Potential Challenges of Sustainable SNA

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Challenge is an eternal topic of development. The research on challenge tends to be prospective, it is the foresight of pioneer, and is out of mission.

"What are the challenges facing the development of SNA?" It has been a hot topic in the industry of national accounts. Previous researches mainly focus on the "accounting object" of SNA, and reflect the expansion of accounting content and improvement of accounting method. Therefore, SNA has made considerable progress, and provided valuable practical guidance for the world's economic statistics, and gradually become a global accounting system.

The question we proposed is that: SNA is a truly global accounting system; in order to achieve sustainable development, shall we explore the challenges especially the potential challenges facing SNA from other perspectives, apart from giving consideration to its "accounting object"? The paper presents a preliminary thinking and identification on this issue. We intend to explore the potential challenges to the sustainable development of SNA from three aspects, which are emerging nation's accounting entity, supply and demand of global public goods and conversion of economic statistics paradigm respectively.

Ⅰ. The challenges to the sustainable development of SNA are explored from the perspective of emerging nation's accounting entity.

The pioneer researchers of SNA usually focus on accounting object when studying challenges. However, we emphasize the potential challenges caused by "accounting entity" especially the "emerging nation" as accounting entity to SNA. In order to achieve sustainable development of SNA, more attention should be paid to the accounting environment and conditions of developing countries, more emphases should be attached to the characteristics of accounting capability at each stage and the progress process, and more attention should be paid to the development of accounting method system in developing countries, rather than the feasibility of its development in developed countries. In other words, the future direction of SNA should pay attention to whether the successor can keep up, or the speed of development, and how

much it can make up in a certain period.

1. The data quality of emerging countries exerts significant impact on the global economic accounting

In recent years, in addition to the "BRICS" (Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa), other countries such as Mexico, Indonesia, Nigeria and Turkey (MINT) also have achieved impressive economic development, Mint Brics 9 can be used to sum up in a new development trend of emerging countries. With the rapid development of these emerging countries, they have taken a growing share in the global economy. For example, according to the expenditure approach based on PPP (Purchasing Power Parity Theory), the global share of "Mint Brics 9" GDP increased from 25.6% in 2005 to 35.0% in 2011, the results calculated by exchange rate method also increased from 14.5% to 24.2%, with an increase of 10% in six years.

When developed countries dominate global economy, the accounting standards of developing countries have little influence on the quality of global national accounts data. However, the economic progress of emerging countries has changed this pattern. Now, in terms of the quality of global economic accounting, the economic share of emerging countries are too big to be ignored; as for emerging countries, their shares are too big to be alone. Therefore, the accounting data quality of emerging countries is of particular significance for national accounts.

With the development of globalization and international division of labor, the global value chain leads to the increasing economic exchanges of emerging countries with other countries. Therefore, global accounts, trade statistics and multinational comparison have become the focus of SNA in recent decade. These accounting contents have raised increasing requirements on the economic statistics of emerging countries, require the active participation of emerging countries, especially require those countries to achieve unprecedented levels of economic statistics, so as to coordinate or match with the data of developed countries, otherwise it will be difficult to produce meaningful global accounting data.

2. The poor social infrastructure of emerging countries enormously constrains national accounts

Implementation of SNA, especially the implementation of 2008 edition SNA, is not simply executed directly in accordance with the Accounting Handbook. High-level national accounts require the improvement of overall economic and social

standards and high-level citizen income. However, the emerging industry of emerging countries mainly refers to the secondary industry, especially the rapid development of manufacturing industry. The social infrastructure of these countries is still weak and backward, their internal economic and social development is generally uneven. However, the reorganization or re-establishment of social infrastructure is a long-term process of social improvement, it cannot be achieved overnight, it needs expert guidance, and it is difficult for other countries to complete the task. Although many international organizations have spent a lot of manpower, materials and financial resources to improve the statistical capacity of developing countries, these efforts can hardly change the accounting environment and conditions. In the short term, the developed countries will still be unsatisfied with the backward actual accounting of developing countries.

