

主要统计指标解释

**组织财政收入** 指由全区各级财政、税务部门组织增收的各项财政收入。包括按照现行财政体制规定留归我区地方财政的收入和上划中央财政收入。

全区组织的财政收入=全区一般公共预算收入+上划中央收入。

**一般公共预算收入** 即通常所指的“地方财政收入”，2011年以前统称为“一般预算收入”，它是指按照现行分税制财政体制，全区各级财政、税务部门组织征收的财政收入中属于我区可自主支配的财政收入，主要包括：增值税（50%分享部分）、企业所得税（40%分享部分）、个人所得税（40%分享部分）、契税、耕地占用税等地方独享税收收入，以及专项收入、行政事业性收费收入、罚没收入、国有资本经营收入、国有资源（资产）有偿使用收入、捐赠收入、政府住房基金收入等非税收入。

**一般公共预算支出** 即以前统称为“一般预算支出”或“公共财政预算支出”，一般指某一级政府本身当年的实际支出。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。

Explanatory Notes on Main Statistical Indicators

**Organized Financial Revenue** Refers to various financial revenues organized by the finance and taxation departments at all levels in the entire region. This includes local financial revenue and revenue transferred to the central government.

Organized financial revenue=general public budget revenue of the entire region+revenue transferred to the central government.

**General Public Budget Revenue** commonly Referred to as “local financial revenue,” before 2011 was known as “general budget revenue.” It refers to the financial revenue collected by various levels of financial and taxation departments in the region in accordance with the current fiscal decentralization system and can be independently allocated by the Guangxi government. It mainly includes shared tax revenues such as value-added tax (50% share), corporate income tax (40% share), individual income tax (40% share), deed tax, farm land occupation tax, as well as special program receipts, charge income of administrative and institutional units, penalty receipts, operating income from government capital, income from use of state-owned resources (assets), donations, and government housing fund income, etc., which are non-tax revenues.

**General Public Budget Expenditure** Formerly known as “general budget expenditure” or “public financial budget expenditure,” generally refers to the actual expenditure of a government at a certain level in a given year. General public budget expenditure can be classified based on its function, including expenditure for general public services, expenditure for diplomatic affairs, public security, and national defense, expenditure for agriculture and environmental protection, expenditure for education, science and technology, culture, and health and sports, expenditure for social safety net and employment effort, and other expenditures. It is also classified based on its economic nature, including wage and welfare expenditure, expenditure for goods and services, capital expenditure, and other expenditures.

**Credit Funds** Credit Funds Refer to the monetary fund accumulated and distributed in the means of credit by financial institutions. The sources of credit funds of the financial institutions include various deposits, liabilities to financial institutions in other provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities (overseas), 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 of financial institutions in other provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities (overseas).

**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, of which institutions or individuals take 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 currency ownership, of 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 sum insured, refers to the maximum that the insurant will get for the claim of the case insured. It represents the highest liability limit specified in the insurance contract and serves as the basis for calculating insurance premiums

**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。

**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 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.