

# Profits of industrial enterprises above the national scale dropped 21.4% in the first quarter of 2023

In the first three months of 2023, industrial enterprises above the national scale received 1516.74 billion yuan, which is down 21.4% year-on-year (calculated by comparable caliber, see note 2).

From January to March 2023, among industrial enterprises above the scale, state-owned enterprises received 5892.24 billion yuan, down 16.9% year-on-year; joint-stock enterprises realized a total of 11290.3 billion yuan, down 20.6%; foreign and Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan-invested enterprises realized a total of 3318.1 billion yuan, down 24.9%; privately owned enterprises received a total 3894.1 billion yuan, down 23.0% year-on-year.

In the first quarter of 2023, the mining industry received a total of 3604.5 billion, down 5.8% year-on-year; manufacturing received a total of 10207.6, down 29.4%; Energy, thermal, gas and water production and distribution industries received 1355.4 billion yuan, up 33.2%.

In the first quarter, among the 41 major industry categories, 10 had a total profit increase year-on-year, 1 stayed level, 1 reduced losses, and 28 saw a decrease, and 1 industry turned from profit to loss. The main industry profit circumstances are as follows: Electricity and thermal production and supply industries saw a year-on-year total profit increase of 47.9%, electric machinery and equipment manufacturing industries increased 27.1%, general equipment manufacturing increased by 7.4%, the oil and natural gas industries dropped 4.8%, the coal mining and washing industries dropped 4.9%. Specialized equipment dropped 10.1%, agricultural and foodstuffs processing industry dropped 18.4%, car and automobile manufacturing industries dropped 24.2%, non-metallic mineral products industry dropped by 30.6%, textile industries dropped 34.0%, raw chemical materials and chemical products manufacturing dropped by 54.9%, computers, calculators and other electronic product manufacturing industries decreased 57.5%, non-ferrous metals smelting and rolling processing industries dropped 57.5%, oil and other fuels processing industries decreased 97.1%, black metal smelting and rolling processing industries went from profit to loss.

In the 3 months, industrial enterprises above the scale achieved operational revenues 31.18 trillion yuan, down 0.5% year-on-year; brought operating costs of 26.52 trillion yuan, up 0.6%; operating income profit margin was 4.86%, down 1.30 percentage points year-on-year.

At the end of March, the assets of industrial enterprises above the scale totaled 58.23 trillion yuan, an increase of 7.7% year-year; liabilities totaled 90.37 trillion yuan, up 8.3%; owner's equity totaled 67.86 trillion yuan, up 6.8%; the asset-liability ratio was 57.1%, up 0.3 percentage points year-on-year.

At the end of March, accounts receivable above the size of 21.59 trillion yuan, up 11.0% year-on-year; inventory of finished goods 6.14 trillion yuan, up 9.1%.

From January to March, the cost per 100 yuan of operating income of industrial enterprises above the scale was 85.04 yuan, an increase of 0.91 yuan year-on-year; the cost per 100 yuan of operating income was 8.49 yuan, an increase of 0.36 yuan year-on-year.

At the end of March, the operating income per 100 yuan of assets of industrial enterprises above the scale was 79.3 yuan, down 6.7 yuan year-on-year; the per capita operating income was 1.695 million yuan, up 38,000 yuan year-on-year; the inventory turnover days for finished goods was 20.6 days, up 1.8 days year-on-year; the average collection period for accounts receivable was 61.8 days, up 6.4 days year-on-year.

**Table 1 First Quarter 2023 Main Financial Indicators of Industrial Enterprises Over Designated Size**

Group	Operating Income		Operating Cost		Total Profit	
	Amount (100 million yuan)	Year-on-year increase (%)	Total (100 million yuan)	Year-on-year increase (%)	Amount (100 million yuan)	Year-on-year increase (%)
Total	311798.4	-0.5	265156.3	0.6	15167.4	-21.4
Among: Mining Industry	15673.1	-0.9	9837.6	1.1	3604.5	-5.8
Manufacturing	267371.7	-1.3	229164.3	-0.1	10207.6	-29.4
Electricity, heating, gas and water production and supply industries	28753.7	7.6	26154.4	7.0	1355.4	33.2
Among: State-owned holding company	87342.9	0.1	71256.6	1.5	5892.4	-16.9
Among: Joint stock enterprise	237529.4	0.9	202274.0	2.1	11290.3	-20.6
Foreign and Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan-invested enterprises	62942.1	-6.1	53796.1	-5.4	3318.1	-24.9
Among: Privately Owned enterprises	116153.3	-1.6	101460.6	-1.0	3894.1	-23.0

