China's Service Sector towards 2035: Outlook, Strategic Position and Policy Advice

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Abstract: *China is setting out on a new journey of building a modern socialist country in all respects after achieving moderate prosperity. Modern services are an important part of China's economy, underpinning China's development towards a great modern socialist country. Globalization, industrial development, urbanization, innovation and income growth will drive China's service sector development. By 2035, the service sector will account for 60.98% and 59.12% of total value-added and employment, respectively, and labor productivity in the service sector will rise from 145,500 yuan/person in 2019 to 282,300 yuan/person. The Fifth Plenum of the 19th CPC Central Committee called for "basically achieving the vision of socialist modernization by 2035." According to the CPC Central Committee's overall arrangements for the 2035 vision, we must identify a clear strategic position and tasks for the development of modern services as a key element of the modern industrial system, enhance service sector competitiveness, and achieve service sector modernization. To achieve this strategic goal, we must promote digitalized, intelligent, platform-based, standardized, and quality-oriented service sector development. We must give play to the decisive role of the market and the macro-regulatory role of the government in spurring service innovation, industry integration and clustering, and service sector reform and openness.*

Keywords: *service sector trends, service sector modernization, competitive service-based economy, implementation strategy*

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1. Introduction

According to the *Report to the 19th CPC National Congress*, we should turn China into a prosperous, democratic, civilized, harmonious and beautiful modern socialist country by the middle of this century following a two-step approach after completing the goal of building a moderately prosperous society by 2020. The first step is to basically achieve socialist modernization in 15 years from 2020 to 2035. The second step is to turn China into a prosperous, democratic, civilized, harmonious and beautiful modern socialist country in another 15 years from 2035 to the middle of the century. In October 2020, the Fifth Plenum of the 19th CPC Central Committee enacted the *Proposals for Formulating the 14th Five-Year Plan (FYP) (2021-2025) for National Economic and Social Development and the Long-Range Objectives*

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迈向2035年的中国服务业：前景、战略定位与推进策略

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摘 要：我们正处在全面建成小康社会和开启全面建设社会主义现代化国家新征程的新发展阶段。现代服务业是国民经济的重要组成部分，是建设社会主义现代化强国的重要支撑。在全球化、工业化、城镇化、技术创新和收入增长等因素驱动下，我国服务业发展将延续稳中向上的基本态势。预计到2035年，服务业增加值占比和服务业劳动就业占比分别为60.98%、59.12%，服务业劳动生产率将由2019年的14.55万元/人提高到2035年28.23万元/人。党的十九届五中全会提出了“到2035年基本实现社会主义现代化远景目标”。按照中央对2035年远景目标的总体部署，作为现代产业体系重要组成部分的现代服务业必须有明确的战略定位和发展任务，努力从服务业大国迈向服务业强国，实现服务业现代化的宏伟目标。要实现这一宏伟战略目标，必须向数字化、智能化、平台化、标准化和品质化转型升级，必须发挥市场机制的决定性作用和更好地发挥政府宏观调控作用，激励服务创新，促进产业融合，推动产业集聚，深化服务业改革，扩大服务业开放。

关键词：服务业发展趋势；服务业现代化；服务业强国；推进策略

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一、引言

党的十九大报告指出，要在全面建成小康社会的基础上，分两步走在21世纪中叶建成富强民主文明和谐美丽的社会主义现代化强国。综合分析国际国内形势和我国发展条件，从2020年到21世纪中叶可以分两个阶段来安排。第一个阶段，从2020年到2035年，在全面建成小康社会的基础上，再奋斗15年，基本实现社会主义现代化。第二个阶段，从2035年到21世纪中叶，在基本实现现代化的基础上，再奋斗15年，把我国建成富强民主文明和谐美丽的社会主义现代化强国。2020年10月，党的十九届五中全会通过了《中共中央关于制定国民经济和社会发展第十四个五年规划和二〇三五年远景目标的建议》，明确提出了“十四五”时期和到2035年经济社会发展目标，开启全面建设社会主义现代化国家的新征程。

作为现代产业体系重要组成部分的服务业，在社会主义现代化强国建设中有着极为重要的地位。从历史

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Through the Year 2035. It also identified the targets for China's social and economic development in the 14th FYP period and towards 2035, unveiling a new journey towards socialist modernization in all respects.

As an important part of the modern industrial system, the service sector occupies a pivotal position in China's development into a great modern socialist country. Globally, the service sector tends to make up a growing share of the economy. In upper-middle-income countries, the service sector accounts for 75% of the economy. Over the past four decades of reform and opening-up, China has seen rapid service sector growth driven by globalization, industrial development, urbanization, innovation and rising urban and rural household incomes. The service sector now accounts for 53.9% of China's GDP, employs 48% of the workforce, makes up over 45% of total household consumption, and employs over 66% of foreign capital. Growth in service trade, which has become more knowledge- and technology-intensive, has significantly outpaced growth in processing trade. The service sector has come to the forefront of China's economic openness, transforming people's ways of life and work with new business models, use cases, and service methods.

Our Party has made a solemn pledge to build a great modern socialist country. To achieve this goal, we must have a solid modern industrial system, of which the service sector is a vital part. The service sector accounts for a growing share of the economy and is increasingly integrated into modern agriculture and advanced manufacturing. A world-class service sector is essential to agricultural and industrial modernization. This paper forecasts the service sector's trends in the 14th FYP period (2021-2025) and beyond, and puts forth the overall requirements and strategies for China to join the rank of leading nations for modern services by 2035.

2. China's Service Sector towards 2035: Forecast of Trends

Academics have employed various methods to forecast service sector development, including the total production function model, the input-output method, and the trend extrapolation method. This paper intends to forecast China's service sector size, share in the economy, employment and labor productivity, thus shedding light on its future outlook.

2.1 China's Potential Growth Forecast: Different Views

Forecasting value-added from the service sector is predicated upon an estimate of GDP growth. Scholars have put forth different forecasts of China's potential growth rate. Based on comparative GDP growth rate data of various countries, Xu (2002) extrapolated China's GDP growth rate to be 6.5% in 2016-2020, 5.5% in 2021-2025, and 5.5% in 2026-2030.

Based on a combination of system dynamics, input-output and econometric models, Li and Li (1999) estimated China's annual average economic growth to be 8% in 2000-2010, 6% in 2010-2030, and 4%-5% in 2030-2050.

