



# Exploration and Practice of New Economy Statistics in China

National Bureau of Statistics  
of China

## Contents



- **About New Economy**
- **New Economy Statistics**
- **New Economy Accounting**
- **Difficulties and Challenges**
- **Outlook of New Economy Statistics**

# Background



- New products, new industries, new forms of business and new business models spring up rapidly in recent years.



- Emerging economic activities are changing our way of production and life.



- The boom of new economic activities has become the new highlights, driving forces and engines of China's economic development.



3

# Definition



- No generally agreed definition or concept for 'New Economy' worldwide at the moment.
- New Economy is still an open and evolving concept, and its scope is changing constantly.
- It is neither necessary nor possible to define an internationally agreed and uniform concept at this stage.

4

# Definition



- **NBS Definition:**

China's new economy refers to the economic activities that promote sustained development of economy, which are driven by scientific innovation, supported by new technologies, and aimed at achieving economic transformation and upgrading.

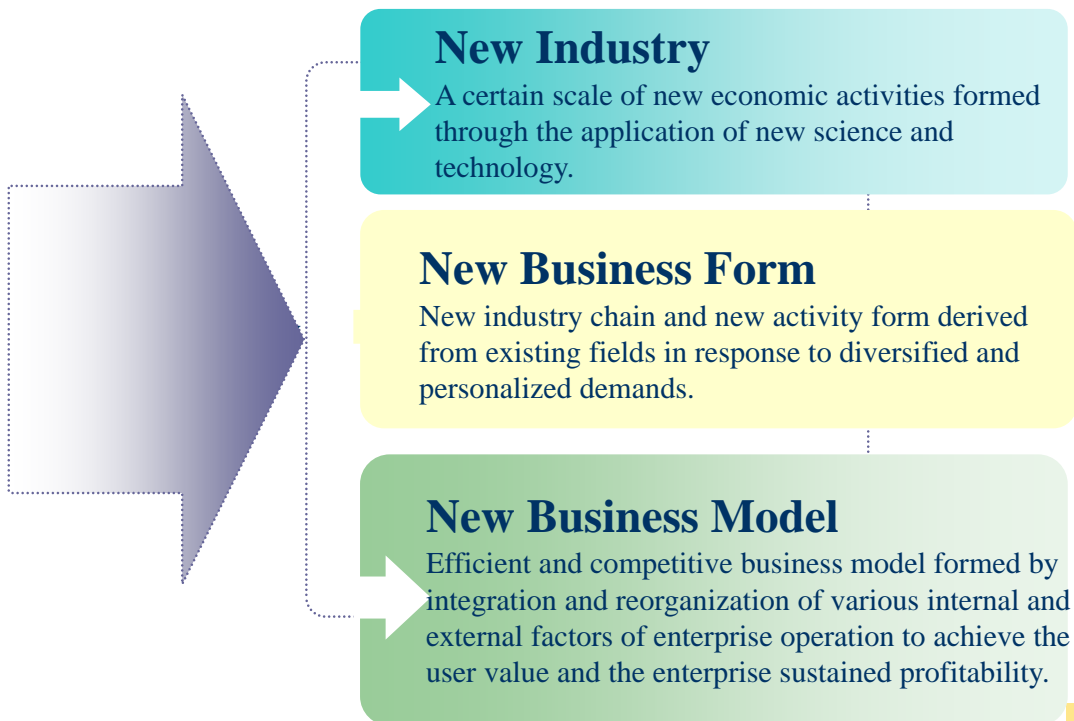
Specifically, the new economy includes :

- New Industry
- New business form
- New business model



5

# Definition



6



# 1. New Industry

- New **technologies** form new industries. New industries directly generated by the industrialization of new technologies.
- New **products** form new industries. Using modern information technology and new process to transform traditional products into new products, thus forming new industries.
- New **demand** creates new industries. In order to meet the new demand of market, the application of information technology promotes the differentiation, upgrading and integration of industries, thus derives new industries.



7



# 2. New Business Form

- **Enterprise + Internet**

Relying on the Internet to carry out production and business activities, such as online car-hailing, bike-sharing, crowdsourcing and crowd innovation platforms.

