

2002

INTERNATIONAL STATISTICS YEARBOOK

国际统计年鉴

朱之鑫 主编

中国统计出版社
China Statistics Press



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International Statistics Yearbook 2002

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一、《国际统计年鉴—2002》是一部综合性国际经济、社会统计资料书。本书收录了世界多达160个国家和地区的统计资料,对其中的40多个主要国家的经济和社会发展状况和世界知名公司的基本情况又作了更为详细的介绍。

二、本年鉴分为16个部分:1.中国在世界中的地位;2.地理和气象;3.自然资源 and 环境保护;4.国民经济核算;5.人口;6.就业和工资;7.财政和金融;8.价格指数;9.住户收支和贫困;10.农业;11.工业、能源和建筑业;12.运输和通讯;13.对外贸易和旅游;14.国际收支和外债;15.教育、科技、文化、卫生和军事;16.世界最大500家企业主要指标。

三、国外的大部分数据经过联合国等国际组织的调整,口径基本可比。

四、很多国家的最新数据主要是初步数或估计数。

五、中国数据,除国土面积外,均未包括中国台湾省、香港特别行政区和澳门特别行政区。

六、国外数据主要取自有关国际组织的数据库、光盘、年报、月报。每张表均附有资料来源。中国数据以《中国统计年鉴》为准,本书所列国际组织有关中国的统计数据均加注译,仅供参考。

七、一些数据的合计数或相对数,因受进位的影响,不一定等于分项的累加。

八、尽管本年鉴所跨年度内,一些国家的名称和疆域有所改变,除非特别注明,本年鉴中所列国家均为现国家名称及其疆域范围。

九、本年鉴中使用的符号含义如下:“—”表示数据不足本表最小单位数;“空格”表示无该项数据或该项统计数据不详;“#”表示其中的主要项;“|”表示因统计口径的调整,前后数据不可比。

十、一些国际组织及其组成成员如下:

西方七国包括美国、日本、英国、德国、法国、意大利和加拿大。

截止2000年,经济合作与发展组织(简称经合发组织)成员国有30个:澳大利亚(1971)、奥地利、比利时、冰岛、丹麦、联邦德国、法国、芬兰(1969)、加拿大、荷兰、卢森堡、美国、葡萄牙、日本(1964)、挪威、瑞典、瑞士、爱尔兰、西班牙、希腊、意大利、新西兰(1973)、土耳其、英国、墨西哥(1994.3.24)、捷克(1995.11.28)、匈牙利(1996.3.29)、波兰(1996.7.11)、

韩国(1996.10.11)、斯洛伐克(2000.9)。

欧洲联盟,简称欧盟。截止2001年1月1日,成员国共15个:法国、联邦德国、意大利、荷兰、比利时、卢森堡(1951年)、丹麦、爱尔兰、英国(1973年)、希腊(1981年)、西班牙、葡萄牙(1986年)、奥地利、芬兰、瑞典(1995年)。其中欧洲货币联盟(或欧元区)成员国共12个:联邦德国、比利时、奥地利、荷兰、法国、意大利、西班牙、葡萄牙、卢森堡、爱尔兰、芬兰、希腊。1999年1月1日欧元启动起,各成员国与欧元汇率锁定,1欧元分别相当于1.95583德国马克、40.3399比利时法郎、40.3399卢森堡法郎、166.386西班牙比塞塔、6.55967法国法郎、0.787564爱尔兰镑、1936.27意大利里拉、2.20371荷兰盾、13.7603奥地利先令、200.482葡萄牙埃斯库多和5.94873芬兰马克。2001年1月1日,希腊加入欧元区,其原货币德拉克马与欧元汇率锁定为1欧元兑换340.7502德拉克马。2002年1月1日起,欧元现钞正式取代各成员国原货币全面流通。