Emerging countries are latecomer in engaged in the SNA practice, their SNA practice has not reached the current level of developed countries; the characteristics of SNA in developing countries at each implementation stage should be explored from the "back perspective". When the per capita GDP of European countries were about the level of emerging countries nowadays, namely the accounting level of European and American countries before the 1950s, should we raise high demands on the accounting of emerging countries? From the perspective of such a historical pattern, it is easier to understand the difficulties that emerging countries encountered in accounting. Taking the "BRICS" for example, according to Maddison (2007) estimation, China's per capita GDP in 1999 was 3259 international dollar, India’s per capita GDP in 1999 was 1818 international dollar, however, South Africa’s per capita GDP in 1998 was 3858 international dollar, Brazil’s per capita GDP in 1998 was 5459 international dollar, Russia’s per capita GDP in 1998 was 3893 international dollar. Dating back to 1950, the per capita GDP of 12 countries in Western Europe already reached 5013 international dollar. These figures indicate that around 2000, the per capita GDP of emerging countries failed to reach the level of developed countries before the emergence of SNA.

From the perspective of historical development, when per capita GDP reaches a certain level, the macro-management will raise higher demands on national accounts, and the economy will provide corresponding resource conditions and social environment for national accounts. Meanwhile, the improvement of accounting standards will provide a convenient tool for macroeconomic management, and further

increase the per capita GDP. Accounting level has positive correlation with per capita GDP, although this relationship is not necessarily linear. However, within a certain historical stage, usually an economy can only choose the most urgent management issues. For example, the famous "New Deal" was implemented before the formation of SNA, at that time the US rulers only relied on a few key economic indicators. It can be seen that SNA is just a sufficient condition for macro-management, rather than a necessary condition.

Although the SNA latecomer countries can save development costs, whether the national accounts can be included in the development priorities of government and society still depends on the country's actual situation. If economic statisticians have limited rights, and government provides poor resources for social infrastructure improvement, then the calculation is not necessarily so urgent. In this case, a brief SNA may meet the needs of the country's macroeconomic management in a certain period, however, it is obviously not enough to form the global economic accounting system. This indicates that economies at different stages encounter different accounting challenges, at least different challenges with different focuses.

3. The implementation experience of emerging countries contributes to the truly global development of SNA

Developed countries and emerging countries implement SNA according to different economic soils. SNA originates from Europe, becomes mature in the European and American countries, developed market economies encounter no "non-acclimatization" when implementing SNA. As for emerging countries, SNA is a transplant, copying will not necessarily generate the desired accounting results. The United States is a developed market economy, but it cannot completely copy SNA, it implemented NIPAs (National Income and Product Accounts) alone for a very long time, it indicates that economic structure features exert stubborn impact on the development of accounting system. Even though SNA is fully applicable to all countries, different countries have different levels of economic market development, they will probably implement SNA according to different phases. For related global SNA organizations, it is also a major task to coordinate the accounting results at different implementation stages.

It is not easy to create SNA, but it is also not easy to implement SNA in emerging countries which lack of social resources. For the emerging countries, it is

easier to announce the implementation of SNA than to collect the basic statistics of SNA. However, it is a long process to implement high quality SNA, it requires extra investment, accumulated experience in practical operation and improved accounting technology to increase the frequency of accounting and increase the degree of detailed accounting.

It is an indisputable fact that developing countries' economic statistics lag far behind. However, in the discussion of economic statistics methodology, the latecomers' doubt on certain accounting methods may be valuable. Perhaps latecomer is unable to propose a good accounting method, but sometimes they may propose "accounting issues" which are worthy of serious discussion. One of the most typical examples is the dispute over the size of the Sino-US trade balance. Trade in Value Added accounting may prove that China's view is correct, that is, the method of using the total volume to calculate US trade balance severely overestimates the US trade deficit. An important inspiration from these cases on accounting improvement is that: the statistical experience of developing countries may also provide an opportunity for the further development of existing accounting rules. Therefore, developing countries are not only recipient, learner and practitioner of SNA, they can also be a participant to improve international accounting methods and rules. SNA's development should not be a one-way process from developed countries to developing countries, it should form a feedback mechanism from developing countries to developed countries, and form a win-win situation.

Ⅱ. The potential challenges to SNA are explored from the perspective of the characteristics of "global public goods"

Qiu Dong and his colleagues (1998, 2004) proposed that SNA is a "global public goods". As a tool, network-based and knowledge-based global public goods, SNA is provided by the leader of national accounts industry. Many countries (excluding EU countries) posed no mandatory constraint on SNA consumption, but they are highly induced. SNA can significantly reduce transaction costs, greatly improve the completeness of macroeconomic information, and improve national statistical capacity. SNA supply and demand are progressive, and they are the result of the game between global public choice and national accounting system. However, it is precisely because of the nature of SNA as public goods, it is inevitable to encounter some problems in the demand and supply.