According to the Research Group of the Institute of Economics, the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences (CASS) (2020), China's potential economic growth rate will inevitably slide amid an increasing level of development and growing economic base. Their study projected China's economic growth to dip from 10.6% in 2010 to 6.1% in 2019. However, China's economic growth rate will decrease at a much slower pace in 2020-2029, sliding to 4.82% by 2029. From 2030 to 2035, China's potential growth rate will very likely drop to 4.33%, down 1.77 percentage points from 2019. Based on the CGE model simulation and calibration, Xia and Ni (2019) estimated China's average annual GDP growth to be 6.4%, 5.8%, 5.3 and 4.8% in the 13th, 14th, 15th and 16th FYP periods, respectively.

2.2 Forecasts of China's Economic Growth and Value-Added from Service Sector (2020-2035)

With the COVID-19's impact taken into account, China's GDP growth rate for 2020 is estimated to

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的纵深来看，综观全球主要经济体和产业演变规律，全球服务业比重不断上升是经济社会发展的基本趋势，中上等发达国家服务业占比普遍达到了75%。在全球化、工业化、城镇化、技术创新和城乡居民收入不断增长等因素驱动下，经过改革开放40多年来的快速发展，我国服务业整体实力迈上了新台阶，取得新突破：服务业增加值占GDP比重达到了53.9%；服务业劳动就业占比达到了48%；服务消费占居民消费支出比重超过了45%；服务业利用外资的占比更是超过了66%，服务业贸易增长速度显著快于加工货物贸易，而且服务业贸易进出口的知识技术含量显著提高，服务业已经是我国对外开放的重中之重；服务业领域的新业态、新场景和新方式更是层出不穷，不断颠覆现有的生产方式和生活方式。

全面建成社会主义现代化强国，是我党的庄严承诺。服务业是现代产业体系非常重要的组成部分，要建成社会主义现代化强国，必须有坚实的现代产业体系，服务业则是现代产业体系至关重要的有机组成部分。从发展趋势看，服务业份额越来越重，对现代农业和先进制造业的渗透与黏合不断强化，服务业的高质量发展和服务业现代化目标的实现，不仅是我们建设服务业强国的客观要求，也是实现农业现代化和工业现代化的现实需要。本文旨在对“十四五”时期和2035年服务业发展主要指标进行趋势预判，提出2035基本建成现代服务业强国的总体要求和推进策略。

二、迈向2035年的中国服务业：趋势预判

关于服务业发展预测，学术界有很多方法。比如总生产函数模型、投入产出法和趋势外推法。本文拟采用趋势外推法预测中国“十四五”时期和2035年服务业规模及占比、服务业就业人数及占比、服务业劳动生产率等指标，据此对中国服务业发展格局进行评判。

（一）中国潜在增长预测分析：几种不同观点

预测服务业增加值等绝对水平值，基本前提就是要对GDP及其增长情况进行预测。学术界对中国潜在增长率预测存在一定分歧。许宪春（2002）利用世界各国的GDP增长率比较数据，外推法预测中国的GDP增长率。其预测中国的GDP增长率大致为：2016~2020年期间年均增速为6.5%，2021~2025年期间为5.5%，2026~2030年期间为5.5%。李京文和李军（1999）利用系统动力学、投入产出、经济计量三者结合模型对2000−2050年的经济增长的预测为：2000~2010年，年均增速为8%；2010~2030年，年均增速为6%；2030~2050年，年均增速为4%−5%。中国社会科学院经济研究所课题组（2020）认为：随着我国的发展水平不断提高，经济总量的基数越来越大，未来我国潜在经济增长率进一步下滑是不可避免的。他们的研究发现，2010年经济增速为10.6%，10年后2019年增速下降至6.1%。但是，2020~2029年期间，经济增速下降速度将呈现显著放缓的趋势，至2029年潜在经济增速将进一步降至4.82%；2030~2035年期间，潜在增长率很可能下降到4.33%，相比2019年降低1.77个百分点。夏杰长和倪红福（2019）利用CGE模型模拟分析，通过校准后，我国GDP增长速度的预测分析大致为：“十三五”年均增速为6.4%，“十四五”为5.8%，“十五五”为5.3%，“十六五”为4.8%。

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be about 2.2%. However, there will be a substantial rebound in GDP growth in 2021, which may reach somewhere near 7%. The expected sharp increase in GDP growth rate is hard to sustain in 2022, when the growth rate is assumed to be 5.8% and will start to decrease by 0.13 percentage points in each of the following years. Hence, China's annual average GDP growth rate is estimated to be 5.88%, 5.02% and 4.37% for 2021-2025, 2026-2030 and 2031-2035, respectively.

These estimates are slightly different but still close to the forecasts made by other academics mentioned earlier. Over the past decade, China's service sector growth has outpaced GDP growth by about one percentage point on average. Considering that the trend towards a service-based economy is becoming stable and will not accelerate, we may assume that China's service sector growth will outpace GDP growth by 0.8 percentage points over the period 2021-2035. Hence, we may estimate the value-added from the service sector and its share in total value-added from the economy in this timeframe.

Amid the COVID-19 pandemic, China's economy has demonstrated strong resilience, becoming a bright spot in the global economy. In the first three quarters of 2020, China's GDP growth recovered from negative growth to 0.7%. For the whole year, China's growth rate is likely to reach a target of 2.2%. Lockdowns under the pandemic have dealt a heavy blow to the service sector. Yet internet-based applications have transformed the way services are delivered. Online and contactless services have largely offset the impact on services delivered at brick-and-mortar venues. In the first three quarters of 2020, value-added from the service sector as a share of China's GDP increased to 55.39%. That is to say, we still have reason to assume that China's service sector growth will continue to outpace GDP growth by 0.8 percentage points in 2020, i.e. 3% for the whole year. Hence, we may get the forecast data as shown in Table 1.

Table 1: China's Economic Growth and Share of Value-Added from Service Sector (2020-2035)

Year	GDP growth rate (%)	GDP (trillion yuan)	Service sector growth rate (%)	Value-added from the service sector (trillion yuan)	Value-added from the service sector as a share of GDP (%)
2019	6.10	99.08	6.90	53.42	53.90
2020	2.20	101.26	3.00	55.02	54.34
2021	7.00	108.34	7.80	59.31	54.75
2022	5.80	114.62	6.60	63.22	55.16
2023	5.67	121.18	6.47	67.31	55.55
2024	5.54	127.66	6.34	71.58	56.07
2025	5.41	134.57	6.21	76.03	56.50
2026	5.28	141.67	6.08	80.65	56.93
2027	5.15	148.97	5.95	85.45	57.36
2028	5.02	156.44	5.82	90.42	57.80
2029	4.89	164.09	5.69	95.57	58.24
2030	4.76	171.91	5.56	100.88	58.68
2031	4.63	179.86	5.43	106.86	58.83
2032	4.50	187.96	5.30	112.00	59.41
2033	4.37	196.17	5.17	117.79	60.04
2034	4.24	204.45	5.04	123.73	60.52
2035	4.11	212.85	4.91	129.80	60.98

Note: Data for 2019 are actual values; data for other years are estimated with the benchmark price of 2019.