Note:

1. There is an overlap between economic type groups, Meaning the sum of the data of each economic type enterprise is larger than the total.
2. The total of some indicators in this table are not equal to the sum of the sub-items, due to the rounding of the data and no mechanical adjustment.

**Table 2 First Quarter 2023 Industrial Enterprises Above the Scale Economic Benefit**

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Group	Operating income total profit	Business per hundred yuan Income costs	Business per 100 yuan income expenses	Operating income realized per 100 yuan of assets	Per capita business income	Assets debt ratio	Finished goods inventory number of days	Accounts receivable average payback period
	January-march	January-march	January-march	End of March	End of March	End of March	End of March	End of March
	(%)	(yuan)	(yuan)	(yuan)	(10k yuan/person)	(%)	(days)	(days)
Total	4.86	85.04	8.49	79.3	169.5	57.1	20.6	61.8
Among: Mining Industry	23.00	62.77	8.91	47.9	151.2	56.9	13.2	46.7
Manufacturing	3.82	85.71	8.81	90.8	162.0	56.2	23.2	63.4
Electricity, heating, water and gas production and supply industries	4.71	90.96	5.28	43.5	336.4	61.4	0.9	55.3
Among: State-owned holding businesses	6.75	81.58	6.21	60.5	285.3	57.5	12.9	49.5
Among: Joint stock enterprises	4.75	85.16	8.54	77.5	167.4	58.0	21.0	59.2
Foreign and Hong Kong, Macao	5.27	85.47	8.86	86.2	171.2	53.2	20.4	75.4

and Taiwan-invested enterprises Among: Privately owned enterprises	3.35	87.35	9.17	104.2	130.5	59.6	23.9	60.6
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**Table 3 First Quarter 2023 Main Financial Indicators of Industrial Enterprises Above Designated Size (by Industry)**

Industry	Operating income		Business cost		Total Profit	
	Amount (100 million yuan)	Year-on-year increase (%)	Amount (100 million yuan)	Year-on-year increase (%)	Amount (100 million yuan)	Year-on-year increase (%)
Total	311798.4	-0.5	265156.3	0.6	15167.4	-21.4
Coal mining and washing industry	9463.7	-1.3	5837.9	0.5	2250.7	-4.9
Oil and gas extraction industry	2867.6	-1.7	1441.2	4.4	985.1	-4.8
Ferrous metal mining and dressing industry	1139.7	-3.6	900.4	-2.9	94.6	-46.9
Non-ferrous metal mining and dressing industry	817.0	2.0	530.7	-1.3	193.9	13.8

Non-metal mining and dressing industry	913.7	-2.4	676.4	-3.0	81.0	4.1
mining professional and auxiliary activities	463.8	17.3	444.4	16.9	-0.9	(注1)
other mining industries	7.5	102.7	6.6	112.9	0.0	-100.0
Agricultural and sideline food processing	13398.3	6.8	12427.4	8.0	278.4	-18.4
food manufacturing	5358.4	1.2	4252.4	1.7	417.4	-4.6
Wine, Beverage and Refined Tea Manufacturing	4446.6	3.3	2789.9	1.0	814.7	13.5
Tobacco industry	5095.1	7.8	1304.1	3.8	769.6	9.0
textile industry	5451.0	-6.5	4885.9	-6.1	123.9	-34.0
Textile and garment industry	2960.1	-9.1	2511.6	-9.5	112.7	-13.6
Leather, fur, feathers and their products and footwear	2158.5	-16.3	1866.3	-16.4	89.6	-25.7
Wood processing	2239.9	-3.9	2037.3	-3.7	69.3	-3.3