截止2000年底,东南亚国家联盟(简称东盟)成员国共有10个:菲律宾、马来西亚、泰国、文莱、新加坡、印度尼西亚、越南、缅甸、老挝和柬埔寨。

北美自由贸易区成立于1994年1月1日,至今始终有三个成员国,即加拿大、墨西哥和美国。

十一、一些国家(含地区)组含义如下:

高中低收入。按照世界银行分组标准,高收入国家、上中等收入国家、下中等收入国家和低收入国家分别指2000年人均国民生产总值(或国民总收入)9266美元及以上、2996美元至9265美元、756美元至2995美元和755美元及以下的国家。

发达国家与发展中国家。按照联合国分组标准,发达国家具体包括加拿大、美国、欧盟成员国、澳大利亚、新西兰、日本、以色列和南非,发展中国家则指其他国家。

工业国家和发展中国家。按照国际货币基金组织分组标准,工业国家具体包括加拿大、美国、欧盟成员国、澳大利亚、新西兰和日本,发展中国家则指其他国家。

PREFACE

I. "International Statistics Yearbook 2002" is a comprehensive reference book on international economic and social statistics. It contains data from as much as 160 countries, regions and territories over the world. More detailed information on the economic and social development of over 40 countries and the key indicators of the world famous companies is also included in the Yearbook.

II. The Yearbook contains the following 16 chapters: China in the World; Geography and Climate; Natural Resources and Environmental Protection; National Accounts; Population; Employment and Wages; Government Finance and Banking; Price Indices; Household Income and Expenditure and Poverty; Agriculture; Industry, Energy and Construction; Transportation and Communication; External Trade and Tourism; Balance of Payments and External Debts; Education, Science and Technology, Culture, Health and Military; Main Indicators of the 500 Largest Companies in the World.

III. Data for most of the foreign countries/territories have been adjusted by international organizations such as the United Nations, and the scope and coverage is therefore comparable.

IV. The latest data for many countries are preliminary or estimated statistics.

V. All data of China do not cover Taiwan Province, Hong Kong SAR and Macao SAR except the data for the surface area.

VI. The data sources for foreign countries/territories include databases, CD-ROMs, yearbooks and monthly publications of international organizations. The sources of data are given at the top of each table in the Yearbook. Data for China are mainly taken from China Statistical Yearbook, while Chinese data from international organizations are footnoted and are used for reference.

VII. Some aggregations or rates/ratios may not add up to the sum of the series because of rounding.

VIII. Unless otherwise indicated, the countries included in the Yearbook are the countries under their present names with the present territories, although the names or the boundaries may have changed during the period covered by the Yearbook.

IX. The meanings of the symbols used in the Yearbook are as follows,

"-" indicates that the figure is not large enough to be measured with the smallest unit in the table;

"(blank)" indicates that data are not available;

"#" indicates the major items of the total;

"|" indicates that the data to the left are not comparable with those to the right because of the adjustment of scope and coverage.

X. Some international organizations and the members included are as follows,

Group 7 includes the United States, Japan, the United Kingdom, Germany, France, Italy and Canada.

Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), until 2000, has 30 members, i.e., Australia (1971), Austria, Belgium, Iceland, Denmark, Germany, France, Finland (1969),

Canada, the Netherlands, Luxembourg, United States, Portugal, Japan (1964), Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, Ireland, Spain, Greece, Italy, New Zealand (1973), Turkey, United Kingdom, Mexico (Mar. 24, 1994), Czech Republic (Nov. 28, 1995), Hungary (Mar. 29, 1996), Poland (Jul. 11, 1996), Korea (Oct. 11, 1996) and Slovakia (Sep. 2000).