1. The society's excessive demand and inadequate use of SNA

Residents, government, enterprises, Non-Governmental Organizations and other social entities have too high and diversified demands on economic statistics. As a taxpayer, residents tend to use public goods to the maximum extent, and they usually raise some unrealistic demands on national accounts data. If there is no market mechanism, it will be hard for the government to identify the accounting contents related to decision-making and the real social requirements for national accounts. This is also a "tragedy of the commons", taking up the limited resources of accounting staff. This situation also occurs in developed countries. For instance, in the early 1960s, US President John F. Kennedy made a scathing attack on the GNP, indicating that he was lack of basic knowledge of economic statistics; former US President Bill Clinton set formal green GDP official accounting as mandatory requirement in 1993, this went beyond the exploration methods and "pro forma" and "laboratory" stages. This political interference affected the normal development of SNA, even exerted considerable negative impact on developing countries.

Although economic statistics need to be supported by budget, but economic statistics cannot solve all accounts. We need clearly inform the public of what can be done through national accounts, what kind of measurement can be done now or in the near future; the accounting results cannot be interpreted absolutely, it cannot make too many commitments to the public.

Insufficient use of SNA coexists with excess demand of SNA. This is reflected in the following aspects: (1) Among the demands for accounting data, most of them are "standby" demands. Accounting staff is only responsible for providing accounting data, they hardly care about the users' application, frequency or using time. (2) The recommended accounting contents of SNA have not been implemented in some countries. For example, Chinese government has not formally prepared a financial statement of assets and liabilities, there are still many loopholes. (3) A considerable number of the people engage in economy and SNA research, even some economists have poor knowledge about SNA, have misunderstanding of accounting indicators and data, and have poor "problem consciousness" of the entire socio-economic statistics.

2. Serious Supply Shortage of SNA Research

SNA was a hot research topic of economics in the 20th century. During that era,

macroeconomic management requires economic statistics to perform major transformation, create a new paradigm of national accounts. Meanwhile, it prepared appropriate conditions for this revolution and innovation, thus marginal benefits of SNA research are relatively huge. Among which, the three decades after World War II was the "golden period" of SNA, both macro management and economists circles paid considerable attention to SNA research. This attracted a large number of economists and statisticians, and made a historic breakthrough.

Once the accounting framework is established, the main accounting contents is basically perfect, it is difficult to sole many outstanding issues in the short term, the marginal yield rate of SNA research will be greatly reduced, scholars gradually shift their focus of research. Because SNA creates systematic economic data and lays a foundation for strong accounting, using accounting data to make econometric analysis has become a hot topic, economists have gradually paid attention to "final outputs" such as empirical research, model development and application. However, the SNA research is a basic research, its results are "intermediate goods", which have the low degree of recognition and visibility, it is difficult to attract attention from the society and attract more economists and statisticians to join the research.

Although international organizations who preside over SNA related work focus on the development of accounting rules and development work, they mainly focus on the development of work manual, and try to carry out accounting work. When the accounting methodology is gradually systemized, the research on accounting methodology shows "fragmented" characteristics, research results are mainly paper and research report, lack of systematic monographs, particularly lack of researches on the history of economics and statistics, and lack of research on the logical relationship between different economics and statistics theories.

Generally speaking, SNA is also lack of deep research methodology. For example, it tends to take a long time to solve the dispute over accounting issues in the SNA revision process, so that it becomes a so-called "challenge". Sometimes the debate is not solved, the cause for these phenomena is that we fail to sort out problems clearly and fail to clarify the potential challenges, thus leading to repeated labor in the next debate over dispute and insufficient supply of in-depth researches, it is the main cause for existing challenges. In practice, SNA users need to operate according to the Handbook, and need to use Handbook to explain the in-depth

methodological basis behind operation method. Among the researches on so-called research methodology, most of them focus on method, rather than ology. Existing methodology handbooks pay more attention to implementation methods, but it fails to give systematic explanation to the reason why this methodological basis is chosen, what are the prerequisites and its potential scope, and other questions.

