

Explanatory Notes on Main Statistical Indicators

Purchases of Commodities

refer to the total value of purchases of commodities by the enterprises from other establishments or individuals (including direct import from abroad) for the purpose of re-selling, either with or without further processing of the commodities purchased (including value-added taxes). This indicator is used to show the total value of purchases of commodities by wholesale and retail establishments from domestic and overseas markets. The total purchases include: (1) commodities purchased from enterprises and institutions and individual operators of agricultural and industrial producers, wholesale and retail trades, accommodation and catering services, distribution departments of the publishers and other services, etc; (2) commodities purchased from government agencies and social organizations; (3) anti-smuggling and confiscated goods purchased from the customs authorities or market management agencies; (4) second-hand goods and wastes purchased from residents. Excluded are (1) commodities purchased by enterprises (establishments) for use in their own business operation, not for re-selling, such as materials, packages, low priced and easily worn articles, office supplies, etc; (2) commodities obtained without buying or selling procedures; (3) commission income from brokerage in transactions whose settlement is directly handled by buyers and sellers; (4) commodities rejected and refused to pay; (5) goods overflow; (6) commodities in futures trading.

Sales of Commodities

refer to value of commodities sold by the establishments to other establishments and individuals (including sales for the self-consumption and its value-added taxes). In the wholesale and retail trade, this indicator is used to show the total value of sales of commodities at domestic markets and export. The commodities include: (1) commodities sold to individual and social groups for their consumption; (2) commodities sold to establishments in all the industries, such as agriculture, industry, construction, services, etc., for their production and operation, including commodities sold to wholesale and retail establishments for re-selling, with or without further processing; (3) commodities for direct export to other countries. Excluded are (1) commodities transferred without buying or selling procedures, such as commodities handed over to other enterprises and institutions because of the change of organizations, lent commodities, returned commodities preserved for others, extended processing materials and samples donated to others, etc; (2) commodities sold in coupon promotion which not included in business revenue; (3) commission income from brokerage in transactions whose settlement is directly handled by buyers and sellers; (4)

commodities prepaid card without ownership transfer, such as fuel card; (5) economic activity in services such as repairing automobiles, selling phone cards and etc; (6) rejected commodities in the purchase; (7) loss in commodities; (8) selling of waste packaging materials used by the establishments (units) themselves; (9) commodities in futures trading; (10) water, electricity and gas supplied by enterprises.

Inventory of Commodities

refers to total commodities (including value-added taxes) possessed by wholesale and retail enterprises, private and individuals, and total commodities (including value-added taxes) at storage and possessed by their institutional units for the wholesale and retail units with industrial undertakings. It reflects the commodity stock level of various wholesale and retail enterprises (units) and the potential for market supply. It includes: (1) commodities located in storage, garages, counters, and shelves of operating units (such as sale stores, wholesale centers, procurement stations and operating offices) of wholesale and retail enterprises; (2) commodities in the process of selecting, sorting, and packing; (3) commodities not arrived but recorded as purchase in the account, i.e. commodities not arrived but payment receipts for the commodities from the sellers or the banks arrived; (4) commodities deposited in other places rather than places mentioned above, for instance: commodities in the hold of purchasers temporarily due to the refusal of payment and commodities not taken back after going through the formalities; (5) commodities entrusted to other units to sell but not sold yet; (6) commodities purchased for other units but not delivered yet. Commodities not included as: (1) stock not owned by the enterprises (units), such as commodities have been sold but not taken away by buyers, commodities preserved, transported and processed for others, commodities remain unsold by agents (not purchased or transferred); (2) commodities entrusted to other units to process (including entrusted to subsidiary processing plants and other units and not taken back yet); (3) commodities imported from foreign countries agented by foreign trade enterprises and not delivered to the order units; (4) commodities managed on behalf of the state material reserves units.

Business Revenue

refers to the inflow of economic benefits formed by the enterprise's production and operation activities such as selling commodities, providing labor services and abalienating the right to use asset, including the income of principal business and other business income.

Business Cost

refers to real costs from the operating of the enterprise's production and operation activities such as selling commodities, providing labor services and alienating the right to use asset, including the 'Cost of Principal Business' and 'Cost of Other Business'. Moreover 'Cost of Principal Business' shall be matched with 'Cost of Other Business'.

Urban Commercial Complex

refers to a large-scale commercial complex which takes the region as the center and takes the shopping center as the leading, integrates the commercial retail, catering, leisure and health care, entertainment, culture, education and other major functions of the city, and provides comprehensive services for all kinds of consumer groups.

In addition to the characteristics of urban commercial complex integrating multiple main functions of the city, facing the consumer groups and providing comprehensive services, the survey objects identified should also meet the following requirements:

(1) It is managed and operated by enterprises in a planned way and has a unified name, such as * * center, * * square and * * city.

(2) It covers supermarkets, department stores, professional stores, exclusive stores and other commodity retail industries, catering industry such as dinner and fast food, and two or more

major service industries including culture, entertainment, fitness, entertainment and training.

(3) The business area is not less than 10000 square meters, and there are no less than 50 independent businesses.

(4) Parking lot is provided for customers who consume in this place.

The contents of the special survey on urban commercial complex include the opening time, floor area, passenger flow and other basic information of the urban commercial complex, the employment situation, the overall scale of business activities, business structure and business structure, as well as the situation of merchants in this place.

Statistical Limit Standard of Wholesale, Retail Trade, Accommodation and Catering Services

Industry Category	Statistical Index Name	Limit Standard
Wholesale Trade	Annual Revenue from Principal Business	20 million yuan
Retail Trade	Annual Revenue from Principal Business	5 million yuan