and wood, bamboo, rattan, palm and grass products						
furniture manufacturing	1485.9	-13.2	1231.2	-14.3	55.6	-12.6
Paper and paper products industry	3295.1	-6.3	2942.4	-5.2	62.2	-46.0
Reproduction of printing and recorded media	1574.0	-6.8	1330.9	-7.3	55.2	-19.9
Manufacture of culture and education, art and crafts, sports and entertainment products	3224.6	-6.0	2809.4	-6.0	112.3	-15.9
Petroleum, coal and other fuel processing industries	15377.1	2.5	13336.5	7.6	17.7	-97.1
Manufacturing of chemical raw materials and chemical products	20307.0	-6.1	17672.2	-1.3	891.2	-54.9
Pharmaceutical Manufacturing	6740.9	-3.3	3925.0	-0.8	892.2	-19.9

Manufacture of chemical fiber	2366.0	-6.8	2215.5	-5.2	19.7	-70.4
Rubber and plastic products industry	6499.6	-5.7	5537.9	-6.6	254.5	-9.2
Non-metallic mineral products industry	13557.6	-6.6	11556.1	-5.4	646.7	-30.6
Ferrous metal smelting and rolling processing	19685.4	-5.6	18970.1	-3.2	-48.4	-111.9
Smelting and rolling processing of non-ferrous metals	17428.4	0.1	16556.8	3.3	348.1	-57.5
metal products industry	10261.8	-4.4	9084.8	-4.5	288.3	-19.8
General Equipment Manufacturing	10505.8	0.2	8624.9	-1.1	563.8	7.4
Special Equipment Manufacturing	8414.1	1.0	6647.8	0.4	510.4	-10.1
Automotive Manufacturing	21412.1	1.3	18723.4	2.6	819.4	-24.2



Manufacturing of railways, ships, aerospace and other transportation equipment	2744.0	5.6	2324.4	4.1	116.9	39.0
Electrical machinery and equipment manufacturing	23522.0	13.5	20281.0	12.7	1122.9	27.1
Manufacturing of computers, communications and other electronic equipment	32359.7	-6.4	28541.8	-5.6	607.3	-57.5
Instrument and Meter Manufacturing	2058.2	4.7	1551.4	3.1	139.2	2.0
other manufacturing	447.9	-5.0	375.6	-5.9	18.1	-12.1
Comprehensive utilization of waste resources	2591.5	5.5	2504.8	6.8	22.1	-62.8
Repair of metal products, machinery and equipment	405.1	15.6	345.7	13.9	16.7	79.6
Production and supply of	23051.7	7.2	21049.0	6.1	1099.4	47.9

electricity and heat						
Gas production and supply industry	4675.2	10.3	4322.7	12.0	197.7	-8.2
Water production and supply industry	1026.9	5.1	782.8	5.4	58.3	0.0

Note:

1. Mining professionals and auxiliary activities lost 220 million yuan in the same period of the previous year.
2. Some of the indicators on this table have values that are not equal to the sum of the items, caused by number-rounding and the absence of mechanical adjustment.

Notes:

**First, Explanation of indicators and related notes**

**1, Total profit:** Refers to the surplus of the enterprise after deducting expenses from revenue in the production and operation process, reflecting the total amount of profit and loss realized by the enterprise in the reporting period.

**2, Business income:** Refers to the benefits generated by the production and operation of the enterprises by sale of goods and merchandise, providing services, and transferring the right to use assets. Includes main business income and other business income.

**3, Business cost:** the actual costs induced by the enterprise by the sale of goods, providing services, and transferring the right to use assets, and other production and operation activities. Includes main business costs and other business costs. Operating costs should be proportional to operating revenue.

**4, assets total:** refers to resources that are owned or controlled by the enterprise and are expected to bring benefits as a result of past transactions or events of an enterprise.

**5, total liabilities:** refers to present obligations arising from past transactions or events from enterprises, expected to bring economic benefits flowing out of enterprises.