3. Lack of "Generalized Work" in SNA Research

In-depth research methodology refers to the generalized work of SNA research. It should include at least the following aspects: (1) How many accounting formulas does SNA contain? What are the basic accounting equations? What is their hierarchical relationship? Can indicators be used to establish a SNA axiomatic system? (2) How many accounting principles should national accounts establish? Can they form a system of accounting principles? (3) How many general and special methods have the national accounts developed? What are their industries and application scope? What is the relationship between them? How is the influence of different countries' measurement methods on results? (4) How many axiomatic assumptions does SNA contain? Why do we need these assumptions? How these assumptions are met in the economic accounting practices of different countries? If a hypothesis cannot be fully realized, how is the impact on the accounting results? (5) The relationship between SNA and economic theory: what are the economic theories that are directly related to national accounts? How do they support or guide the national accounts? How do different schools agree on these theoretical views? Will this affect the national accounting practice? (6) How does SNA systemize "fragmented" researches? How to attract new disciplines and new theories? How to integrate such large data, the Internet with other technologies?

From the perspective of SNA personnel training, the current situation is not optimistic: the proportion of national accounts in economics course gradually decreases, there are only very few Economics Doctors who can understand SNA, only a very small number of institutions engaged in SNA training programs. With the passage of time, will this be able to meet the requirements for the sustainable development of SNA? Will national accounting be an independent course separated from economics courses? If people only study mathematical statistics and economics courses, will they be qualified for national accounting work? In a broad sense, is economic statistics a part of economics? Can it be a relatively independent branch?

(JEL (Journal of Economic Literature) does not consider economic statistics as an independent branch of economics.) What are the main fields of economic statistics? Can the main research areas and key issues be listed? How is the development situation of various fields? Can you give a systematic summary according to each field and form corresponding works?

In the construction of economic statistics discipline, it is very necessary to have such a concise, to-the-point and easy-to-understand work. Especially in emerging countries, Headbook is more favorable than the Handbook in winning social understanding and respect for national accounts, it can attract more social resources and is conducive to the construction of social infrastructure, thus it is more important. SNA as a systematic knowledge, it provides the strong with the best shot. However, as network public goods, global national accounting level is the weakest link. Therefore, it is very important to cultivate the accounting ability of latecomer. At latecomer's initial stage of development, Handbook and FAQ can meet its demands, and Headbook and others can meet the requirements of high-level learners at later period.

Ⅲ. The challenges to the sustainable development of SNA are explored from the perspective of the conversion of economic statistics paradigm

The challenges to the development of SNA have attracted attention from well-known experts and researchers. Vanoli (2014) systematically illustrated three challenges: dispute over welfare measurement, globalization mystery and environmental accounting. Van de Ven (2013) emphasized the following four areas: knowledge economy, globalization and fragmented production process, financial and economic crisis and its associated user needs, and aging society. All the challenges have deep-seated cause or "the challenge behind challenge". This section attempts to put forward our understanding from two perspectives: the conversion of economic statistics paradigm and measurement problem.

1. Paradigm of Economic Statistics and Its Conversion

The so-called paradigm is a systematic consideration and basic setting for the necessity and feasibility of related discipline issues. Over the past 300 years, economic statistics theory has experienced different paradigms. We should not only understand its historical events, but also further explore the logical relationship between various economic statistics theories.

The first paradigm of economic statistics is German "national power" paradigm (which is also called “Hermann Conring- Gottfried Achenwall paradigm"). It is noteworthy that: (1) It establishes the name of statistics discipline; (2) It determines the object of discipline, and studied national power from a macro point of view, economic researches are inseparable from social concerns. This is why welfare measurement is always combined with national accounts - German statistics disciplinary tradition. (3) It determines the discipline’s basic tools - text and graphics; (4) It considers comparative analysis (especially international comparison) as the basic method of the discipline.

Britain's "Political Arithmetic Paradigm" (also known as "William Petty - Grunt Paradigm") is a little bit late than the national power paradigm. The revolutionary significance of Political Paradigm is that: it determines quantitative index as a basic tool of the discipline, and lays the discipline’s methodological foundation. Two things should be noted: Firstly, the combined use of digital indicators, diagram and text. Digital as a basic tool is not unique, it cannot be completely replaced with text or graphics, the index formula cannot explain itself, its premise and the results are required to be expressed through text and graphics. Secondly, the “Petty Dissection” that William Petty adopted when using quantitative tools is often neglected. See William Petty's famous statement: "On the contrary, I adopt such an approach (as an example of Political Arithmetic Paradigm) of using digitals and words about scales to express the problem I want to propose, I only make demonstration and investigation that is appeal to human senses, and explore the cause with visible basis in nature. Those causes which are based on people’s changing thought, opinion, appetite and motion still need to be explored by others". The last sentence indicates that William Petty had realized the risk of unquantifiable social phenomenon since the very beginning , i.e., the application of digital tools have boundaries or limitations, thus the quantization requires dissection in advance, and identify those objects which can be quantified and listed into the political arithmetic field. Now the challenges we encountered in the national accounts often involve how to carry out "Petty Dissection".

