Explanatory Notes on Main Statistical Indicators

Gross Domestic (Regional) Product represents the final results of all resident units in an area from their productive activities over a given period of time. It is expressed in three different perspectives respectively, namely value, income, and product. From the value perspective, it refers to the total value of all goods and services produced by all resident units during a certain period of time, minus the total value of input of goods and services of the nature of non-fixed assets; in other words, it is the sum of added value of all resident units. From the income perspective, it is the sum of incomes created by all resident units during a certain period of time, including compensation for labors, net taxes on production, depreciation of fixed assets and operating surplus. From the product perspective, it refers to the value of all goods and services for final demand by all resident units plus the net exports (net outflow) value of goods and services during a certain period of time. In actual national accounting, gross regional product is calculated in three methods, namely production method, income method and expenditure method, which reflect the gross regional product and its composition from different angles.

Final Consumption Rate (Consumption Rate) It usually refers to the proportion of final consumption in GDP (GRP) within a certain period, and is generally calculated at current price.

Final Consumption Rate (Consumption Rate) = Final Consumption / GDP (GRP) × 100%

Capital Formation Rate (Investment Rate) It usually refers to the proportion of total capital formation in GDP (GRP) within a certain period, and is generally calculated at current price.

Capital Formation Rate (Investment Rate) = Total Capital Formation / GDP (GRP) ×100%

Standards for the Statistical Classification of Digital Economy and Some Emerging Industries:

1. Digital Economy refers to a series of economic activities that take data resources as the key production factors, modern information network as the important carrier, and the effective use of information and communication technology as the important driving force for efficiency improvement and economic structure optimization. The industrial scope of digital economy is determined as the following 5 categories in this classification: 01 Digital product manufacturing industry, 02 Digital product service industry, 03 Digital technology application industry, 04 Digital elements driving industry, 05 Digital efficiency promotion industry. Digital economy is the re-classification of activities in related industry categories in the national economic sectors that are in line with the characteristics of digital economy and aim at providing digital products (goods or services) based on the *Classification of National Economic Sectors* (GB/T 4754-2017).

2. Strategic Emerging Industries refer to the industries that are based on major technological breakthroughs and major development needs, play important leading and driving role in the overall economic and social situation and in the long-term development, are knowledge and technology intensive, consume little material resources, with great growth potential and good comprehensive benefits. The strategic emerging industries include 9 major areas which are respectively the new generation of information and technology industry, high-end equipment manufacture industry, new material industry, bioindustry, new-energy automobile industry, new energy industry, energy conservation and environmental protection industry, digital creative industry and related services industry. The strategic emerging industries are the re-classification of related activities that are in line with the characteristics of "strategic emerging industries" based on the *Classification of National Economic Sectors* (GB/T 4754-2017).

3. High-tech Industry includes high-tech manufacturing industry and high-tech service industry. High-tech manufacturing industry refers to the manufacturing industry with a relatively high intensity of R&D input among the national economic sectors. It includes 6 major categories which are respectively manufacture of medicines, manufacture of aircrafts and spacecrafts, manufacture of electronic and communication equipment, manufacture of computers and office equipment, manufacture of medical equipment and appliance and measuring instrument and meter, and manufacture of information chemical products. High-tech service industry means the collection of services provided to society by adopting high-tech means. It includes 9 categories which are respectively information services, e-commerce services, inspection and testing services, high-tech service in professional technique services, R&D and design services, services for transformation of scientific and technological achievements, intellectual property right and related legal services, environmental monitoring and governance services, and other high-tech services. The high-tech industry is the re-classification of related activities that are in line with the categories of high-tech industry in the national economic sectors based on the *Classification of National Economic Sectors* (GB/T 4754-2017).

4. Producer Service Industry refers to the R&D and design and other technology services, cargo transportation, general aviation production, storage and express mail services, information services, financial services, energy conservation and environmental protection services, productive leasing services, business services, human resource management and vocational education and training services, wholesale and trading agency services, and the productive support services

provided for production activities. The producer service industry is the re-classification of related activities that are in line with the characteristics of producer service industry in the national economic sectors based on the *Classification of National Economic Sectors* (GB/T 4754-2017).

5. Consumer Service Industry refers to the service activities to meet the final consumption demands of residents. The scope of classification covers 12 areas which are respectively resident and household services, healthcare services, pension services, tourism, sightseeing and entertainment services, sport services, cultural services, resident retail and Internet sales services, resident trip services, accommodation and restaurants services, education and training services, resident housing services, and other consumer-oriented services, etc. The consumer service industry is the re-classification of related activities that are in line with the characteristics of consumer service industry in the national economic sectors based on the *Classification of National Economic Sectors* (GB/T 4754-2017).