**6, Total owner's equity:** refers to surplus equity enjoyed by the owners of the enterprise's assets after the deduction of asset liabilities.

**7, Accounts receivable:** refers to the amortized cost as of the balance sheet date, the amount receivable for sales of goods, provision of services and other types of operating activities.

**8, Finished product inventory:** refers to enterprise end of term report has been processed and completed the entire output process, and can then be sold to external markets of manufactured products.

**9, Business income profit margin** = total profit / business income \* 100%, unit: %.

**10, cost per 100 yuan of operating revenue** = operating cost / operating revenue \* 100, unit: yuan.

**11, expenses per 100 yuan of operating revenue** = (sales expense+management expenses+research expenses+financial expenses) / operating revenue \* 100, unit: yuan.

**12, Operating income per 100 yuan of achieved assets** = operating income / average assets / cumulative months \* 12 \* 100, unit: yuan.

**13, Operating income per capita** = operating income / average laboring workers / cumulative months \* 12, unit: ten-thousand yuan/person.

**14, assets and liabilities** = total liabilities / total assets \* 100%, unit: %.

**15, Finished product inventory turnover days** = 460 \* average finished product inventory / operating income / operating costs \* cumulative months / 12, unit: days.

**16, Account receivable average collection period** = 360 \* average accounts receivable / operating revenue \* cumulative months / 12, unit: days

**17**, in the column of total profit year-on-year on the table, the “note” mark indicates that the total profit from the same period in the previous became a negative number, i.e. losses; positive values indicate a year-on-year increase in profits; the numerical value at 0 to 100% and between (not including zero) illustrate a year-on-year decrease in profits; deficit extent reaching past 100% indicates a change from a profit in the same period of the previous year to a loss in the current period;

**18**, in major subgroups, state-owned and controlled enterprises including state-owned and absolutely controlled enterprises and state-owned relative holding (contains agreements holding) enterprises and such. Foreign and Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan business investment enterprises include Sino-foreign (or with Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan) joint ventures, cooperative enterprises and foreign investment (or Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan) shareholders account for over 25% of the registered capital of the company's joint stock limited company, etc. Private enterprises include privately owned Limited Liability companies, private joint stock companies, private partnership enterprises and private Sole Proprietorship, etc.

**Second, the growth rate of total profits and operating income of industrial enterprises above the scale are calculated on the basis of comparable caliber**

There is a difference among indicator data compared to the reporting period data of the same indicator in the previous year, and the growth rate cannot be calculated by direct comparison. The main reasons for this are: (1) according to the statistical system, the scope of the survey of industrial enterprises on the scale is adjusted annually.

Every year has parts the enterprise meet the size of the standard in the scope of the survey, there are also some parts of the enterprise out of the survey due to shrinking and not fitting the scale scope, there are new investment enterprises, bankruptcy, cancellation (revocation) of enterprises among other changes. (2) strengthened statistical enforcement, in the statistical enforcement inspections, enterprises found that do not meet the requirements of industrial statistics above the scale were cleaned up, and amending the relevant bases in accordance with the regulations. (3) strengthened data quality administration, eliminating cross-regional, cross-industry duplicate statistics.

### **Third, statistical scope**

Industrial enterprises above the scale, annual revenue from main business made 20,000,000 yuan and above of industrial legal entities.

### **Fourth, Survey method**

Above the scale industrial enterprise's financial status report forms are surveyed thoroughly on a monthly basis (January data is exempt)

### **Fifth, industrial classification standard**

Implement national economic industrial classification standard (GB/T4754-2017), for specifics please see <http://www.stats.gov.cn/sj/tjbz/gmjhyfl/>.