Social statistics paradigm (also known as "Knies-Engel-Mayr Paradigm") came into being in the second half of the 19th century. The paradigm is the combination of "National Power Paradigm" and "Political Arithmetic Paradigm", it accepts the political arithmetic tools, attaches more importance to the tradition of German

"national power" discipline, even develops in the direction of "substantial discipline". It not only uses quantitative index to study phenomenon, but also explores the internal quantitative rules of the phenomenon. It is very important to the establishment of theoretical foundation of economic statistics. Meanwhile, under the pattern of un-segmented discipline, it also meets the social needs of that era. MPS (Material Product System) is actually a continuation of social statistics paradigm in the 20th century.

From 1940s to 1970s, economic statistics was in the "Modern National Accounting Paradigm" (also known as "Keynes-Stone Paradigm"). SNA revolution mainly makes the following achievements: (1) It adopts integrated production concept, and expands the boundary of production (namely accounting); (2) It introduces the method of enterprise accounts for macro-accountings; (3) It achieves the integration of economic stock and flow accounting. It should be noted that both SNA design and improvement carry on the practice of "Petty Dissection". During this stage, Stone and other masters thoroughly studied the difficulty of different accounting contents, he did not put the social and demographic accounting into SNA, but designed a special SSDS (System of Society and Demographic Statistics), thus ensuring the success of macroeconomic accounting system. Under the pressure of "social indicators movement" and "sustainable development", SNA had to include more accounting contents. From 1993 to 2008, SNA adopted "Central Frame + Satellite Account" model, which is essentially a continuation of "Petty Dissection" ideology.

2. The Economics Background of Statistical Paradigm and Potential Challenges to SNA

The challenges we face today are essentially caused by the conversion of economic statistics paradigm. As "one of mankind's greatest inventions in the 20th century", SNA has been constantly reformed, and has strong economic background. This can be found from the two basic trends of the development of economics.

"Generally speaking, the development modern economics has two basic tendencies: one is that research contents tend to expand to interdisciplinary fields such as sociology, environmental science, laws and psychology, namely, the expansion of research field, and the tendency is called “economics imperialism”. Another is the hardening of methodology, it can be said that economics always shows the tendency of transforming into mathematics and physics. For instance, the economics

experiment emphasized in behavioral economics reflects the tendency of transforming into physics."

"The research field is expanded and unrestrained, but the methodology is improved and strict, two basic tendencies have serious conflictions with each other, because it is easy to quantify the research contents in a narrow range of economics, relatively speaking, it is easy to maintain the comprehensiveness and integrity of statistical measurement. It is much difficult to quantify the contents related to society, psychology, politics, environment and resources. "

"Because of the development background of economics--with two conflicting basic tendencies, the pattern of economic statistics is intensified, it not only brings the dilemma of national accounting paradigm reform, but also highlights the basic measurement problems encountered in the establishment of modern national accounting paradigm. Relevant people have proposed many new measurement systems, but there are still many measurement and accounting problems, in other words, these new systems solve many problems while bringing more problems."

It is difficult to achieve quantitative precision and wide range of coverage. The development of economics brings challenges to the development of SNA, we should consider following questions: What is the bottleneck of economic statistics paradigm innovation? In other words, what poses challenges to SNA? Do the accumulated academic researches be enough for us to create new economic statistics paradigm? Are we smarter than the scholars such as Stone in that era? Can we go beyond the GDP? We are skeptical about these questions.

3. The Potential challenges caused by common "measurement problem" to SNA

Some challenges are not new challenges, they are just covered by old problems. The development of SNA does not solve all measurement problems, is difficult to obtain a consensus on some controversy issues, which have to be dispended, otherwise the accounting practice will achieve nothing. However, through in-depth analysis of these controversial issues, it can be seen that they are all related to the cross-century "measurement problem" facing humankind. The paper gives a few typical examples.

(1) Price Signal Distortion

When price indicators are adopted to measure economic phenomena, price should be used as homometric factor and weight. Whether the price signal can reflect real contrast between market supply and demand directly determines the precision degree of value indicator measurement. According to the principles of economics, price can only reflect actual relationship between supply and demand when the market is completely in free competition. However, all markets are not in free competition in the real world, the price signal is always distorted in varying degrees, thus leading to the distortion of value indicator measurement. It can be said that the price signal distortion is inevitable, but it has relative accuracy.

