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**NATIONAL STANDARD OF THE
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA**

GB 4754-1984

**Industrial classification for national economic activities
(English Translation)**

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012 Beans, oil and potato cultivation

013 Cotton, hemp, sugar, tobacco cultivation

014 Vegetables, edible fungi and horticultural crops

015 Fruit planting

016 Nuts, oilseeds, spices and beverage crops

018 Grass planting and mowing

021 Tree breeding and nursery

023 Forest management, and training

025 Forest product collection refers to various forest trees in natural woodland and plantation

031 Livestock breeding

032 Poultry breeding

041 Aquaculture

042 Aquatic fishing

071 Oil exploitation

072 Natural gas extraction

Foreword

This standard was drafted in accordance with the rules given in GB/T 1.1-2009.

This standard replaces GB/T 4754-2011 "National Economic Industry Classification".

Compared with GB/T 4754-2011, the main changes are as follows.

---Retain the main contents of GB/T 4754-2011, and make entries, names and scopes for

individual large categories and several intermediate and small categories.

Adjustment;

--- See the Appendix A for changes in the classification structure of the national economy industry;

--- See Appendix B for changes in the classification of national economic industries.

This standard uses the redrafting method to refer to the International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities formulated by the United Nations Statistical Commission.

(2006, revised fourth edition, referred to as ISIS Rev. 4), the degree of consistency with ISI Rev. 4 is non-equivalent. National Economy Industry See Appendix C for a comparison of the Classification with the International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities.

This standard was proposed by the National Bureau of Statistics.

This standard is under the jurisdiction of the China National Institute of Standardization.

This standard was drafted. National Bureau of Statistics, China National Institute of Standardization.

1 Scope

This standard specifies the classification and code of all social economic activities.

This standard applies to the classification of economic activities in the national macro-management of statistics, planning, finance, taxation, industry and commerce, and is used in the information department.

Management and information exchange.

2 Terms and definitions

The following terms and definitions apply to this document.

Industry

A collection of all units engaged in economic activities of the same nature.

Main activity principal activity when a unit engages in more than two kinds of economic activities, the activity that accounts for the largest share of the added value of the unit is called the main activity.

If it is not possible to determine the primary activity of the unit with an added value, the primary activity can be determined based on sales revenue, operating income, or practitioners.

Note: Corresponding to the main activities are secondary and auxiliary activities.

Secondary activity secondary activity Among all economic activities undertaken by a unit, economic activities other than the main activities.

Auxiliary activity

In all activities of a unit, activities that do not provide goods and services externally.

Note: Auxiliary activities are an internal activity carried out to ensure the normal operation of the main and secondary activities of the unit.

Unit unit

An entity that effectively carries out various economic activities is a carrier that divides the national economy.

Industrial activity unit establishment the units with the following conditions are industrial activity units.

- Engage in one or mainly engaged in an economic activity in a place;
- Relatively independent organization of production, operations or business activities;
- Ability to grasp information such as income and expenses.

Note: The industrial activity unit is a subsidiary unit of the legal entity.

Corporate unit the unit with the following conditions is a legal entity.

- Established in accordance with the law, with its own name, organization and place, able to independently assume liabilities and other civil liabilities;
- Independently own and use (or authorized to use) assets, have the right to sign contracts with other units;
- Accounting for independent accounting, able to prepare balance sheet and income statement.

3.1 Principles for dividing the industry

This standard uses the principle of homogeneity of economic activities to divide the national economy industry. That is, each industry category is based on the same economic activity.

Classification of nature, not by division, accounting system or departmental management.

3.2 Basic unit of industry classification

Refer to the UN International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (ISICRev.4), which is mainly based on industrial activity units and laws.

The unit is a unit that divides the industry. Industry by industry activity units, suitable for

production statistics and other non-asset, financial the statistical investigation of the object; the division of the industry by legal entity, suitable for statistical investigations of assets and liabilities, financial conditions.

When dividing the industry by legal entity, each legal person in a joint enterprise such as an enterprise group or a group company composed of multiple legal persons shall be the divisions are divided into industries by individual legal entities.

3.3 Principles for determining the ownership of a unit industry

This standard determines the nature of its industry in accordance with the main economic activities of the unit. When the unit engages in an economic activity, it follows the economic activity.

Determine the industry of the unit; when the unit engages in more than two types of economic activities, the unit's industry is determined according to the main activity.

4 Coding method and code structure

4.1

This standard adopts the line classification method and the hierarchical coding method to classify the national economic industry into four categories. category,, medium and small. generation the code consists of a Latin alphabet and four Arabic numerals.

The class code is represented by a Latin alphabet, that is, the letters A, B, C, and T represent different categories in turn; the large class code uses two the Rab number indicates that the category boundaries are broken and coded sequentially from 01; the middle class code is represented by three Arabic numerals, the first two are large categories.

Code, the third is the medium class order code; the small class code is represented by four Arabic numerals, the first three are the middle class code, and the fourth is the small class order.

Code.

4.2

For the medium and small classes of this standard, contain the containment items with the words "other" as needed. In order to facilitate identification, the principle of accommodation the code mantissa of the item is "9".

4.3

When the standard and middle classes of this standard are no longer subdivided, the code is "0" to the fourth.