



主要统计指标解释

出口 即货物离开一国的统计疆界。在通常的贸易体系中，一国的统计疆界与它的经济领土是一致的。在特殊的贸易体系中，一国的统计疆界只包括一部分经济领土，一般这部分与货物自由贸易区是一致的。自由贸易地区是一国经济疆界的一部分，在此间货物可以无进口税限制地流通。

进口 货物进入一国统计疆界。

服务贸易 服务(原为非要素服务)指无形商品的经济产出。它可以在同一时间产生、转让和消费。商品服务的出口(贷方和收入)和进口(借方和支付)来自于国际收支统计中的国际服务交易统计，其概念、定义和分类与国际货币基金组织1993年《国际收支手册》第五版一致。

官方汇率 是指由国家机关或货币金融机构公布的汇

率。年平均汇率是以月均价为基础计算的。

国际旅游支出 是指出境游客在他国的旅游消费，包括在国际旅行时，搭乘他国运输工具所支付的交通费(有些国家不包括这项交通费)。除非特别声明外，国际旅游支出包括境外一日游客(不过夜游客)在访问地的消费。

国际旅游收入 是指入境游客(过夜旅客)在本国的旅游消费，包括国际旅行时，入境游客搭乘本国运输工具所支付给本国的交通费(有些国家不包括这项交通费)。国际旅游收入包括目的地国接受的所有商品和服务的支付。除特别声明外，国际旅游收入可以包括入境一日游游客(不过夜游客)在本国的消费。

Explanatory Notes on Main Statistical Indicators

Exports Goods leaving the statistical territory of a country. In the general trade system, the definition of the statistical territory of a country coincides with its economic territory. In the special trade system, the definition of the statistical territory comprises only a particular part of the economic territory, mainly that part which coincides with the free circulation area for goods. The free circulation area is a part of the economic territory of a country within which goods may be disposed of without customs restrictions.

Imports Goods entering the statistical territory of a country.

Commercial Service Exports/Commercial Service Imports Services(previously no factor services) refer to economic output of intangible commodities that may be produced, transferred, and consumed at the same time. Exports (credits or receipts) and imports (debits or payments) of commercial services derived from statistics on international service transactions are included in the balance of payments statistics, in conformity with the concepts, definitions and classification of the fifth (1993) edition of the IMF Balance of Payments Manual.

Official Exchange Rate refers to the exchange rate determined by national authorities or to the rate determined in the legally sanctioned exchange market. It is calculated as an annual average based on monthly averages (local currency units relative to the U.S. dollar).

International Tourism Expenditures are expenditures of international outbound visitors in other countries, including payments to foreign carriers for international transport. These expenditures may include those by residents traveling abroad as same-day visitors, except in cases where these are important enough to justify separate classification. For some countries they do not include expenditures for passenger transport items.

International Tourism Receipts are expenditures by international inbound visitors, including payments to national carriers for international transport. These receipts include any other prepayment made for goods or services received in the destination country. They also may include receipts from same-day visitors, except when these are important enough to justify separate classification. For some countries they do not include receipts for passenger transport items.