Free-market economic theory considers government as the leading role of intervention economy. In fact, the monopoly distorts price, and even NGO will distort prices. But from the perspective of SNA, it considers government and NGO as accounting entity, treats them as equally as residents and enterprises, and uses the transaction among four major entities to reflect the internal relationship of an economy. Government makes internal treatment in SNA, does this inconsistent with the basic theory of free market economy? Kuznets discussed whether G should be considered as a part of national income, whether the negative impact of government intervention in the market should be deducted from its added value, and if so, how much should be deducted. Perhaps these issues need to be clarified from the perspective of theory and methodology. Qiu Dong (2013) analyzed the price signal distortion in “several soft spots of cost-benefit analysis” from four aspects.

(2) Problems about the Social and Economic Significance of Synthesis Indicator "Equivalent Conversion"

In the comprehensive evaluation, the sole application of value indicator cannot meet the requirements of assessment, it has to adopt synthetic indicator. Price indicator uses price to measure homometrical problems, but synthetic indicators is on the contrary. When it is unable to find a universal measurement factor for all evaluation factors, the dimension of all sub-factors should be removed, and turned into the relative number. From the mathematical point of view, a sequence of values can be obtained. However, the construction of synthetic index will form "equivalent conversion" between various evaluation factors, namely, in terms of contribution to the overall index, the x% change of A index is equivalent to y% change of B indicator. For example, among the changes in the human development index, x% of per capita

GDP can be equivalent to the y% of average life expectancy. Why this "equivalent conversion" is reasonable? What is its social and economic significance? Does it necessarily have economic significance when it has mathematical sense? Qiu Dong (2012) specifically emphasizes this question in "Multi-index Comprehensive Evaluation: Reflection on Methodology".

(3) Controversy over "Measurement Boundary"

Welfare measurement controversy, the difficulty in integrating environmental resources accounting with economic accounting and other challenges are closely related to the price signal distortion and "equivalent conversion", as well as the measurement boundary.

Does economic measurement have boundary? In other words, can all economic phenomena be measured? Shall we meet all the requirements on measurement proposed by the public? The measurement boundary can reflect the expansion of human knowledge, does such this extension have limitation? In economic measurement, there are many "hard-to-measure" phenomena, is there any "immeasurable" phenomenon? For example, the macro accounting discussed how to "measure the unmeasurable". If people have to measure the unmeasurable, this will involve "alternative measurement", how does this alternative measurement come into effect? Thus, the effectiveness of alternative measurement has become an indispensable research topic. Qiu Dong (2012) proposed that the boundary of macro measurement can be defined from three aspects: ontology, epistemology and actual practice, macro measurement should have boundary. People always try to break the boundary of measurement, sometimes the breakthrough is progress of human knowledge, and sometimes it is just a fantasy.

Due to these "measurement problems", economic measurement results can only have relatively correct meaning, econometric model already has the risk of mistakes in data input, the cornerstone of economics may have less significance due to the hidden risks. On many occasions, statisticians can only use the “method used in no method situation" to complete the measurement and accounting tasks assigned by the society, this is completely understandable. We recommend that the “method used in no method situation" should be explained in details to the public. When we doubt certain method, we should not deny the methods employed in the measurement, but find the feasible situation for the method, and prevent the absolute interpretation of

measurement and accounting results. It is very important for users to recognize the appropriate application scope of method.

Ⅳ. Some Suggestions

This paper ends with some suggestions.

Firstly, it is encouraged to explore the challenges to the development of SNA from a multidimensional perspective, and pay close attention to the environment and institutional constraints of emerging countries in the process of implementing SNA.

Secondly, more emphases should be attached to the practical significance of "Petty cutting" thought, measurement and accounting's dynamic "boundary awareness". Of course, more efforts should be made to expand the boundaries of measurement and accounting, and close attention should be paid to the constraints of certain conditions on measurement and accounting method.

Thirdly, great importance should be attached to the research on economic statistics and high-level methodology and ordinary work of national accounts, the in-depth research on "measurement problem", so as to provide more systematic learning tools for latecomers.

Finally, we should strengthen the communication in society, especially the economic circles, and give a systematic description to the premise and assumptions of adopted method, stress the time and space significance of accounting results, minimize the absolute interpretation of measurement and accounting results, and try to improve the supply and demand balance of SNA as a "global public goods".

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