

主要统计指标解释

组织财政收入 指一般公共预算收入与上划中央收入之和，反映本地区当年组织的财政收入规模。

一般公共预算收入 2011年以前统称为“一般预算收入”。指以税收为主体的财政收入，包括各项税收收入、行政事业性收费收入、国有资源（资产）有偿使用收入、转移性收入和其他收入。

一般公共预算资产 以税收为主体的财政收入安排用于保障和改善民生、推动经济社会发展、维护国家安全、维持国家机构正常运转等反面的支出。一般公共预算支出，按照其功能分类，包括一般公共服务支出，外交、公共安全、国防支出，农业、环境保护支出，教育、科技、文化、卫生体育支出，社会保障及就业支出和其他支出；按照其经济性质分类，包括工资福利支出、商品和服务支出、资本性支出和其他支出。

信贷资金 指金融机构以信用方式积聚和分配的货币资金。金融机构信贷资金的来源有各项存款，对省外（国际）金融机构负债、流通中货币、银行自有资金及当年结益等；信贷资金的运用有各项贷款、黄金占款、外汇占款、财政借款及在省外（国际）金融机构中的资产等。

存款 机构或个人在保留资金或货币所有权的条件下，以不可流通的存款凭证为依据，暂时让渡或接受资金使用权所形成的债权或债务。

贷款 机构或个人在保留资金或货币所有权的条件下，以不可流通的贷款凭证或类似凭证为依据，暂时让渡或接受资金使用权所形成的债权或债务。

保险公司 在中国境内的、经过保险监督部门批准设立，并依法登记注册的各类商业保险公司。

保险金额 又叫承保额、保额，是指保险人承担赔偿责任或者给付保险金责任的最高限额。它是保险合同上的最高责任额，也是计算保费的依据。

保费 又叫保险费，是指投保人为取得保险人在约定范围内所承担赔偿责任而支付给保险人的费用。

赔款 指保险人根据保险合同的规定，向被保险人支付的赔偿保险责任损失的金额。

给付 包括死伤医疗给付和满期给付。死伤医疗给付是指保险人根据人寿保险及长期健康保险合同的规定，因被保险人在保险期内发生保险责任范围内的保险事故支付

Explanatory Notes on Main Statistical Indicators

Organized Financial Revenue refers to the sum of general public budget revenue and the central government revenue. It reflects the size of organization financial revenue in the region.

General Public Budget Revenue was named as general budget revenue before 2011. It refers to the financial revenue with taxation as the main body, including each tax revenue, administrative institution fees income, state-owned resources (asset) paid use income, Transfer income and other income etc..

General Public Budget Assets is the financial revenue with taxed as the main part, which is allocated for expenditures, such as ensuring and improving people's wellbeing, promoting economic and social development, safeguarding national security, and maintaining the normal operation of state institutions. It can classify as follows according to their functions, including expenditures on general public services, foreign affairs, public security, national defense, agriculture, environment protection, education, science and technology, culture, health and sports, social security, employment and other expenditures. And classified by its economic natures, it includes wage and welfare expenditure, goods and services expenditure, capital expenditure and other expenditure.

Credit Funds refer to the monetary fund accumulated and distributed in the means of credit by the financial institutions. The sources of credit funds of the financial institutions included various deposits, liabilities to other provinces autonomous regions and municipalities (international) financial institutions, currency in circulation, self-owned funds and current retained profits, etc. The credit funds can be used in forms of loans, gold, foreign exchange, government debt and assets in the other provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities (international) financial institutions.

Deposit refers to creditor's right or debts formed by temporarily transfer or accept the right to use the funds in the reservation of funds or currency ownership, which institutions or individuals take the non-negotiable deposit certificates as the basis.

Loan refers to creditor's right or debts formed by temporarily transfer or accept the right to use the funds in the retention of funds or monetary ownership, which institutions or individuals take the non-negotiable loan documents or similar document as the basis.

Insurance Companies refer to commercial insurance companies of various forms registered by law and established in China with the approval of insurance regulatory agencies.

Amount Insured also called insurance value, refers to the maximum limit of the liability of the insurer to indemnify or pay insurance benefits. It is the highest responsibility value on insurance contract and also the basis for calculating insurance cost.

Premium is the fee paid by the insurant to the insurer to obtain the obligation of compensation from insurance within the agreed terms.

Settle Claim is the compensation paid by the insurer to the insurant in accordance with the insurance contract.

Payment includes payment for death, injury or medical treatment and payment at maturity. Payment for death, injury or medical treatment refers to the money paid to the insurant (of the beneficiary) in accordance with the life

给被保险人（或受益人）的金额。满期给付是指被保险人生存期满，保险人按人寿保险合同规定支付给被保险人的满期保险金额。

or health insurance contract when the insurant encounters accidents within the insured period covered in the contract. Payment at maturity refers to the payment to the insurant in accordance with the life insurance contract at the end of the insured period.