European Union (EU), on January 1, 2001, has 15 members, i.e., France, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Belgium, Luxembourg (1951), Denmark, Ireland, United Kingdom (1973), Greece (1981), Spain, Portugal (1986), Austria, Finland, Sweden (1995). European Monetary Union (Eurozone) has 12 members, i.e., Germany, Belgium, Austria, the Netherlands, France, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Luxembourg, Ireland, Finland and Greece. Since the launch of the euro on Jan. 1, 1999, the central rates have been fixed between the euro and the currencies of the participating countries. One euro equals to 1.95583 Deutsch Mark, 40.3399 Belgium Francs, 40.3399 Luxembourg Francs, 166.386 Spanish Pesetas, 6.55967 French Francs, 0.787564 Irish Pounds, 1936.27 Italian Lire, 2.2037 Dutch Guilders, 13.7603 Austrian Schillings, 200.482 Portugal Escudos and 5.94873 Finnish Mark respectively. Greece joined Eurozone on January 1, 2001, adopting the euro as its currency, with a conversion factor of 340.750 drachmas per euro. Since January 1, 2002, the euro has formally substitute the former local currencies of the member countries.

Association of South East Asian Countries (ASEAN), by the end of 2000, has 10 members, i.e., the Philippines, Malaysia, Thailand, Brunei Darussalam, Singapore, Indonesia, Viet Nam, Myanmar, Lao People's Democratic Republic and Cambodia.

North American Free Trade Area was founded on January 1, 1994 with three members, i.e., Canada, Mexico and the United States.

VI. Countries (territory) groups and their meanings are as follows,

Countries by Income Group According to the criteria by the World Bank, countries and territories (referred to as economies) are classified by their per capita GNP (GNI) in the year 2000 into high income (higher than \$9265), higher middle income (between \$2996 and \$9265), lower middle income (between \$756 and \$2995) and low income (\$755 and below) groups.

Developed and Developing Countries According to the classification standard of the United Nations, developed countries include Canada, the United States, the member countries of the European Union, Australia, New Zealand, Japan, Israel and South Africa while the others are developing countries.

Industrial and Developing Countries According to the classification standard of International Monetary Funds, industrial countries include Canada, the United States, the member countries of the European Union, Australia, New Zealand and Japan while the others are developing countries.

VII. The abbreviations used in the book and their meanings are as follows,

Km²=square kilometer, ha = hectare, kwh = Kilowatt-hour, G = gram, kg = kilogram, TJ = terojoule (10¹² joule), TCE = ton of standard coal equivalent, TOE = ton of standard oil equivalent, UNSD = Statistics Division of the United Nations, IMF = International Monetary Funds, FAO = Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, UNCTAD = United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, UNDP = United Nations Development Program, ILO = International Labor Organization, WHO = World Health Organization.

目 录

CONTENTS

一、中国在世界中的地位

China in the World

1-1	中国参加的国际公约·····	(3)
	International Conventions or Protocols China Joined	
1-2	中国主要经济社会指标的国际比较(2000年)·····	(4)
	International Comparison of the Economic and Social Development of China (2000)	
1-3	中国主要指标在世界的位次(不包括主要工农业产品产量)·····	(15)
	Changes in the Order of Precedence of Major Indicators of China (Excluding the Output of Major Agricultural and Industrial Products)	
1-4	中国农业主要产品产量居世界位次·····	(16)
	Changes in the Order of Precedence of Output of Major Agricultural Products of China	
1-5	中国工业主要产品产量居世界位次·····	(16)
	Changes in the Order of Precedence of Output of Major Industrial Products of China	

二、地理和气象

Geography and Climate

2-1	地球和地表·····	(19)
	The Earth and the Earth's Surface	
2-2	世界各大洲海拔高度·····	(20)
	Altitude of the Continents	
2-3	世界著名河流·····	(20)
	The Famous Rivers in the World	
2-4	世界著名湖泊·····	(21)
	The Famous Lakes in the World	
2-5	世界主要城市天气·····	(22)
	Weather Condition of Main Cities in the World	