# Source Report

**Name:** Profits of industrial enterprises above the national scale dropped 21.4% in the first quarter of 2023

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**Source:** Chinese National Bureau of Statistics

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## 2023年1—3月份全国规模以上工业企业利润下降21.4%

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1—3月份，全国规模以上工业企业实现利润总额15167.4亿元，同比下降21.4%（按可比口径计算，详见附注二）。

1—3月份，规模以上工业企业中，国有控股企业实现利润总额5892.4亿元，同比下降16.9%；股份制企业实现利润总额11290.3亿元，下降20.6%；外商及港澳台商投资企业实现利润总额3318.1亿元，下降24.9%；私营企业实现利润总额3894.1亿元，下降23.0%。

1—3月份，采矿业实现利润总额3604.5亿元，同比下降5.8%；制造业实现利润总额10207.6亿元，下降29.4%；电力、热力、燃气及水生产和供应业实现利润总额1355.4亿元，增长33.2%。

1—3月份，在41个工业大类行业中，10个行业利润总额同比增长，1个行业持平，1个行业减亏，28个行业下降，1个行业由盈转亏。主要行业利润情况如下：电力、热力生产和供应业利润总额同比增长47.9%，电气机械和器材制造业增长27.1%，通用设备制造业增长7.4%，石油和天然气开采业下降4.8%，煤炭开采和洗选业下降4.9%，专用设备制造业下降10.1%，农副食品加工业下降18.4%，汽车制造业下降24.2%，非金属矿物制品业下降30.6%，纺织业下降34.0%，化学原料和化学制品制造业下降54.9%，计算机、通信和其他电子设备制造业下降57.5%，有色金属冶炼和压延加工业下降57.5%，石油、煤炭及其他燃料加工业下降97.1%，黑色金属冶炼和压延加工业由盈利转为亏损。

1—3月份，规模以上工业企业实现营业收入31.18万亿元，同比下降0.5%；发生营业成本26.52万亿元，增长0.6%；营业收入利润率为4.86%，同比下降1.30个百分点。

3月末，规模以上工业企业资产总计158.23万亿元，同比增长7.7%；负债合计90.37万亿元，增长8.3%；所有者权益合计67.86万亿元，增长6.8%；资产负债率为57.1%，同比上升0.3个百分点。

3月末，规模以上工业企业应收账款21.59万亿元，同比增长11.0%；产成品存货6.14万亿元，增长9.1%。

1—3月份，规模以上工业企业每百元营业收入中的成本为85.04元，同比增加0.91元；每百元营业收入中的费用为8.49元，同比增加0.36元。

3月末，规模以上工业企业每百元资产实现的营业收入为79.3元，同比减少6.7元；人均营业收入为169.5万元，同比增加3.8万元；产成品存货周转天数为20.6天，同比增加1.8天；应收账款平均回收期为61.8天，同比增加6.4天。

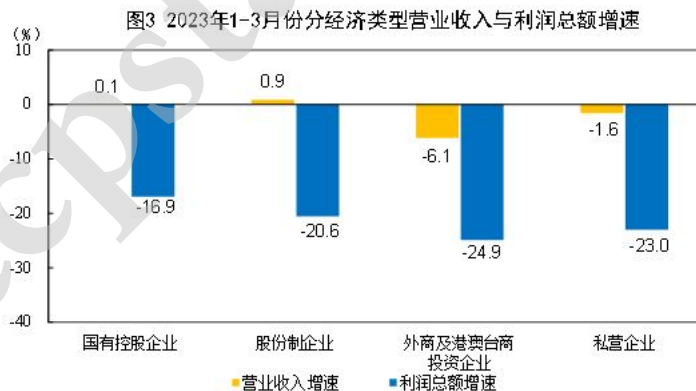
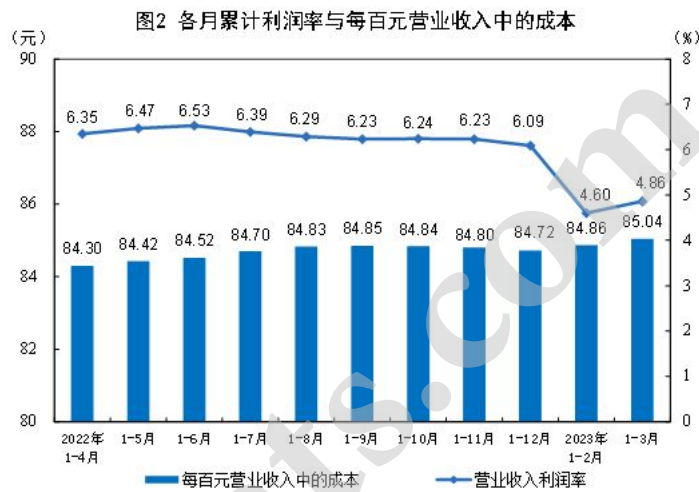
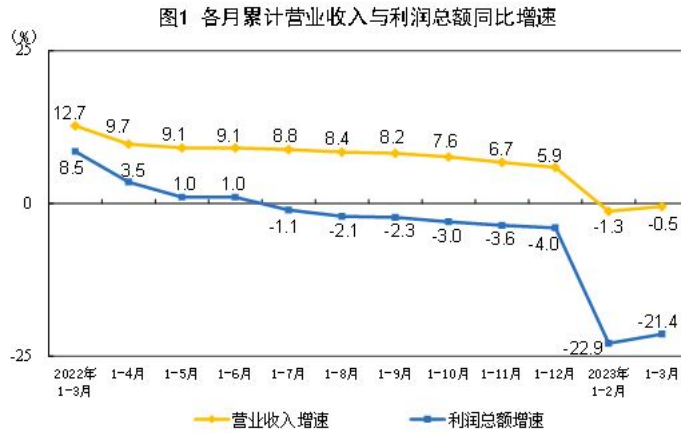


