

2008

国际统计年鉴

INTERNATIONAL STATISTICAL YEARBOOK



中华人民共和国国家统计局 编

Compiled by National Bureau of Statistics of China



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一、《国际统计年鉴-2008》是一部综合性国际经济、社会统计资料年刊。本年鉴收录了世界 200 多个国家和地区的统计资料,对其中的 40 多个主要国家和地区的经济社会发展状况和世界知名公司的基本情况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. 居民收支和贫困; 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、本年鉴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。《中国统计年鉴》中的中国数据加括号标出。

七、一些数据的合计数或相对数,因受进位的影响,不一定等于分项累计数。

八、虽然本年鉴所跨年度内,一些国家的名称和疆域有所改变,除特别注明外,本年鉴中所列国家均为当时的国家名称及疆域范围。

九、本年鉴中使用的符号含义如下:“...”表示数据不够本表最小单位数;“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(G7): 包括美国、日本、英国、德国、法国、意大利和加拿大。

经济合作与发展组织(经合组织, OECD): 成员国有 30 个: 澳大利亚(1971)、奥地利、比利时、冰岛、丹麦、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(欧盟, EU): 成员国共 27 个: 法国、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)、塞浦路斯、捷克、爱沙尼亚、匈牙利、拉脱维亚、立陶宛、马耳他、波兰、斯洛伐克、斯洛文尼亚(2004 年)、保加利亚和罗马尼亚(2007 年)。

欧洲货币联盟(欧元区, Euro Area): 成员国共 13 个: 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、斯洛文尼亚。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。

东南亚国家联盟(东盟, ASEAN): 成员国共有 10 个: 菲律宾、马来西亚、泰国、新加坡、印度尼西亚、文莱(1984 年)、越南(1995 年)、缅甸(1997 年)、老挝(1997 年)和柬埔寨(1999 年)。

北美自由贸易区(NAFTA): 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(地区)分类含义如下:

按收入分组国家: 按照世界银行分组标准, 高收入国家指 2006 年人均国民总收入 11116 美元及以上的国家、上中等收入国家指 2006 年人均国民总收入 3596 美元至 11115 美元的国家、下中等收入国家指 2006 年人均国民总收入 906 美元至 3595 美元的国家、低收入国家分别指 2006 年人均国民总收入 905 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、原欧盟成员国、澳大利亚、新西兰、日本、以色列和南非, 除上述国家之外的为发展中国家。

工业国家和发展中国家: 按照国际货币基金组织分组标准, 工业国家包括加拿大、美国、原欧盟成员国、澳大利亚、新西兰和日本, 除上述国家之外的为发展中国家。

十二、本年鉴中使用的缩写及含义如下:

sq.km (square kilometer) = 平方公里,

ha (hectare) = 公顷,

kwh (kilowatt-hour) = 千瓦时,

g (gram) = 克,

kg (kilogram) = 千克,

TJ (terojoule) = 10^{12} 焦耳,

TCE (ton of standard coal equivalent) = 标准煤当量,

TOE (ton of standard oil equivalent) = 标准油当量,

UNSD (Statistics Division of the United Nations) = 联合国统计司,

IMF (International Monetary Fund) = 国际货币基金组织,

FAO (Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations) = 联合国粮食及农业组织, UNCTAD (United Nations Conference on Trade and Development) = 联合国贸易和发展会议,

UNDP (United Nations Development Program) = 联合国开发计划署,

ILO (International Labor Organization) = 国际劳工组织,

WHO (World Health Organization) = 世界卫生组织。

PREFACE

I. *International Statistical Yearbook 2008* is an annual comprehensive reference publication on international economic and social statistics. It contains data from as much as 200 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 data for the surface area.

VI. The data all from the 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 symbol bracket are from China Statistical Yearbook.

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 following,

"..." 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 following,

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

Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), 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), it expanded to 27 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), Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Slovakia and Slovenia (2004), Bulgaria, Romania(2007).

European Monetary Union (Euro Area), member countries are Germany, Belgium, Austria, the Netherlands, France, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Luxembourg, Ireland, Finland, Greece and Slovenia, has 13 members. 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 Euro zone 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), it has 10 members, i.e., the Philippines, Malaysia, Thailand, Singapore, Indonesia, Brunei Darussalam (1984), Viet Nam (1995), Myanmar (1997), Lao People's Democratic Republic (1997) and Cambodia (1999).

North American Free Trade Area (NAFTA), was founded on January 1, 1994, with members unchanged hitherto, i.e., Canada, Mexico and the United States.

XI. Countries (territory) groups and their meanings are as following,

Countries by Income Group According to the criteria by the World Bank, countries and territories (referred to as economies) are classified into high income (higher than \$11116), higher middle income (between \$3596 and \$11115), lower middle income (between \$906 and \$3595) and low income (\$905 and below) groups by their per capita GNI in the year 2006.

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 former European Union, Australia, New Zealand, Japan, Israel and South Africa. 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 former European Union, Australia, New Zealand and Japan. The others are developing countries.

XII. The abbreviations used in this book and their meanings are as following,

Sq.km=square kilometer,

ha = hectare,

kwh = kilowatt-hour,

g = gram,

kg = kilogram,

TJ = terojoule (10^{12} 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.

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