三、自然资源 and 环境保护

Natural Resource and Environment Protection

3-1	国土面积与人口密度·····	(29)
	Area of Country Soil and Population Density	
3-2	土地利用·····	(30)
	Land Use	
3-3	能源储量(1998年)·····	(33)
	Energy Resources and Reserves (1998)	
3-4	森林消失和淡水资源·····	(35)
	Deforestation and Freshwater	
3-5	国家保护区面积和生物多样性·····	(36)
	Nationally Protected Areas and Biodiversity	
3-6	能源消费·····	(37)
	Commercial Energy Use	
3-7	世界主要城市空气污染状况·····	(39)
	Air Pollution in Major Cities of the World	

主要统计指标解释	(41)
Explanatory Notes on Main Statistical Indicators	

四、国民经济核算

National Accounts

4-1 国内生产总值(本币)	(45)
Gross Domestic Product (Local Currency)	
4-2 国内生产总值(美元)	(46)
Gross Domestic Product (USD)	
4-3 国民生产总值(本币)	(49)
Gross National Product (Local Currency)	
4-4 人均国民生产总值(美元)	(50)
GNP Per Capita (USD)	
4-5 按购买力平价法计算的国民经济核算主要指标(2000年)	(54)
Main Economic Indicators of National Accounts Based on PPP (2000)	
4-6 国内生产总值增长率	(55)
Growth Rate of GDP	
4-7 人均国民生产总值增长率	(59)
Growth Rate of GNP per Capita	
4-8 三次产业对国内生产总值增长的贡献	(60)
Contribution of Primary Industry, Secondary Industry and Tertial Industry to the Growth of GDP	
4-9 总投资、总消费及净出口对国内生产总值增长的贡献	(61)
Contribution of Total Investment, Total Consumption and Net Export to the Growth of GDP	
4-10 投资率	(62)
Investment Rate	
4-11 总储蓄和总消费占国内生产总值的比重	(63)
Total Saving and Total Consumption as Percentage of GDP	
4-12 国内生产总值三次产业构成	(64)
Composition of Gross Domestic Product	
4-13 生产法国内生产总值	(65)
Gross Domestic Product by Production Approach	
4-14 支出法国内生产总值	(87)
Gross Domestic Product by Expenditure Approach	
4-15 收入法国内生产总值	(102)
Gross Domestic Product by Income Approach	
4-16 按行业分类的资本形成总额	(103)
Gross Capital Formation by Kind of Activity	
主要统计指标解释	(106)
Explanatory Notes on Main Statistical Indicators	

五、人口

Population

5-1 年中人口数	(111)
Mid-year Population Estimates	
5-2 人口性别和年龄构成(2000年)	(115)
Gender and Age Composition of Population(2000)	
5-3 人口出生率、死亡率和自然增长率	(116)
Birth Rate, Death Rate and Natural Growth Rate	

5-4	生殖健康·····	(117)
	Reproductive Health	
5-5	婴儿死亡率和平均预期寿命·····	(118)
	Infant Mortality Rate and Life Expectancy at Birth	
5-6	结婚率与离婚率·····	(119)
	Marriage Rate and Divorce Rate	
5-7	城市人口比重·····	(120)
	Urban Population as Percentage of Total Population	
5-8	农业人口比重·····	(121)
	Agriculture Population as Percentage of Total Population	
	主要统计指标解释·····	(122)
	Explanatory Notes on Main Statistical Indicators	

六、就业和工资

Employment and Wages

6-1	经济活动人口·····	(125)
	Economically Active Population	
6-2	就业人数·····	(126)
	Employment	
6-3	按行业分类的就业人口·····	(127)
	Employment by Economic Activity	
6-4	失业人数·····	(143)
	Unemployment	
6-5	失业率·····	(144)
	Unemployment Rate	
6-6	非农部门就业人数、工资及平均每周工时数·····	(146)
	Employment, Wages and Hours of Work per Week in Non-Agriculture	
6-7	制造业雇员工资及平均每周工时数·····	(147)
	Wages and Hours of Work per Week in Manufacturing	
6-8	劳动生产率·····	(148)
	Productivity	
6-9	罢工和停工(2000年)·····	(149)
	Strikes and Lockouts(2000)	
	主要统计指标解释·····	(150)
	Explanatory Notes on Main Statistical Indicators	