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（二）中国经济增长和服务业增加值占比预测（2020~2035年）

考虑到新冠肺炎疫情冲击的影响，2020年的GDP增长率假设为2.2%左右，但2021年会有一个“补窟窿”效应，将有一个较大反弹，比如增长率达到7%左右。由于2021年增长率较高，基数较大，2022年很难继续维持这么高的增速，我们假设增长速度为5.8%，之后每年递减0.13个百分点。由此计算的结果，2021~2025年的年均增长率为5.88%，2026~2030年的年均增长率为5.02%，2031~2035年的年均增长率为4.37%。这个预测结果，与上述学者的预测稍有偏差，但总体是接近的。另外，根据近十年中国服务业增长速度和GDP增长速度的关系，服务业增长速度平均高于GDP增长速度约1个百分点，考虑到经济服务化态势逐渐趋稳，至少不会有经济服务化的加速度，我们可以假设2021~2035年，服务业增长速度比GDP增长速度快0.8个百分点，并据此推算出这些年间服务业增加值及其占比。

至于2020年，新冠肺炎疫情大流行对经济运行冲击巨大，但我国经济表现出很强的韧性，现在基本走出了疫情的“阴霾”，成为全球经济最显眼的亮点。从前三季度数据看，前三季度GDP同比增长0.7%，实现GDP增长由负转正，全年实现经济增长2.2%是很有可能的。应对疫情，在特殊情况下，需要较大幅度减少人群流动，甚至采取“隔离”举措，服务业的常规发展受到的冲击特别大，但由于现代信息技术的迅速发展和广泛运用，“互联网+”深刻地改变了服务方式和内容，线上服务或无接触式服务得到了前所未有的发展机会，在相当程度上冲抵了线下服务业发展的影响。2020年前三季度数据也显示，服务业增加值占比不降反升，达到

表1 中国经济增长和服务业占比预测（2020~2035年）

年份	GDP增长率(%)	GDP（万亿元）	服务业增长速度(%)	服务业增加值（万亿元）	服务业增加值占GDP比重(%)
2019	6.10	99.08	6.90	53.42	53.90
2020	2.20	101.26	3.00	55.02	54.34
2021	7.00	108.34	7.80	59.31	54.75
2022	5.80	114.62	6.60	63.22	55.16
2023	5.67	121.18	6.47	67.31	55.55
2024	5.54	127.66	6.34	71.58	56.07
2025	5.41	134.57	6.21	76.03	56.50
2026	5.28	141.67	6.08	80.65	56.93
2027	5.15	148.97	5.95	85.45	57.36
2028	5.02	156.44	5.82	90.42	57.80
2029	4.89	164.09	5.69	95.57	58.24
2030	4.76	171.91	5.56	100.88	58.68
2031	4.63	179.86	5.43	106.86	58.83
2032	4.50	187.96	5.30	112.00	59.41
2033	4.37	196.17	5.17	117.79	60.04
2034	4.24	204.45	5.04	123.73	60.52
2035	4.11	212.85	4.91	129.80	60.98

注：2019年数据为实际值，其余年份数据均是以2019年为基准的预测值。

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Forecast data from Table 1 shows the growing importance of the service sector in China's economy. Value-added from the service sector as a share of total value-added from the economy will increase to 60.98%, up 7.08 percentage points from 53.9% in 2019. Compared with the 11th, 12th and 13th FYP periods, the share of value-added from the service sector increased at a moderate pace but still exceeded the important threshold of 60% over the period 2020-2035, reaching the average level of upper-middle-income countries. Characteristics of a "service-based economy era" have become more salient. With a more dominant role in the economy, the service sector is better-positioned to support industrial transition and welfare improvement.

2.3 China Service Sector Employment Forecasts (2020-2035)

This paper employs the employment elasticity coefficient to estimate the size of China's service sector employment. The employment elasticity coefficient is the ratio between the employment growth rate and GDP growth rate, i.e. the percentage points of employment growth that can be derived from each percentage point of GDP growth. A higher employment elasticity coefficient suggests more jobs that can be created per unit of output, and vice versa. Since reform and opening-up, China's employment elasticity coefficient has been on the decrease with high volatility. Compared with the secondary industry or the economy as a whole, the service sector has a higher employment elasticity. With technology progress and capital deepening, the service sector will become increasingly knowledge-based and intelligent.

Xia and Li (2015) found that China's overall employment elasticity coefficient was 0.1622 and the service sector employment elasticity coefficient was 0.6696 over the period 1979-2013. According to our estimate for the period 2014-2019, China's service sector employment increased by 17.1% in contrast to a mere 0.28% increase of overall employment growth, and the service sector employment elasticity coefficient was 0.3063, which far exceed the overall employment elasticity coefficient of 0.0072. Considering that technological progress and capital deepening substitute more jobs than they create, we assume that the job elasticity coefficient will continue to decrease after 2020, that the economy's overall job elasticity is 0.005, and that the service sector's employment elasticity is 0.25. Hence, we may estimate the overall and service sector employment with specific data shown in Table 2.

Based on the above results of estimation, the share of China's service sector employment is expected to reach 59.12% by 2035, reaching the level of upper-middle-income developed countries. As mentioned earlier, the service sector boasts higher employment elasticity and value-added growth rate than the average levels of the economy as a whole. This forecast is consistent with the global economy's employment trend. According to international experience, the service sector will become the largest employer as GDP per capita increases and urbanization speeds up. In most countries and regions of the world, the service sector creates far more jobs than does the secondary industry. In upper-middle-income countries, the service sector often creates two or three times more jobs than does the secondary industry. In the United States, the service sector accounts for 77% of GDP and employs close to 80% of the total workforce. China's service sector employment is likely to be underestimated given the rural workforce's diverse forms of employment.

As modern agriculture becomes integrated with industry and in particular, modern services, multifunctional agriculture is emerging as the key engine of the rural economy. Numerous farmers who are counted as employed in the primary industry are actually engaged in the tertiary industry such as rural e-commerce, rural tourism, and bed-and-breakfast services. In this manner, the share of service sector employment is underestimated. In a nutshell, we should enhance the service sector's capacity to create well-paying jobs as more jobs are automated in the primary and secondary.

