

Brief Introduction

I. Main Content

Statistics in this chapter include the energy production and energy consumption in Beijing, energy consumption in regions with RMB 10,000 of GDP, energy balance sheet, energy consumption elasticity coefficient, electricity consumption in Beijing, meteorology, water resources, water drainage and water saving, landscaping and forest, atmospheric environment, solid waste disposal and other environmental protection data.

II. Scope of Statistics and Calculation Method for Energy

(I) Scope of Statistics. Statistics on energy cover the entire society. The survey methods include: comprehensive survey on energy consumption of legal entities above designated size in the secondary and tertiary industries, sample survey on energy consumption of legal entities below designated size, statistics on energy consumption in agricultural production, sample survey on household energy consumption, and energy supply by energy supply departments, etc.

(II) Calculation Method. From the perspective of the whole city, there is a relationship of balance among the production, supply and consumption of various energy varieties. Therefore, balance correction shall be conducted according to the production, supply and supply structure of various energy varieties of the whole city when calculating the energy consumption for production and the household energy consumption.

III. Adjustment to Historical Data

Data on energy consumption for 2004 were collected from the first national economic census in Beijing; data on energy consumption for the period between 1995 and 2003 had been revised according to the data of the first economic census.

Data on energy consumption for 2008 were collected from the second national economic census in Beijing; data on energy consumption for the period between 1995 and 2007 had been revised in accordance with the data of the second economic census.

The per-capita energy consumption for living and per-capita water resources are calculated by annual average permanent population; in 2010, the per-capita index data from 2006 to 2010 were revised in accordance with the results of the sixth national population census in Beijing.

Data on energy consumption for 2013 were collected from the third national economic census in Beijing. Data on energy production, total energy consumption, energy consumption per RMB 10,000 of GDP and the decrease rate for the period between 2005 and 2012, and the data on composition of energy consumption from 2010 to 2012, the data on energy consumption elasticity coefficient, average energy consumption per RMB 10,000 of GDP, per-capita energy consumption for living, daily average consumption of main energy, have been revised in accordance with the results of the third national

economic census.

Data on energy consumption for 2018 were collected from the fourth national economic census in Beijing. Data on energy consumption for the period between 2015 and 2017 had been revised according to the results of the fourth national economic census. Data on energy consumption per RMB 10,000 of GDP and the decrease rate, water consumption per RMB 10,000 of GDP and the decrease rate, energy consumption elasticity coefficient, and the GDP data for energy consumption per RMB 10,000 of GDP, for the period between 1992 and 2017 have been revised in accordance with the results of the fourth national economic census in Beijing.

The per-capita energy consumption for living and per-capita water resources are calculated by annual average permanent population; in 2020, the per-capita index data from 2011 to 2019 were revised in accordance with the results of the seventh national population census in Beijing.

IV. Changes in Relevant Statistical Standards

(I) Classification of Sectors. The standards in the *Classification of National Economic Sectors* (GB/T 4754-2002) were implemented before 2012. The standards in the *Classification of National Economic Sectors* (GB/T 4754-2011) were implemented from 2012 to 2017. The standards in the *Classification of National Economic Sectors* (GB/T 4754-2017) are implemented since 2018.

(II) Classification of Three Industries. According to the *Classification of National Economic Sectors* (GB/T 4754-2002), the National Bureau of Statistics issued the *Notice of the National Bureau of Statistics on the Issuance of the 'Regulations on Three Industries Classification'* (G.T.Z. [2003] No. 14) in 2003. According to the *Classification of National Economic Sectors* (GB/T 4754-2011) promulgated by the General Administration of Quality Supervision, Inspection and Quarantine of the People's Republic of China and the Standardization Administration of the People's Republic of China, the National Bureau of Statistics revised the *Regulations on Three Industries Classification* of 2003 version in 2012. Adjustments were mainly made in the following aspects: Firstly, the "service activities for agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry and fishing" in the category of "agriculture, forestry, animal production and hunting, fishing", the "mining support service activities" in the category of "mining and quarrying", and the "repair of fabricated metal products, machinery and equipment" in the category of "manufacturing" were adjusted to the tertiary industry. After adjustment, the primary industry fell into 4 categories; the secondary industry fell into 2 classes and 36 categories; and the tertiary industry fell into 15 classes and 3 categories. Secondly, the tertiary industry was defined as the service industry.