation measures, new technology research and new product trial production, scientific experiments, and so on;
3. The energy used for operation and maintenance, building and equipment repair, mechanical and electrical equipment, means of transport, and so on;
4. The energy used for labor protection;
5. In enterprises producing means of transport (e.g., shipyards, automobile factories), the power oil added to such finished products as ships and cars should be classified as the energy consumption of the enterprise, and it is not treated as industrial production consumption but should be as non-industrial production consumption and the consumption of means of transport.
6. Other non-production consumption energies.

It does not include:

1. The energy sent from the warehouse to the workshop but not yet consumed in the last day of the reporting period. This part of the energy should be included in the inventory after the false material return formalities.
2. The energy transferred to other units and used for processing by them.
3. The energy brought out of this unit or lent to other units.

Industrial Production Energy Consumption refers to the energy consumed by an industrial enterprise for its industrial production activities. It mainly includes:

1. The energy used by the enterprise for its production and industrial operation, including the energy used as raw materials, materials, fuel and power; in an energy processing and conversion enterprise, it also includes the energy used for processing and conversion (this part of the energy cannot be understood as raw materials, and as to the concept of energy used as a raw material, see the explanation below);
2. The energy used as auxiliary materials during the production of products;
3. The energy used in the process of production;
4. The energy used for new technology research, new product trial production and scientific experiments;
5. The energy used in the process of repairs of all kinds for industrial production activities;
6. The energy used for labor protection in the production area, and so on.

Non-industrial Production Energy Consumption refers to the energy consumption except the "industrial production energy consumption" in the energy consumption of an industrial enterprise, namely, the energy used in its non-industrial production and in its affiliated non-independent accounting units not engaged in industrial production activities. For example, the energy used in the process of technical upgrading, maintenance and so on by the construction units of the enterprise, the energy used for labor protection in the non-production area, and the energy used in scientific research units, farms, car teams, schools, hospitals, canteens, nurseries and other units. But it must be noted that if the above units are independent business accounting units, the energy used by them can neither be included in the "industrial enterprise energy consumption", nor in the "non-industrial production energy consumption".

In enterprises producing means of transport (e.g., shipyards, automobile factories), the power oil added to such finished products as ships and cars should be classified as the non-industrial production energy consumption of the enterprise.

Energy Stocks refers to the inventory of the energies of various kinds owned by an energy-using enterprise (unit) at a certain point in time during the reporting period and used for its consumption or reselling (not including the energy produced by the enterprise itself).

The energy inventory statistics scope of an energy-using enterprise (unit) is the energies of various kinds which the enterprise buys and brings in (processing supplied materials and borrowing), has not yet consumed or resold at a certain point in time during the reporting period, and stores in the warehouses (or sites) for raw materials and energy supply, workshops, and construction sites.