2.4 Labor Productivity in China's Service Sector (2020-2035)

The service sector is often regarded as a low-productivity sector subject to the "Baumol's cost

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55.39%。所以，我们依然有理由假设2020年服务业增长速度依然比同期GDP增长速度快0.8个百分点，即全年增长3%。由此，我们可以得到如表1所示的预测数据。

根据表1的预测数据，我们清晰地看到服务业在国民经济中的地位越来越重要。服务业增加值的占比将从2019年的53.9%上升到2035年的60.98%，提高7.08个百分点。对比“十一五”、“十二五”、“十三五”时期，2020~2035年期间，服务业增加值占比提高并不是很快，但毕竟突破了60%这个重要关卡，基本达到中上等收入国家服务业占比的平均水平，也意味着“服务经济时代”的特征更加明显，服务业在国民经济体系中的主导地位更加巩固，对产业转型升级和民生福祉改善的支撑能力也进一步提高。

（三）中国服务业就业规模和占比预测（2020~2035年）

关于服务业就业人数，本文使用就业弹性系数进行估计。就业弹性系数，是劳动就业人数增长率与国民生产总值（GDP）增长率的对比关系，即GDP每增长1个百分点能够带动多少个百分点的就业增长。就业弹性系数越大，表明吸收劳动就业的能力越强，反之则越弱。自改革开放以来，总体来看，我国就业弹性系数是下降的，但波动性较大。而且，与第二产业或整个经济体相比，服务业的就业弹性更高些。随着技术进步和资本深化，服务业的资本密集化程度加深，服务业知识化和智能化程度也将不断提高。夏杰长和李芳芳（2015）曾经对中国1979~2013年间的就业弹性系数变化趋势进行过研究，发现这期间中国经济的就业弹性系数为0.1622，服务业就业弹性系数为0.6696。我们通过对2014~2019年期间中国GDP、服务业增加值、全社会就业人数、服务业就业人数等指标进行计算，发现全社会就业人数增长只有0.28%，但服务业就业人数增长了17.1%，整个经济的就业弹性系数是0.0072，服务业就业弹性系数是0.3063。考虑到技术进步、资本深化等因素对就业的影响，且技术和资本对就业的替代效应大于创造效应，我们假设：自2020年后就业弹性系数进一步降低，整个经济的就业弹性系数为0.005，服务业的就业弹性系数为0.25。由此，我们可以推算出全社会就业规模和服务业就业规模及其占比，具体数据见表2。

根据上述预测结果，我国服务业就业占比逐渐增加，2035年占比高达59.12%，预计达到中上等发达国家水平。这主要归因于上文所提到的服务业本身就业弹性和增加值增长率要显著高于整个经济体。这个预测结果与世界经济体劳动就业结构变化趋势是一致的。国际经验表明，随着人均GDP上升和城镇化进程加快，服务业将成为吸收劳动就业的主渠道。国际上大多数国家和地区的服务业就业人员远多于第二产业就业人员，中高等收入国家的服务业就业人数通常是第二产业的2~3倍；美国服务业增加值占GDP的77%，总人口的近80%就职于服务行业。当然，由于我国农村劳动人口就业渠道多样性等原因，服务业就业占比这个数字很可能被低估了。比如，随着现代农业与工业，特别是现代服务业的深度融合，多功能农业正在成为农村经济的主力军，不少从事第一产业的农民，实际上是以从事第三产业工作为主，比如从事农村电商、乡村旅游、农家乐等工作，但这些劳动者很可能被计算为农业就业。这样，服务业就业占比就被低估了。总之，随着服务业的迅速发展，以及技术进步导致的第一产业、第二产业劳动力的转移，服务业成为新增劳动力和被剥离的劳动力存量的最主要贡献者是一个基本规律和趋势，我们要顺应这个规律和趋势，不断提升服务业吸纳劳动就业的能力和就业质量。

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Table 2: Projections of China's Service Sector Employment and Share (2020-2035)

Year	GDP growth rate (%)	Total employment (10,000 persons)	Service sector growth rate (%)	Service sector employment (10,000 persons)	Share of service sector employment (%)
2019	6.10	77471	6.90	36721	47.39
2020	2.20	77479	3.00	36996	47.75
2021	7.00	77506	7.80	37717	48.66
2022	5.80	77528	6.60	38339	49.45
2023	5.67	77550	6.47	38959	50.24
2024	5.54	77570	6.34	39576	51.02
2025	5.41	77591	6.21	40190	51.80
2026	5.28	77612	6.03	40796	52.56
2027	5.15	77633	5.90	41398	53.32
2028	5.02	77652	5.77	41995	54.08
2029	4.89	77671	5.64	42587	54.83
2030	4.76	77689	5.51	43174	55.57
2031	4.63	77707	5.33	43749	56.30
2032	4.50	77724	5.20	44317	57.01
2033	4.37	77741	5.07	44879	57.73
2034	4.24	77757	4.94	45433	58.43
2035	4.11	77773	4.81	45979	59.12

Note: 2019 data are actual values.

disease." Yet information and smart technologies have allowed a wide range of services to be delivered at scale or in a modularized manner. Hence, it is likely that the service sector may become as productive as the industrial sector. According to the estimate of data in Table 3, China's service-sector labor productivity was 145,500 yuan/person in 2019 and 282,300 yuan/person in 2035. Considering the service sector's importance to employment and livelihoods, we must maintain a certain proportion of labor-intensive services. In this context, the projected high growth rate of labor productivity in the service sector demonstrates the service sector's role in meeting China's policy goals to create jobs and raise efficiency.

3. Strategic Orientation: Towards a Competitive Service-based Economy

According to China's central leadership's overall arrangements for the 2035 vision, we must adopt a forward-looking strategy for modern services. For many straight years, China has ranked the first in the world in terms of service sector employment and value-added and the second in the world in terms of trade in services. Despite the heft, however, China still has a long way to go in modernizing the service sector and making it internationally competitive over the next 15 years from 2021 to 2035.

Given the heterogeneous nature of services and uneven development within the service sector, we must follow a differentiated approach in discussing the service sector's development goals and priorities and take steps to enhance service sector competitiveness.