七、财政和金融

Government Finance and Banking

7-1	中央政府财政收入及预算盈余/赤字占国内生产总值比重·····	(155)
	Central Government Revenue and Budgetary Surplus/Deficit as Percentage of GDP	
7-2	中央政府财政收入·····	(156)
	Revenue of Central Government	
7-3	中央政府财政支出及盈余/赤字·····	(159)
	Expenditure and Overall Surplus/Deficit of Central Government	
7-4	社会保障和福利·····	(162)
	Social Security and Welfare	
7-5	公共养老金支出·····	(163)
	Public Expenditure on Pensions	
7-6	货币供应量·····	(164)
	Money Supply	

7-7	年平均存款利率和贷款利率·····	(167)
	Deposit Rates & Lending Rates (Period Averages in Percentage per Annum)	
7-8	国库券利率和政府债券收益率·····	(168)
	Treasury Bill Rates & Government Bond Yields	
7-9	货币汇率(年末中间价)·····	(169)
	Exchange Rates (Mid-Point Prices in the Year-end)	
7-10	道琼斯世界股票指数·····	(170)
	Dow Jones World Stocks Indexes by Country and Industry	
7-11	上市公司数和上市公司总市值占国内生产总值比重·····	(171)
	Listed Domestic Companies & Capitalization of Listed Companies as Percentage of GDP	
7-12	股票交易额占国内生产总值的比重及股票交易周转率·····	(172)
	Stocks Traded Value as Percentage of GDP and Turnover Ratio of Stocks Traded	
	主要统计指标解释·····	(173)
	Explanatory Notes on Main Statistical Indicators	

八、价格指数

Price Indices

8-1	国内生产总值缩减指数·····	(177)
	Gross Domestic Product Deflator	
8-2	生产者价格和批发价格指数·····	(178)
	Producers' or Wholesale Price Indices	
8-3	消费者价格指数·····	(183)
	Consumer Price Indices	
8-4	世界初级品和基本金属出口价格指数·····	(186)
	Export Price Indices of Primary Commodities and Non-ferrous Base Metals	
	主要统计指标解释·····	(189)
	Explanatory Notes on Main Statistical Indicators	

九、住户收支和贫困

Household Income and Expenditure and Poverty

9-1	住户最终消费支出及增长率·····	(193)
	Household Final Consumption Expenditure and Its Growth Rate	
9-2	个人收入分配·····	(194)
	Personal Income Distribution	
9-3	贫困线和贫困人口比重·····	(195)
	Poverty Line and Population below Poverty Lines	
9-4	贫困人口社会指标·····	(196)
	Social Indicators of Poverty	
9-5	住户收入及构成·····	(197)
	Household Income and Its Structure	
9-6	住户最终消费支出构成·····	(198)
	Composition of Household Final Consumption Expenditure	
9-7	电视机、有线电视用户及个人计算机普及率·····	(199)
	Television Sets, Cable Television Subscribers and Personal Computers per 1000 People	
9-8	人均每天食物热值、蛋白质和脂肪含量·····	(200)
	Calories, Proteins and Fat per Capita per Day	
9-9	人均食物供应量(2000年)·····	(201)
	Food Supply per Capita (2000)	
	主要统计指标解释·····	(203)
	Explanatory Notes on Main Statistical Indicators	

十、农业

Agriculture

10-1 农业生产指数 (2001 年) (207)
Agricultural Production Indices (2001)

10-2 人均农业生产指数 (2001 年) (208)
Per Capital Agricultural Production Indices (2001)

10-3 主要农作物收获面积 (2001 年) (209)
Total Harvest Areas of Farm Crops (2001)

10-4 主要农产品产量 (2001 年) (212)
Total Production of Major Farm Crops (2001)