表1 2023年1-3月份规模以上工业企业主要财务指标

分 组	营业收入		营业成本		利润总额	
	金额 (亿元)	同比增长 (%)	金额 (亿元)	同比增长 (%)	金额 (亿元)	同比增长 (%)
总计	311798.4	-0.5	265156.3	0.6	15167.4	-21.4
其中：采矿业	15673.1	-0.9	9837.6	1.1	3604.5	-5.8
制造业	267371.7	-1.3	229164.3	-0.1	10207.6	-29.4
电力、热力、燃气及水生产和供应业	28753.7	7.6	26154.4	7.0	1355.4	33.2
其中：国有控股企业	87342.9	0.1	71256.6	1.5	5892.4	-16.9
其中：股份制企业	237529.4	0.9	202274.0	2.1	11290.3	-20.6



外商及港澳台商投资企业	62942.1	-6.1	53796.1	-5.4	3318.1	-24.9
其中：私营企业	116153.3	-1.6	101460.6	-1.0	3894.1	-23.0

注：

1.经济类型分组之间存在交叉，故各经济类型企业数据之和大于总计。

2.本表部分指标存在总计不等于分项之和的情况，是数据四舍五入所致，未作机械调整。

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表2 2023年1-3月份规模以上工业企业经济效益指标

分 组	营业收入利润率	每百元营业收入中的成本	每百元营业收入中的费用	每百元资产实现的营业收入	人均营业收入	资产负债率	产成品存货周转天数	应收账款平均回收期
	1-3月(%)	1-3月(元)	1-3月(元)	3月末(元)	3月末(万元/人)	3月末(%)	3月末(天)	3月末(天)
总计	4.86	85.04	8.49	79.3	169.5	57.1	20.6	61.8
其中：采矿业	23.00	62.77	8.91	47.9	151.2	56.9	13.2	46.7
制造业	3.82	85.71	8.81	90.8	162.0	56.2	23.2	63.4
电力、热力、燃气及水生产和供应业	4.71	90.96	5.28	43.5	336.4	61.4	0.9	55.3
其中：国有控股企业	6.75	81.58	6.21	60.5	285.3	57.5	12.9	49.5
其中：股份制企业	4.75	85.16	8.54	77.5	167.4	58.0	21.0	59.2
外商及港澳台商投资企业	5.27	85.47	8.86	86.2	171.2	53.2	20.4	75.4
其中：私营企业	3.35	87.35	9.17	104.2	130.5	59.6	23.9	60.6