3.1 Stage 1 (the Year 2021-2025)

In the coming five years, China's service sector will seek sustainable and quality-oriented

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表2 中国服务业就业规模和占比预测(2020~2035年)

年份	GDP增长率(%)	全社会就业人数(万人)	服务业增长率(%)	服务业就业人数(万人)	服务业就业占比(%)
2019	6.10	77471	6.90	36721	47.39
2020	2.20	77479	3.00	36996	47.75
2021	7.00	77506	7.80	37717	48.66
2022	5.80	77528	6.60	38339	49.45
2023	5.67	77550	6.47	38959	50.24
2024	5.54	77570	6.34	39576	51.02
2025	5.41	77591	6.21	40190	51.80
2026	5.28	77612	6.03	40796	52.56
2027	5.15	77633	5.90	41398	53.32
2028	5.02	77652	5.77	41995	54.08
2029	4.89	77671	5.64	42587	54.83
2030	4.76	77689	5.51	43174	55.57
2031	4.63	77707	5.33	43749	56.30
2032	4.50	77724	5.20	44317	57.01
2033	4.37	77741	5.07	44879	57.73
2034	4.24	77757	4.94	45433	58.43
2035	4.11	77773	4.81	45979	59.12

注:2019年数据为实际值。

(四)中国服务业劳动生产率预测(2020~2035年)

服务业一般被认为是低生产率部门,在经济学界经常被认为存在“鲍莫尔成本病”。但是,随着技术进步特别是信息技术、智能技术的应用,不少服务行业或环节也可以像工业那样规模化或模块化提供,服务业生产率不断提高,与工业劳动生产率逐渐逼近,持续高于全员劳动生产率是很有可能的。表3的预测数据显示,2019年我国服务业劳动生产率是14.55万元/人,2035年则达到28.23万元/人,考虑到服务业是新增劳动就业的最主要贡献者,是“稳就业”和“保民生”的最核心力量,无论何时,都要发展和维持一定比例的劳动密集型服务业。在这种背景下,服务业劳动生产率有这样的提高速度,且始终高于全员劳动生产率,实属不易,也彰显了我国服务业“稳就业”和“提效率”的双重作用。

三、战略定位:从服务业大国迈向服务业强国

按照中央对2035年远景目标的总体部署,现代服务业必须有前瞻性的战略定位。立足现有基础,着眼国内国际两个市场,夯实市场主体,推动服务业创新发展,全面提升服务业现代化水平和服务业国际竞争力,实现中国从服务业大国(中国服务业增加值规模、服务贸易规模连续多年稳居世界第二位,服务业劳动就业人数连续多年稳居世界第一位)向服务业强国的跨越,这是2021~2035年期间,中国服务业发展的必由之路和战略选择。

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Table 3: Forecast of China's Service-Sector Labor Productivity (2020-2035)

Year	GDP (trillion yuan)	Total employment (10,000 persons)	Total workforce productivity (10,000 yuan/ person)	Service sector value-added (trillion yuan)	Service sector employment (10,000 persons)	Service-sector labor productivity (10,000 yuan/persons)
2019	99.08	77471	12.79	53.42	36721	14.55
2020	101.26	77479	13.81	55.02	36996	14.87
2021	108.34	77506	13.98	59.31	37717	15.73
2022	114.62	77528	14.78	63.22	38339	16.49
2023	121.18	77550	15.62	67.31	38959	17.28
2024	127.66	77570	16.46	71.58	39576	18.09
2025	134.57	77591	17.34	76.03	40190	18.92
2026	141.67	77612	18.25	80.65	40796	19.77
2027	148.97	77633	19.19	85.45	41398	20.64
2028	156.44	77652	20.15	90.42	41995	21.53
2029	164.09	77671	21.12	95.57	42587	22.44
2030	171.91	77689	22.13	100.88	43174	23.37
2031	179.86	77707	23.15	106.86	43749	24.43
2032	187.96	77724	24.18	112.00	44317	25.27
2033	196.17	77741	25.23	117.79	44879	26.25
2034	204.45	77757	25.91	123.73	45433	27.23
2035	212.85	77773	27.37	129.80	45979	28.23

Note: Data for 2019 are actual values; data for other years are estimated values based on the 2019 benchmark price.

development. The size and value-added of the service sector will maintain medium-high growth rates, and service-sector labor productivity will continue to rise. By 2025, China's service sector is expected to generate value-added worth 76.03 trillion yuan, accounting for 56.5% of GDP, and create 51.8% of jobs; service-sector labor productivity will increase from 145,500 yuan/person in 2019 to 189,200 yuan/ person. In this stage, the service sector will play a more dominant role, focusing more on quality and efficiency. We should promote high-end, professional and technology-intensive producer services, focusing on modern logistics, finance, R&D, certification and human resources. We should encourage digital, quality-oriented, refined and diversified consumer services that deliver daily conveniences to the people. We should prioritize consumer services such as culture, tourism, health services, elderly care, childcare and property management, giving play to their effects of creating jobs and improving welfare. We should embrace innovative service business models such as the sharing economy and platform economy. We should not regulate such new services and business models in old ways, nor should we follow a completely hands-off approach towards new services that may engender risks. Instead, we should constantly improve the regulatory environment for the service sector.

3.2 Stage 2 (the Year 2026-2030)

In this stage, China's service-based economy will grow at a slower pace but with better quality and competitiveness thanks to technological progress and a conducive business climate. By 2030, the service sector is expected to increase labor productivity to 233,700 yuan/person and account for 58.68% and 55.57% of value-added and employment, respectively. However, China's service sector will continue to underperform advanced economies. We should promote knowledge-intensive services, transform

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表3 中国服务业劳动生产率预测(2020~2035年)

年份	GDP（万亿元）	全社会就业人数（万人）	全员劳动生产率（万元/人）	服务业增加值(万亿元)	服务业就业人数（万人）	服务业劳动生产率（万元/人）
2019	99.08	77471	12.79	53.42	36721	14.55
2020	101.26	77479	13.81	55.02	36996	14.87
2021	108.34	77506	13.98	59.31	37717	15.73
2022	114.62	77528	14.78	63.22	38339	16.49
2023	121.18	77550	15.62	67.31	38959	17.28
2024	127.66	77570	16.46	71.58	39576	18.09
2025	134.57	77591	17.34	76.03	40190	18.92
2026	141.67	77612	18.25	80.65	40796	19.77
2027	148.97	77633	19.19	85.45	41398	20.64
2028	156.44	77652	20.15	90.42	41995	21.53
2029	164.09	77671	21.12	95.57	42587	22.44
2030	171.91	77689	22.13	100.88	43174	23.37
2031	179.86	77707	23.15	106.86	43749	24.43
2032	187.96	77724	24.18	112.00	44317	25.27
2033	196.17	77741	25.23	117.79	44879	26.25
2034	204.45	77757	25.91	123.73	45433	27.23
2035	212.85	77773	27.37	129.80	45979	28.23