10-5 主要林产品产量 (2001 年) (215)
Output of Major Forest Products (2001)

10-6 牲畜饲养量 (2001 年) (216)
Number of Livestock (2001)

10-7 畜产品产量 (2001 年) (218)
Output of Livestock Products (2001)

10-8 鱼类捕获量 (1999 年) (220)
Fishery Catch (1999)

10-9 农业机械拥有量 (1999 年) (221)
Ownership of Agricultural Machinery (1999)

10-10 化肥施用量 (1999 年) (222)
Consumption of Chemical Fertilizers (1999)

10-11 农业集约化经营程度 (1999 年) (223)
Intensivism Management in Agriculture (1999)

主要统计指标解释 (224)
Explanatory Notes on Main Statistical Indicators

十一、工业、能源和建筑业

Industry, Energy and Construction

11-1 按行业划分的工业生产指数 (229)
World Industrial Production Indices by Economic Activity

11-2 按国家或地区划分的工业生产指数 (231)
Indices of Industrial Production by Country and Territory

11-3 制造业主要指标 (232)
Main Indicators of Manufacturing

11-4 制造业增加值构成 (234)
Composition of Value Added in Manufacturing

11-5 能源平衡表 (236)
Production, Trade and Consumption of Commercial Energy

11-6 能源利用效率和传统燃料消费 (244)
Energy Efficiency and Traditional Fuel Use

11-7 电力装机容量 (245)
Net Installed Capacity of Electricity Generating Plants

11-8 主要工业产品产量 (249)
Output of Major Industrial Products

11-9 竣工住宅 (256)
Construction of New Building

11-10 住宅及其设备 (257)
Dwellings and Dwelling Facilities

主要统计指标解释·····	(258)
Explanatory Notes on Main Statistical Indicators	

十二、运输和通讯

Transportation and Communication

12-1 公路货物周转量·····	(261)
Freight Ton-km of Road	
12-2 铁路货物和旅客周转量·····	(262)
Freight Ton-km and Passenger-km of Railway	
12-3 国际海运装货量和卸货量·····	(263)
Internet Maritime Goods Loaded and Unloaded	
12-4 空运货物和旅客周转量·····	(264)
Freight and Passengers Carried by Air	
12-5 机动车使用量·····	(265)
Vehicles in Use	
12-6 汽车燃料消费·····	(267)
Consumption of Motor Fuels	
12-7 商船吨位·····	(269)
Merchandise Shipping Fleet	
12-8 公路线路长度·····	(270)
Length of Road	
12-9 公路交通事故·····	(272)
Road Accidents	
12-10 公路税收收入·····	(274)
Annual Receipts from Road User Taxation	
12-11 公路支出·····	(276)
Road Expenditure	
12-12 电话主线和移动电话普及率·····	(278)
Telephone Mainlines and Mobile Phones	
12-13 国际互联网用户及网站普及率·····	(279)
Internet Users and Web Sites	
主要统计指标解释·····	(280)
Explanatory Notes on Main Statistical Indicators	

十三、对外贸易和旅游

External Trade and Tourism

13-1 世界货物贸易总额·····	(283)
World Imports and Exports	
13-2 货物出口总额·····	(284)
Merchandise Exports	
13-3 货物进口总额·····	(285)
Merchandise Imports	
13-4 出口和进口单位价格指数·····	(286)
Indices of Export Unit Value and Import Unit Value	
13-5 出口和进口数量指数·····	(287)
Indices of Export Quantum and Import Quantum	
13-6 货物和服务进出口占国内生产总值的比重·····	(288)
Exports and Imports of Goods and Services as Percentage of GDP	
13-7 出口商品构成 (2000年)·····	(289)
Exports by Commodity Groups (2000)	