表3 2023年1-3月份规模以上工业企业主要财务指标（分行业）

行 业	营业收入		营业成本		利润总额	
	金额(亿元)	同比增长(%)	金额(亿元)	同比增长(%)	金额(亿元)	同比增长(%)
总计	311798.4	-0.5	265156.3	0.6	15167.4	-21.4
煤炭开采和洗选业	9463.7	-1.3	5837.9	0.5	2250.7	-4.9
石油和天然气开采业	2867.6	-1.7	1441.2	4.4	985.1	-4.8
黑色金属矿采选业	1139.7	-3.6	900.4	-2.9	94.6	-46.9
有色金属矿采选业	817.0	2.0	530.7	-1.3	193.9	13.8
非金属矿采选业	913.7	-2.4	676.4	-3.0	81.0	4.1
开采专业及辅助性活动	463.8	17.3	444.4	16.9	-0.9	(注1)
其他采矿业	7.5	102.7	6.6	112.9	0.0	-100.0
农副食品加工业	13398.3	6.8	12427.4	8.0	278.4	-18.4
食品制造业	5358.4	1.2	4252.4	1.7	417.4	-4.6
酒、饮料和精制茶制造业	4446.6	3.3	2789.9	1.0	814.7	13.5
烟草制品业	5095.1	7.8	1304.1	3.8	769.6	9.0
纺织业	5451.0	-6.5	4885.9	-6.1	123.9	-34.0
纺织服装、服饰业	2960.1	-9.1	2511.6	-9.5	112.7	-13.6
皮革、毛皮、羽毛及其制品和制鞋业	2158.5	-16.3	1866.3	-16.4	89.6	-25.7
木材加工和木、竹、藤、棕、草制品业	2239.9	-3.9	2037.3	-3.7	69.3	-3.3
家具制造业	1485.9	-13.2	1231.2	-14.3	55.6	-12.6
造纸和纸制品业	3295.1	-6.3	2942.4	-5.2	62.2	-46.0
印刷和记录媒介复制业	1574.0	-6.8	1330.9	-7.3	55.2	-19.9

文教、工美、体育和娱乐用品制造业	3224.6	-6.0	2809.4	-6.0	112.3	-15.9
石油、煤炭及其他燃料加工业	15377.1	2.5	13336.5	7.6	17.7	-97.1
化学原料和化学制品制造业	20307.0	-6.1	17672.2	-1.3	891.2	-54.9
医药制造业	6740.9	-3.3	3925.0	-0.8	892.2	-19.9
化学纤维制造业	2366.0	-6.8	2215.5	-5.2	19.7	-70.4
橡胶和塑料制品业	6499.6	-5.7	5537.9	-6.6	254.5	-9.2
非金属矿物制品业	13557.6	-6.6	11556.1	-5.4	646.7	-30.6
黑色金属冶炼和压延加工业	19685.4	-5.6	18970.1	-3.2	-48.4	-111.9
有色金属冶炼和压延加工业	17428.4	0.1	16556.8	3.3	348.1	-57.5
金属制品业	10261.8	-4.4	9084.8	-4.5	288.3	-19.8
通用设备制造业	10505.8	0.2	8624.9	-1.1	563.8	7.4
专用设备制造业	8414.1	1.0	6647.8	0.4	510.4	-10.1
汽车制造业	21412.1	1.3	18723.4	2.6	819.4	-24.2
铁路、船舶、航空航天和其他运输设备制造业	2744.0	5.6	2324.4	4.1	116.9	39.0
电气机械和器材制造业	23522.0	13.5	20281.0	12.7	1122.9	27.1
计算机、通信和其他电子设备制造业	32359.7	-6.4	28541.8	-5.6	607.3	-57.5
仪器仪表制造业	2058.2	4.7	1551.4	3.1	139.2	2.0
其他制造业	447.9	-5.0	375.6	-5.9	18.1	-12.1
废弃资源综合利用业	2591.5	5.5	2504.8	6.8	22.1	-62.8
金属制品、机械和设备修理业	405.1	15.6	345.7	13.9	16.7	79.6
电力、热力生产和供应业	23051.7	7.2	21049.0	6.1	1099.4	47.9
燃气生产和供应业	4675.2	10.3	4322.7	12.0	197.7	-8.2
水的生产和供应业	1026.9	5.1	782.8	5.4	58.3	0.0