注：2019年数据为实际值，其余年份数据均是以2019年为基准的预测值。

服务业门类众多、性质迥异，且服务业行业内部发展也不平衡，所以不能简单笼统地讨论服务业发展目标与定位，必须区别对待。从服务业大国迈向服务业强国，也不可能一蹴而就，必须分阶段分步骤积极有序推进。

（一）夯实基础阶段（2021~2025年）

这一阶段是中国服务业持续发展和高质量阶段，服务业规模和增加值比重都保持中高增长速度，服务业劳动生产率进一步提高。到2025年，服务业增加值达到76.03万亿元，占GDP的比重达56.5%；服务业就业主渠道地位更加巩固，服务业就业占比达到51.8%，劳动就业领域也突破“半壁江山”；服务业劳动生产率则由2019年的14.55万元/人提高到18.92万元/人。这一阶段，服务业的主导地位更加巩固，服务业发展更加注重高质量、高效率。力促生产性服务业向高端化、专业化发展，尤其重视技术进步对生产性服务业的引领作用，重点发展现代物流、金融、研发设计、检测认证和人力资源管理等生产性服务业；推动生活性服务业数字化、品质化、精细化和多样化发展，坚持以人为本发展生活性服务业，最大程度增强城乡居民生活便利度和幸福感，重点发展文化旅游、健康服务、养老照料、育幼、物业等生活性服务业，发挥生活性服务业在“稳就业、保民生”等方面的基础性作用；积极有序推动服务业商业模式创新，以开放包容的原则发展共享经济、平台经济等新服务经济，既不能用老办法管理这些新服务和新业态，更不能让这些新服务经济和新业态游离于国家法律法规监管之外，预防服务创新的可能风险；不断优化服务业发展的制度环境，

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the service sector with digital and intelligent technologies, foster more competitive service entities and national service-based central cities, and integrate modern services with advanced manufacturing and agriculture.

3.3 Stage 3 (the Year 2031-2035)

In this stage, China's service sector is expected to upgrade on all fronts and reach various criteria for a competitive service-based economy. By 2035, the service sector is projected to generate the value-added equivalent to 60.98% of GDP, employ 59.12% of the total workforce, and increase its labor productivity to 282,300 yuan/person. With these achievements, China will join the rank of leading service-based economies. In this stage, China's service sector modernization will make substantive steps forward. We expect a group of technology-intensive service companies to emerge as providers of smart, green and standardized services. As modern services occupy a greater position in the economy, we should strive to create a few internationally competitive cities for modern services, including producer services, and expedite the ascent of producer services up the value chain. Backed by China's hefty market demand, we should develop some cities into internationally attractive consumption destinations.

4. Implementation Strategy: Towards a Competitive Service-based Economy

4.1 Promoting Service Sector Innovation

As the fundamental impetus of economic growth, innovation is a key driver of service sector development and competitiveness. (i) We should strive for technology independence, encourage fundamental research and applied fundamental research in such fields as bioscience, supercomputing and quantum science, and implement a public tendering system for critical R&D programs.

(ii) We should create an efficient innovation and R&D commercialization system and encourage enterprises to co-create innovation consortia with universities and research institutions. We should encourage enterprises of all sizes and throughout the industrial chain to open and share use cases and resources and collaborate for innovation. We should extend various financial and fiscal support to help translate R&D results into productivity.

(iii) We should further deregulate universities and research institutions, grant patent rights of service inventions to R&D personnel, increase distribution incentives to innovators, and foster a group of innovative small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs).

(iv) We should strive to develop new technologies such as big data, the internet of things, mobile internet, cloud computing and artificial intelligence, integrate manufacturing with downstream and upstream services, and develop automated, intelligent and sophisticated manufacturing.

4.2 Increasing Synergy between Modern Services and Advanced Manufacturing and Foster an Integrated Service-Manufacturing Ecosystem

As a trend of modern industrial development, advanced manufacturing is increasingly integrated with services. In climbing up the global value chain and developing into a great modern socialist country, China must:

(i) integrate modern services with advanced manufacturing as "twin engines" of industrial development. We should break through traditional product definitions and statistical classification that used to separate services from the industry. We should recognize the synergy between services and industry and modernize our industrial system via service-manufacturing integration.

(ii) Identify market access rules for interdisciplinary sectors arising from industrial integration, such as e-government, e-commerce, digital culture, the internet of things, and smart devices. These interdisciplinary sectors often involve multiple regulators. Competent authorities should work together

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（二）攻坚阶段（2026~2030年）

这一阶段，中国经济服务化进程更加注重质量和竞争力，服务业发展增速可能有所放缓，但是服务业技术进步和营商环境将有明显改善，服务业劳动生产率进一步提高，2030年的服务业劳动生产率有望达到23.37万元/人。服务业增加值占比和服务业劳动就业占比有望在2030年达到58.68%、55.57%。但是，这一阶段，我国服务业的发展水平仍然低于发达国家，离服务业强国还存在一定的距离，是攻坚克难、奋起直追的阶段。要更加重视知识密集型服务业发展，推动服务业数字化和智能化转型，培育更有竞争力的服务业市场主体和国家服务业中心城市，力推现代服务业与先进制造业、现代农业深度融合，提升服务业对现代产业体系的黏合力和影响力。

（三）基本实现阶段（2031~2035年）

这一阶段，我国服务业全面升级，各项发展指标基本达到服务业强国要求。到2035年，服务业增加值占GDP的比重达到60.98%，劳动就业占比达59.12%，服务业劳动生产率达28.23万元/人，基本上达到中上等国家水平，进入服务业强国行列。在这个阶段，中国服务业现代化进程迈出实质性步伐，服务业的知识化、集约化、标准化、品牌化基本形成，更加注重服务业高端化、智能化、绿色化、融合化发展，提升服务产业发展质量效益和竞争力。现代服务业在国民经济体系中的优势更加明显，构建特色突出、优势明显的现代化服务业产业体系。力争培育多个具有世界影响力的全球服务业中心城市，成为具有竞争力的全球生产性服务业集聚中心和扩散中心之一，推动生产性服务业向价值链高端攀升；利用中国强大的市场优势和生活性服务业的品牌优势，形成多个具有国际影响力的服务消费中心城市，使之成为国际上具有魅力与吸引力的消费目的地之一。