13-8	进口商品构成 (2000年).....	(290)
	Imports by Commodity Groups (2000)	
13-9	农产品进出口额.....	(291)
	Imports and Exports of Agriculture Products	
13-10	主要国家(地区)出口去向构成(2000年).....	(292)
	Exports by Destination(2000)	
13-11	主要国家(地区)进口来源构成(2000年).....	(294)
	Imports by Origin(2000)	
13-12	世界主要商品出口额(1999年).....	(296)
	Main Commodity Exports of the World (1999)	
13-13	按项目划分的服务出口额.....	(303)
	Exports of Services by Sector	
13-14	国际旅游收支.....	(305)
	International Tourism, Expenditures and Receipts	
13-15	国际旅游人数.....	(306)
	International Tourism, Number of Arrivals and Departures	
	主要统计指标解释.....	(307)
	Explanatory Notes on Main Statistical Indicators	

十四、国际收支和外债

Balance of Payments and External Debts

14-1	世界国际收支.....	(311)
	Summary of International Transactions	
14-2	分国别(地区)的国际收支(2000年).....	(312)
	Balance of Payments by Country (Territory) (2000)	
14-3	外国直接投资.....	(318)
	Foreign Direct Investment	
14-4	国际储备和黄金储备.....	(319)
	Total International Reserves and Gold Reserves	
14-5	主要国家外债及其构成(2000年).....	(320)
	External Debts by Type (2000)	
14-6	外债风险指标(2000年).....	(321)
	Risk Indicators on Foreign Debts (2000)	
	主要统计指标解释.....	(322)
	Explanatory Notes on Main Statistical Indicators	

十五、教育、科技、文化、卫生和军事

Education, Science and Technology, Culture, Health and Military

15-1	人文发展指数(2000年).....	(325)
	Human Development Index (2000)	
15-2	15岁及以上成人文盲率.....	(333)
	Adult Illiteracy Rate (As % of People Ages 15 and Above)	
15-3	大中小学生入学率.....	(334)
	Tertiary, Secondary and Primary School Enrollment Ratio	
15-4	研究与发展经费支出和公共教育经费支出占国内(民)生产总值比重.....	(335)
	Research and Development Expenditure and Public Spending on Education as Percentage of GDP (GNP)	
15-5	每百万人拥有科学家和工程师人数及研究与发展技术人员数.....	(336)
	Scientists, Engineers and Technicians in R&D (per Million People)	

15-6	高技术出口额占制成品出口额比重.....	(337)
	High-technology Exports as Percentage of Manufactured Exports	
15-7	专利权申请文件数量.....	(338)
	Patent Application	
15-8	享有卫生设施人口占总人口比重.....	(339)
	Percentage of Population with Access to Improved Sanitation Facilities	
15-9	人均医疗支出及医疗支出占国内生产总值比重.....	(340)
	Health Expenditure per Capita and Health Expenditure as Percentage of GDP	
15-10	每千人口医生数和病床数.....	(341)
	Physician and Hospital Bed per 1000 People	
15-11	军事支出占中央政府支出和国内生产总值比重.....	(342)
	Military Expenditure as Percentage of Central Government Expenditure & Gross Domestic Product	
15-12	军事人员数及军事人员数占劳动力总数比重.....	(343)
	Military Personnel & Military Personnel as Percentage of Total Labor Force	
	主要统计指标解释.....	(344)
	Explanatory Notes on Main Statistical Indicators	

十六、世界最大500家企业主要指标

Main Indicators of the 500 Largest Companies in the World

16-1	2001年按国家和地区汇总的世界最大500家企业资料.....	(347)
	The Data of the Largest 500 Companies in the World Aggregated by Country or Territory	
16-2	2001年按营业额排序的世界最大500家企业.....	(348)
	The 500 Largest Companies in the World Sorted by Revenue	
	主要统计指标解释.....	(368)
	Explanatory Notes on Main Statistical Indicators	

附录一	各国(地区)货币单位.....	(371)
	Appendix I Local Currency Units of Countries and Territories	
附录二	索引.....	(379)
	Appendix II Index	