注：

1.开采专业及辅助性活动上年同期亏损2.2亿元。

2.本表部分指标存在总计不等于分项之和情况，是数据四舍五入所致，未作机械调整。

## 附注

### 一、指标解释及相关说明

- 1、利润总额：指企业在生产经营过程中各种收入扣除各种耗费后的盈余，反映企业在报告期内实现的盈亏总额。
- 2、营业收入：指企业从事销售商品、提供劳务和让渡资产使用权等生产经营活动形成的经济利益流入。包括主营业务收入和其他业务收入。
- 3、营业成本：指企业从事销售商品、提供劳务和让渡资产使用权等生产经营活动发生的实际成本。包括主营业务成本和其他业务成本。营业成本应当与营业收入进行配比。
- 4、资产总计：指企业过去的交易或者事项形成的、由企业拥有或者控制的、预期会给企业带来经济利益的资源。
- 5、负债合计：指企业过去的交易或者事项形成的、预期会导致经济利益流出企业的现时义务。
- 6、所有者权益合计：指企业资产扣除负债后由所有者享有的剩余权益。
- 7、应收账款：指资产负债表日以摊余成本计量的，企业因销售商品、提供服务等经营活动应收取的款项。

8、产成品存货：指企业报告期末已经加工生产并完成全部生产过程、可以对外销售的制成产品。

9、营业收入利润率=利润总额÷营业收入×100%，单位：%。

10、每百元营业收入中的成本=营业成本÷营业收入×100，单位：元。

11、每百元营业收入中的费用=（销售费用+管理费用+研发费用+财务费用）÷营业收入×100，单位：元。

12、每百元资产实现的营业收入=营业收入÷平均资产÷累计月数×12×100，单位：元。

13、人均营业收入=营业收入÷平均用工人数÷累计月数×12，单位：万元/人。

14、资产负债率=负债合计÷资产总计×100%，单位：%。

15、产成品存货周转天数=360×平均产成品存货÷营业成本÷累计月数×12，单位：天。

16、应收账款平均回收期=360×平均应收账款÷营业收入×累计月数÷12，单位：天。

17、在各表的利润总额同比增长栏中，标“注”的表示上年同期利润总额为负数，即亏损；数值为正数的表明利润同比增长；数值在0至-100%之间（不含0）的表明利润同比下降；下降幅度超过100%的表明由上年同期盈利转为本期亏损；数值为0的表明利润同比持平。

18、在主要分组中，国有控股企业包括国有绝对控股企业和国有相对控股（含协议控股）企业等。外商及港澳台商投资企业包括中外（或与港澳台资）合资经营企业、合作经营企业及外资（或港澳台资）的股东占公司注册资本比例达25%以上的股份有限公司等。私营企业包括私营有限责任公司、私营股份有限公司、私营合伙企业和私营独资企业等。

二、规模以上工业企业利润总额、营业收入等指标的增速均按可比口径计算。报告期数据与上年所公布的同指标数据之间有不可比因素，不能直接相比计算增速。其主要原因是：（一）根据统计制度，每年定期对规模以上工业企业调查范围进行调整。每年有部分企业达到规模标准纳入调查范围，也有部分企业因规模变小而退出调查范围，还有新建投产企业、破产、注（吊）销企业等变化。（二）加强统计执法，对统计执法检查中发现的不符合规模以上工业统计要求的企业进行了清理，对相关基数依规进行了修正。（三）加强数据质量管理，剔除跨地区、跨行业重复统计数据。

### 三、统计范围

规模以上工业企业，即年主营业务收入为2000万元及以上的工业法人单位。

### 四、调查方法

规模以上工业企业财务状况报表按月进行全面调查（1月份数据免报）。

### 五、行业分类标准

执行国民经济行业分类标准（GB/T4754-2017），具体请参见<http://www.stats.gov.cn/sj/tjbz/gmijhyfl/>。

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