四、推进策略：从服务业大国迈向服务业强国

（一）以科技创新为动力推动服务业创新发展

科技创新是经济增长的原始动力，也是推动服务业发展和竞争力提升的最重要力量。①实现科技自立自强，加快布局和推进在生物科学、超算、量子科学等基础研究和应用基础研究领域的重大科学技术创新计划和科学工程，推行科技攻关“揭榜挂帅”制度。②加快构建顺畅高效的技术创新和转移转化体系，以发展战略性新兴产业为导向，鼓励企业与高校、科研院所共建创新平台，支持企业牵头组建创新联合体。鼓励应用场景和公共资源开放共享，实现产业链上中下游、大中小企业融通创新，通过多元化融资和财税支持，为科技成果向现实生产力转化提供支撑。③深化对高校、科研机构“放权松绑”，坚持和完善科研人员职务发明成果权益分享机制，增加对创新人才、创新团队的分配激励，培育一批具有国际竞争力的创新领军企业和高成长性的科技型中小企业。④积极发展大数据、物联网、移动互联网、云计算和人工智能等新技术，推动制造业与上下游服务业融合和创新发展，提高服务业生产过程的自动化、智能化、智慧化和高级化水平。

（二）促进现代服务业和先进制造业互促共生，培育“两业融合”发展的产业生态圈

先进制造业和现代服务业是现代产业体系的两大支柱，两者的深度融合是现代产业发展的必然要求和基本趋势，是壮大现代产业体系、攀升全球价值链和基本建成现代化强国的必由之路。①树立现代服务业“双

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to establish explicit policies over market access, regulatory approach, statistical classification and tax arrangements, avoid excessive government intervention, and create a conducive policy environment for new business modes and services.

(iii) We should create a public environment conducive to emerging services arising from industrial integration. For instance, smart mobility requires real-time traffic and geo-information data made available by the government; electronic patient records require coordination between health authorities and hospitals; intellectual property right (IPR) services require open access to IPR database; value-added telecom services require regulating the monopoly of telco operators. In these areas, we should enact relevant policies to create a conducive public environment for industrial integration.

4.3 Developing Service Sector Clusters

Modern industries tend to develop in clusters as industrial agglomeration generates synergy and learning effects and helps form upstream, midstream and downstream industrial chains, giving rise to industrial competitiveness, control and influence. In the service-based economy, the service sector has also taken on a trend towards agglomeration. As can be learned from history, urbanization is an inevitable path in the progress of human society. Most populations and industries reside in cities and need to access a complete range of consumer and producer services in their vicinity. In all urbanized and industrialized places, services invariably thrive and reinforce urban and industrial development, forming a virtuous cycle. For service clusters to take hold, government diktats cannot replace market behaviors. The government should create a favorable business climate by planning service clusters and enhancing public information and technology platforms and ICT infrastructure for service clusters or functional parks.

4.4 Creating World-Class Service-based Cities

Developed countries are known for service-based metropolises cities such as New York, Tokyo, London, and Paris. In building a competitive service-based economy, China should develop a host of globally influential service-based cities. China is a large and populous country with uneven development across regions and cities. For this reason, China's development of service-based central cities must follow a differentiated and step-by-step approach. In 2007, the *National Urban System Planning (2006-2020)* submitted by the then Ministry of Construction to the State Council put forth the concept of "national central cities" for the first time. This document defines the concept of "national central cities" as China's financial, trade, management and cultural centers, transportation hubs, and gateways for trade and international cultural exchanges. Hence, "national service-based central cities" should serve as gateways for China to participate in global service sector competition and provide services in a unified domestic market. Currently, a few cities such as Beijing, Shanghai, Shenzhen, Guangzhou, Hangzhou, Wuhan and Chengdu all have the potentials to become globally influential and competitive service-based central cities.

4.5 Deepening Service Sector Reform and Innovative Openness

A competitive service-based economy is predicated upon an open service sector. Service sector reform and opening up must focus on the following priorities:

(i) increasing the efficiency of market-based production factor allocation. We should define and protect property rights, separate ownership rights from contract and operation rights for rural farmland, forest land and wetland, reform the rural housing plot system by separating ownership rights from entitlement and use rights, and explore a market-based system for pegged urban and rural land use quotas. We should classify data as a production factor whose ownership must be assigned. We should deepen market-based reforms of land, labor force, capital, technology and data. We should create a unified urban and rural construction land market, reform the household registration system, and

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轮驱动”、融合发展战略思路。服务业和制造业深度融合是现代产业的典型特征和基本事实，我们要突破传统的产品定义和统计分类，纠缠服务业和工业的绝对差异没有实质意义，而是要深刻认识到服务业和工业日益增强的相似性和互补性，在“两业融合”发展中实现双赢，共同推进产业现代化。②明确产业融合所衍生的交叉行业的市场准入规则。产业融合必然产生一些交叉行业，比如数字政务、电子商务、数字文化、物联网、智能手机等，往往涉及多个监管部门。因此，需要协调监管部门，对市场准入、监管模式、统计归类和税收安排等给予清晰政策，尽量遵循底线思维，避免政府过度干预，以包容审慎的理念对待交叉行业和新兴业态，为产业融合可能产生的新业态和新服务自然成长创造良好的生态环境。③构建有利于产业融合的公共环境。发展因产业融合而产生的新兴服务业，需要良好的公共环境：智能交通需要政府开放实时交通数据与地理信息数据，电子病历需要卫生、医院等多个部门的配合，知识产权运营服务需要开放知识产权数据库，电信增值服务需要对大运营商的垄断地位进行管制等。因此，可以出台相关政策，为产业融合构建一个良好的公共环境。

（三）推动服务业集聚发展，提升服务业辐射力和控制力

集聚发展，是现代产业的主要特征和趋势。在特定的空间和平台，通过产业集聚，可以产生较好的协同效应和学习效应，也有助于形成配套的上中下游产业链，形成发展合力，从而提升产业竞争力、控制力和辐射力。尽管产业集聚最早发生在工业领域，但随着经济服务化推进，服务业集聚趋势也日益明显，服务业竞争力、控制力和辐射力的形成，很大程度上也是依赖服务业集聚实现的。服务业的本质是为人服务，为产业服务。纵观历史长河，城镇化是人类社会发展和进步的必由之路。城镇化发展到一定程度，意味着人口和产业基本集聚在城镇。那么，要维系城镇人口的生存和发展，要促进相关产业发展和升级，就必须有完整的服务业产业链和在特定空间的服务业集聚来支撑之。事实也证明，凡是城镇化、工业化程度高的地方，服务业也会大规模和高水平发展。服务业的规模化、集聚化和高质量发展又反过来推动城镇化和工业化。两者互促共生，形成良性循环。推动服务业集聚发展，不能以政府意志代替市场行为，政府的作用是搭平台、优环境，比如加强服务业集聚区建设规划引导，加强集聚区或功能园区的公共信息平台、技术平台、重大通信基础设施建设等。

