



中国的国民经济核算与统计发展
**National Economic Accounting and
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1. 服务业统计的现状

1. The Current Situation of Service Statistics

80年代以前，计划经济体制下采用MPS

Until 1980s, Chinese national accounting system used the material production system.

90年代以来，与SNA逐步接轨

Since 1990s, the national account system of China gradually moved toward the System of National Account (SNA).



1. 服务业统计的现状

1. The Current Situation of Service Statistics

基础统计工作仍然比较薄弱，原因主要有三点：

The basic statistics work is still weak because of the following three factors :

一是随着经济体制改革的不断深入，经济成分日益多元化，加大了组织统计调查的难度。

Firstly, with the deepening of economic reform, there are varieties of economic components, in particular the rapid growing private and individual business engaged in service sector.



1. 服务业统计的现状

1. The Current Situation of Service Statistics

二是新兴服务业大量出现，发展很快，常规统计难以准确核算。

Secondly, due to the rapid emerging and development of new services, the regular statistical work could not provide accurate data since the lack of relevant information.



1. 服务业统计的现状

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三是制造业、建筑业企业内部进行的一些服务业活动，有的被统计在第二产业中。

Thirdly, some of the service activities happened within manufacturing and construction enterprises are covered in the statistics of secondary industry.



2. 中国经济普查的主要情况

2 . Economic Census of China

中国第一次全国经济普查:标准时点是2004年12月31日, 时期资料为2004年度。

China conducted its first National Economic Census in 2004, the point time of this economic census was December 31, and the period data was of the year 2004.



2. 中国经济普查的主要情况

2 . Economic Census of China

普查范围：从事第二产业、第三产业经济活动的所有的法人企业、行政事业单位、产业活动单位和个体经营户，服务业是这次普查的重点。

The census covered all legal units, administrative units, institutions, establishments and self-employed enterprises of the second and tertiary industries in China, and the service sector was the major focus.



2. 中国经济普查的主要情况

2 . Economic Census of China

经济普查的主要成果:

The achievements of the economic census :

1) 通过经济普查，全面掌握了反映中国第二、第三产业发展状况的大量基础信息。

1) Through the economic census, we have obtained rich basic information on the secondary and the tertiary industries.



2. 中国经济普查的主要情况

2 . Economic Census of China

2) 初步建立了中国第二、第三产业基本单位名录库及其数据库系统。

2) Initially established the Business Register and database system of the secondary and tertiary industries.



2. 中国经济普查的主要情况

2 . Economic Census of China

3) 经济普查提供了比较翔实的服务业统计调查资料:

3) Full and accurate data on service statistics are available due to the economic census:

(1)丰富了服务业企业财务统计资料。

(1) Economic census enriched financial information of the enterprises engaged in service sector.



2. 中国经济普查的主要情况

2. Economic Census of China

(2) 丰富了行政事业单位统计资料。

(2) Economic census enriched administrative statistical records.

(3) 丰富了服务业个体经营户统计资料。

(3) Economic census enriched the statistical data on individual units.

(4) 丰富了服务业产业活动单位统计资料。

(4) Economic census enriched information on establishment in the service sector.



2. 中国经济普查的主要情况

2. Economic Census of China

4) 经济普查进一步提高了中国GDP核算的质量。

4) Economic census further improved the quality of GDP accounting.

GDP增多了2.3万亿元，上调比例为16.8%；其中服务业增加值上调了2.1万亿元，占全部GDP上调量的93%。

The GDP figure of the year was revised; it was 2.3 trillion yuan higher than that of the conventional GDP, which was 16.8 percent upward readjustment. Of this total, the value added of the service sector increased by 2.1 trillion yuan, accounting for 93 percent of the incremental GDP.



3. 加快统计改革，进一步适应国民经济核算的需要

3. Statistical Reform: Meeting the Needs of SNA

1) 重点改进和完善服务业统计。

1) Focusing on the improvement of the service statistics.



3. 加快统计改革，进一步适应国民经济核算的需要

3. Statistical Reform: Meeting the Needs of SNA

今后五年里将侧重改进五个方面的统计：

In the coming five years, we are going to give priorities in the following five aspects:

(1) 进一步完善第二次经济普查方法，搞好经济普查年度的服务业调查工作。

(1) Improving the census methods for the second economic census, and doing a solid work in service statistical survey in census-year.



3. 加快统计改革，进一步适应国民经济核算的需要

3. Statistical Reform: Meeting the Needs of SNA

(2) 改进和完善商务服务、租赁服务、计算机服务、居民服务、房地产中介服务和物业管理业等行业的财务统计抽样调查制度。

(2) Improving and perfecting sample survey system of the financial statistics of business services, leasing services, computer services, household services, real estate intermediary services and property management services.



3. 加快统计改革，进一步适应国民经济核算的需要

3. Statistical Reform: Meeting the Needs of SNA

(3) 逐步改进和完善《行政管理部门服务业财务状况报表》制度。
更好地满足国民经济核算的需要

(3) Improving and perfecting the system on “Financial Accounting Report of Administrative Departments” which will better serve the need of national economic accounting.



3. 加快统计改革，进一步适应国民经济核算的需要

3. Statistical Reform: Meeting the Needs of SNA

(4) 开展道路运输业，水上运输业等行业的抽样调查方法研究，逐步建立抽样调查

(4) Studying on the sampling methods of highway and water transportation, setting up sampling system.



3. 加快统计改革，进一步适应国民经济核算的需要

3. Statistical Reform: Meeting the Needs of SNA

(5) 逐步建立起完善的价格调查制度和价格指数编制制度，为服务业不变价增加值计算奠定良好基础。

(5) Establishing a sound price survey system and price index compiling system to pave a way for the calculation of value added of the service sector at constant prices.



3. 加快统计改革，进一步适应国民经济核算的需要

3. Statistical Reform: Meeting the Needs of SNA

2) 逐步改进制造业增加值统计方法。

2) Gradually improving the statistical methodology on value added of manufacturing industry.



3. 加快统计改革，进一步适应国民经济核算的需要

3. Statistical Reform: Meeting the Needs of SNA

3) 进一步提高投入产出调查资料的开发利用。

3) Making good use of the input-output data.



3. 加快统计改革，进一步适应国民经济核算的需要

3. Statistical Reform: Meeting the Needs of SNA

中国从1987年开始每五年编制一次投入产出表。为编制投入产出表而开展的专项调查，为GDP核算提供了重要依据。目前正在进行2007年投入产出表专项调查。

From 1987, China started to compile input-output table for every five years, a special survey was conducted which provided important foundation for GDP accounting. Now we are conducting the special survey for the 2007 input-output table.



谢谢！ Thank you !