- **Product + Service innovation**

Innovation of business process, service mode or product form, such as entrepreneurial space, garage coffee, online order and delivery.

- **Service + Extension**

To provide more flexible and fast personalized services, such as customized fashion consumer goods, cosmetics, clothing, etc.



8



## 3. New business model

- **Internet + Industrial innovation**

Such as Internet payment, online financial management, social network, new media platform, etc.

- **Production and management factors recombination**

Such as the network and hardware combination service of online games, network commentary, network reading, network music, etc.

- **New way of management and organization**

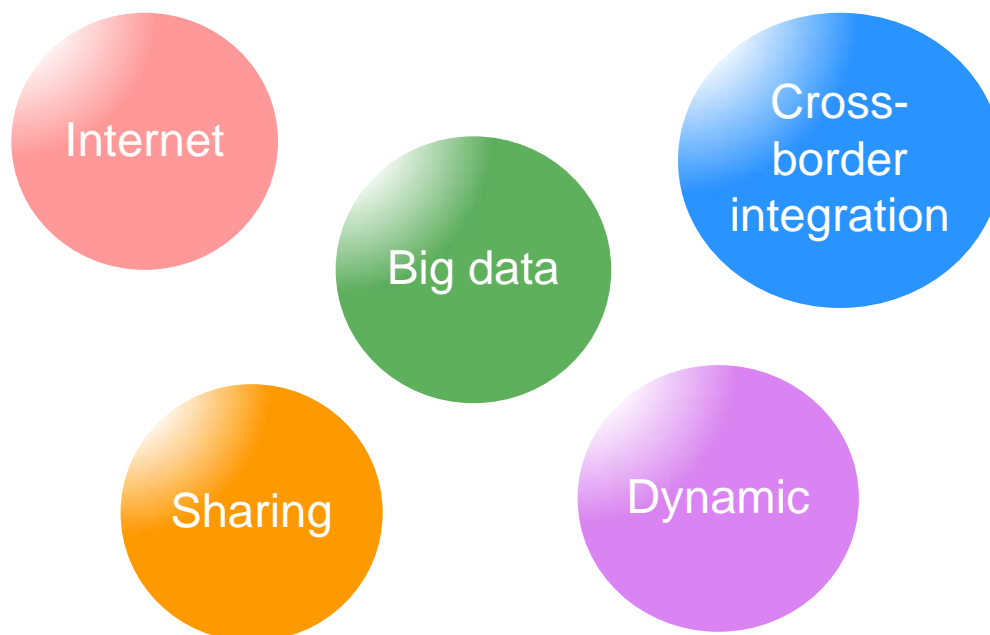
For example, one-stop service shopping mall or commercial complex for consumption, entertainment and leisure.



9



## Characteristics



10

# New Economy Statistics



- **Classification Standard**

Based on the current standard industry classification, activities with the characteristics of new economy were reclassified. Now it includes 9 divisions, 63 groups and 353 classes.



11

# New Economy Statistics



- **Indicator System**

Includes 42 indicators under 6 dimensions: knowledge ability, economic vitality, innovation driving force, digital economy, transformation and upgrading and development achievements.

- **Survey Program**

- Established a statistical program in 2016
- Revised and conducted once a year
- In 2019, the survey program covered 13 key areas

- **Data Analysis**

- Based on the data from the survey program
- Some indicators were selected from the new economy indicator system
- Using the fixed-base composite index method.

12



## New Economy Accounting

- According to preliminary calculations, the added value of China's new economy in 2018 was 14.5 trillion yuan, equivalent to 16.1% of GDP, an increase of 0.3 percentage point over the previous year.

Indicator	2015	2016	2017	2018
Value-added of new economy as percentage of GDP	14.8%	15.3%	15.7%	16.1%

13



## Difficulties and Challenges

**Difficult to be covered**

**Difficult to be presented**

**Difficult to be splited**

14

# Outlook of New Economy Statistics



- Increasing the research on the new economy
- Strengthening the foundation of new economy statistics
- Improving on the methodology of new economy statistics
- Exploring the application of big data

Thank You