（四）建设一批有全球影响力的服务业中心城市

综观世界服务业发达国家，都有一些全球著名的服务业中心城市，比如纽约、东京、伦敦、巴黎等。我国正在致力于建设服务业强国，同样也需建设一批能级强大的全球服务业中心城市。未来一定是由服务业中心城市支撑起服务业强国的战略目标。我国区域大、人口多、地区和城市之间发展不平衡现象比较突出，建设服务业中心城市，一定是多元和梯度的。2007年，原建设部上报国务院的《全国城镇体系规划（2006~2020年）》中首次提出“国家中心城市”的概念。其名词解释为：国家中心城市是中国金融、贸易、管理、文化中心和交通枢纽，同时也是发展外向型经济和推动国际文化交流的对外门户，表现为全国层次的中心性和一定范围的国际性两大基本特征。由此推演开来，国家服务业中心城市就是我国参与服务业全球竞争的核心地域和国际交往的国家门户，同时也是对所在区域（跨省地区）具有强大的服务能力和辐射影响力的城市。根据中国主要城市等级、科技水平、金融市场规模、商务活跃度和交通便利情况看，把北京、上海、深圳、广州、杭州、武汉和成都等建成具有全球影响力和竞争力的国际服务业中心城市，有坚实的基础和无限的发展空间。

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implement labor market and land market reforms integrating household registration, public services and land rights. We should develop capital markets with diverse entities and risk-return profiles and commercialize data as a production factor.

(ii) We should further devolve administrative power, deregulate and enhance government services to the service sector, implement the market access principle that "whatever is not prohibited should be allowed," further relax the service sector's access threshold, and fully implement a negative list for market entry.

(iii) We should break the monopoly in the service sector, paying special attention to the internet-based platform economy, and stay firmly opposed to the abuse of monopolistic power at the expense of consumers and fair market competition.

(iv) We should continue to open up the service sector both domestically and internationally. State and regional monopoly stands in the way of the domestic openness of the service sector. Many profitable services are run by state-owned enterprises while private capital is barred from market access. The cross-regional flow of service factors faces various restrictions. We must open up the service sector domestically by breaking monopoly, earnestly implementing the market access principle of "whatever is not prohibited should be permitted," reform monopolistic sectors, and abolish unequal treatment to non-state capital or nonlocal factors. Except otherwise explicitly prohibited, all services should be open to foreign capital and private capital, and domestic, foreign, local and nonlocal enterprises should be treated equally.

(v) We should give full play to the role of "digital+" in opening up the service sector. In the era of the digital economy, digital technologies are becoming ubiquitous in every facet of people's life and work. Numerous producer and consumer platforms based on digital technologies keep emerging. The digital era will witness more dramatic growth in trade in services across borders. Aside from cross-border deliveries, commercial presence, the flow of natural persons and overseas consumption, a brand-new business model of digital trade has emerged. The rise of digital trade is underpinned by an organizational transformation enabled by innovation in the digital economy. Digital trade helps meet people's growing needs for a better life and facilitates China's march towards a competitive service-based economy and a modern services sector. In our journey towards the 2035 vision, we must put a premium on digital trade and enhance its strategic position and international competitiveness.

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（五）深化服务业改革，创新服务业开放方式，扩大服务业的双向开放

改革开放是服务业高质量发展和建设现代服务业强国的根本动力。要在以下几个方面下好改革开放这盘大棋：①以优化生产要素市场配置效率为突破口。一是加大力度积极研究探索各项产权界定与保护，大力推进所有权、承包权、经营权三权分置的农村耕地、林地、湿地改革，推进所有权、资格权、使用权三权分置的农村宅基地改革，探索城乡土地增减挂钩的市场调节机制。启动数据作为生产要素的产权归属与划分工作。二是深化土地、劳动力、资本、技术和数据要素市场的市场化改革。推进城乡统一的建设用地市场，大力推动户籍制度改革，推进户籍、公共服务与土地相互联系和平衡的劳动力市场和土地市场改革。推进资本市场向市场主体多元化、层次多样化方向发展，建立多层次收益与风险相匹配的资本市场，加速数据要素的市场化发展。②进一步深化服务业的“放管服”改革，推动“非禁即入”普遍落实，进一步放宽服务业准入门槛，全面实施市场准入负面清单。③加强服务业领域的反垄断，特别要关注互联网平台经济的垄断问题，坚决反对滥用平台数据和市场支配地位的垄断权力对消费者的侵害行为和市场不公平竞争行为。④不断扩大开放，提高开放水平。开放，包括对内、对外两个方面，两者必须兼顾，不能“厚外薄内”。目前，服务业对内开放比较薄弱。对内开放程度低的一个重要原因就是国有垄断和地区垄断，许多高利润服务企业不允许民营资本进入，服务业要素地区之间流动受到种种限制。对内开放的核心就是要打破“垄断”，切实贯彻“非禁即入”政策，推进垄断行业改革，取消对非国有资本或者非本地要素的不平等做法，凡国家法律法规未明令禁入的服务业领域，要向外资、社会资本开放，并实行内外资、内外地企业同等待遇。⑤充分发挥“数字+”在服务开放中的作用。我们正迎来数字经济时代，数字技术正在飞速地融入人们生产生活的各个方面，依托于数字技术而诞生的细分生产和生活服务产品供给平台不断涌现、层出不穷。在数字化时代，服务贸易化和全球化的趋势将更加显著，传统组织方式也发生了变化，贸易形式不再拘泥于跨境交付、商业存在、自然人流动和境外消费四种形式，也由此诞生出一种全新的业态—数字贸易。数字贸易兴起的直接原因在于数字经济的发展，而根本原因是技术创新引发的生产组织方式的深度变革。发展数字贸易，既是满足居民日益增长的美好生活需要的重要抓手，也是实现中国经济服务化和服务业现代化的重要战略选择。在迈向2035年的征程中，我们要尤其重视数字贸易的发展，提升数字贸易的战略地位和国际竞争力。

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