



经济强市
THRIVING CITY



整体实力
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FINANCIAL REVENUE & EXPENDITURE
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经济强市 Thriving City

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

整体实力

2015年，广州经济社会发展取得明显成效，经济实力跃上新台阶。全年地区生产总值1.81万亿元，比上年增长8.4%，连续27年位居国内城市第3位。人均生产总值突破2万美元，实现了新的跨越。经济质量效益显著提升，全年地方一般公共预算收入1349.1亿元、比上年增长8.5%，有效防范化解财政和金融风险，财政透明度位居全国前列。产业结构明显优化，形成9个千亿级产业集群，认定总部企业320家，服务业增加值突破1万亿元，三次产业比重为1.26:31.97:66.77。

In 2015, Guangzhou achieved remarkable results in the economic and social development, with its economic strength reaching a new level. The city recorded the annual regional GDP of 1.81 trillion yuan in the same year, up 8.4% year on year, ranking as No.3 of all domestic cities for 27 consecutive years. The per-capita GDP reached over 20,000 US dollars, registering a new breakthrough. The quality and efficiency of the city's economy had been enhanced significantly, with the annual general budgetary financial revenue reaching

134.91 billion yuan, up 8.5% year on year, which had effectively prevented and defused fiscal and financial risks. The city was also on the top ranks of domestic cities as far as fiscal transparency is concerned. The industrial structure had been optimized remarkably, forming 9 hundred-billion yuan level industrial conglomerates and certifying 320 headquarter enterprises, and the added value of the service industry also reached over 1000 billion yuan. The proportion of the three industries stood at 1.26:31.97:66.77.



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FINANCIAL REVENUE & EXPENDITURE 财政收支

2015年，来源于广州地区组织的财政收入达到5116亿元，同比增长5.8%；全市一般财政预算支出1727.7亿元，同比增长20.3%，增支291.5亿元。

财政支出优先保障民生及重点项目支出，其中教育、社会保障和就业、医疗卫生与计划生育支出最多，分别为287.1亿元、205亿元和134.9元，体现了政府保障民生的执政理念。

In 2015, the financial revenue originated from the Guangzhou region reached 511.6 billion yuan, up 5.8% year on year. The city's general budgetary financial expenditure was 172.77 billion yuan in 2015, representing a year-on-year increase of 20.3% or 29.15 billion yuan.

As far as financial expenditure is concerned, the city prioritized the projects to guarantee people's livelihood as well as key projects, with that for education, social security and employment, medical services and family planning being on the top ranks of expenditure, standing at 28.71 billion yuan, 20.5 billion yuan and 13.49 billion yuan, respectively, reflecting the people's government's governing philosophy of guaranteeing people's livelihood.





■ 国有经济 | STATE-OWNED ECONOMY

2015年，广州市着力打造有活力、有竞争力、有影响力、有带动力的现代化国有企业，推动国有经济健康稳定发展，取得了新的成效。

2015年，市属企业共实现营业收入5543.0亿元，同比增长3.5%；实现利润总额497.12亿元，同比增长16.9%；实现国有净利润204.16亿元，同比增长21.7%；已交税费457.8亿元，同比增长11.1%。截至年末，市属企业资产总额23844.0亿元，国有净资产3986.3亿元。

In 2015, Guangzhou stepped up efforts in creating vibrant, competitive, influential and pace-setting modern state-owned enterprises, pushing the healthy and steady growth of the state-owned economy and making remarkable achievements in the mean time.

In the same year, Guangzhou's state-owned enterprises reaped the total operational revenue of 554.3 billion yuan, up 3.5% year on year; the total profit of 49.712 billion yuan, up 16.9% year on year; the total state-owned net profit of 20.416 billion yuan, up 21.7 year on year while the total tax and fee reached 45.78 billion yuan, up 11.1% year on year. As of the end of the year, the total assets of the municipal state-owned enterprises stood at 2,384.4 billion yuan, with the net state-owned assets of 398.63 billion yuan.



■ 税收 | TAX REVENUE

2015年，面对增速下降、支柱减速、效益下滑的经济发展新常态，广州税务部门主动作为、精心谋划、科学调度，实现了税收收入的平稳增长。

国税：全年共组织税收收入2924.4亿元，同比增长2.98%，增收84.7亿元，税收收入规模和国内税收规模在全国大城市中排名第四，继续保持省会城市第一的位置。

地税：全市地税税费收入突破2500亿元，达到2507亿元，同比增长8.5%；全市地方税收收入首次突破1400亿元，达到1469亿元，同比增长8.8%；完成市一般公共预算收入766.8亿元。

Facing the “New Normal” of economic development including the slowing-down of the growth of the overall economy and pillar industries as well as the decline of economic benefits, the taxation departments of the city made active moves, careful arrangements and scientific scheduling, realizing the steady growth of the tax revenue.

National Tax: In the same year, the city reaped a total of 292.44 billion yuan of tax revenue, up 2.98% or 8.47 billion yuan year on year with the tax revenue and internal tax ranking both as No.4 of all Chinese big cities. The city also continued to be No.1 of all provincial capitals during the same period.

Local Tax: In the same year, the city realized the total tax and fee revenue of over 250 billion yuan for the first time in history, namely 250.7 billion yuan, up 8.5% year on year. The city's total tax revenue also reached over 140 billion yuan for the first time in history, namely 146.9 billion yuan, up 8.8% year on year and the general public budgetary revenue stood at 76.68 billion yuan in the same year.

■ 民营经济 | PRIVATE ECONOMY

2015年，全市民营经济实现增加值7201.22亿元，同比增长8.2%。民营经济贡献了全市近四成的生产总值、超30%的税收。全市规模以上民营企业完成工业总产值4461.80亿元，同比增长8.2%，高于全市平均水平1.8个百分点，占全市规模以上工业总产值23.84%。

同年，全市民间投资2397.76亿元，同比增长35.8%，占全社会投资比重44.35%，增速比全市平均水平快25.2个百分点，高于国有投资增速42.3个百分点，成为推动投资增长的有生力量。

In 2015, the city's private economy realized the added value of 720.122 billion yuan, up 8.2% year on year. The private economy contributed nearly 40% of the local output and over 30% of the tax. The city's private enterprises above the designated scale realized the total industrial output of 446.18 billion yuan, up 8.2% year on year, 1.8 percentage points higher than the average level of the city, taking up 23.84% of the total industrial output of the city's enterprises above the designated scale.

In the same year, the city realized the private investment of 239.776 billion yuan, up 35.8% year on year, occupying 44.35% of the total social investment. The growth rate was 25.2 percentage points higher than the city's average level and 42.3 percentage points higher than the growth rate of state-owned investments, becoming an effective force in boosting the growth of investment.



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FIXED ASSETS INVESTMENT

固定资产投资

2015 年全市固定资产投资累计完成 5406 亿元，同比增长 10.6%。民间投资拉动作用明显，占比继续提升。2015 年全年民间投资完成 2398 亿元，同比增长 35.8%，占全社会投资的比重为 44.4%。

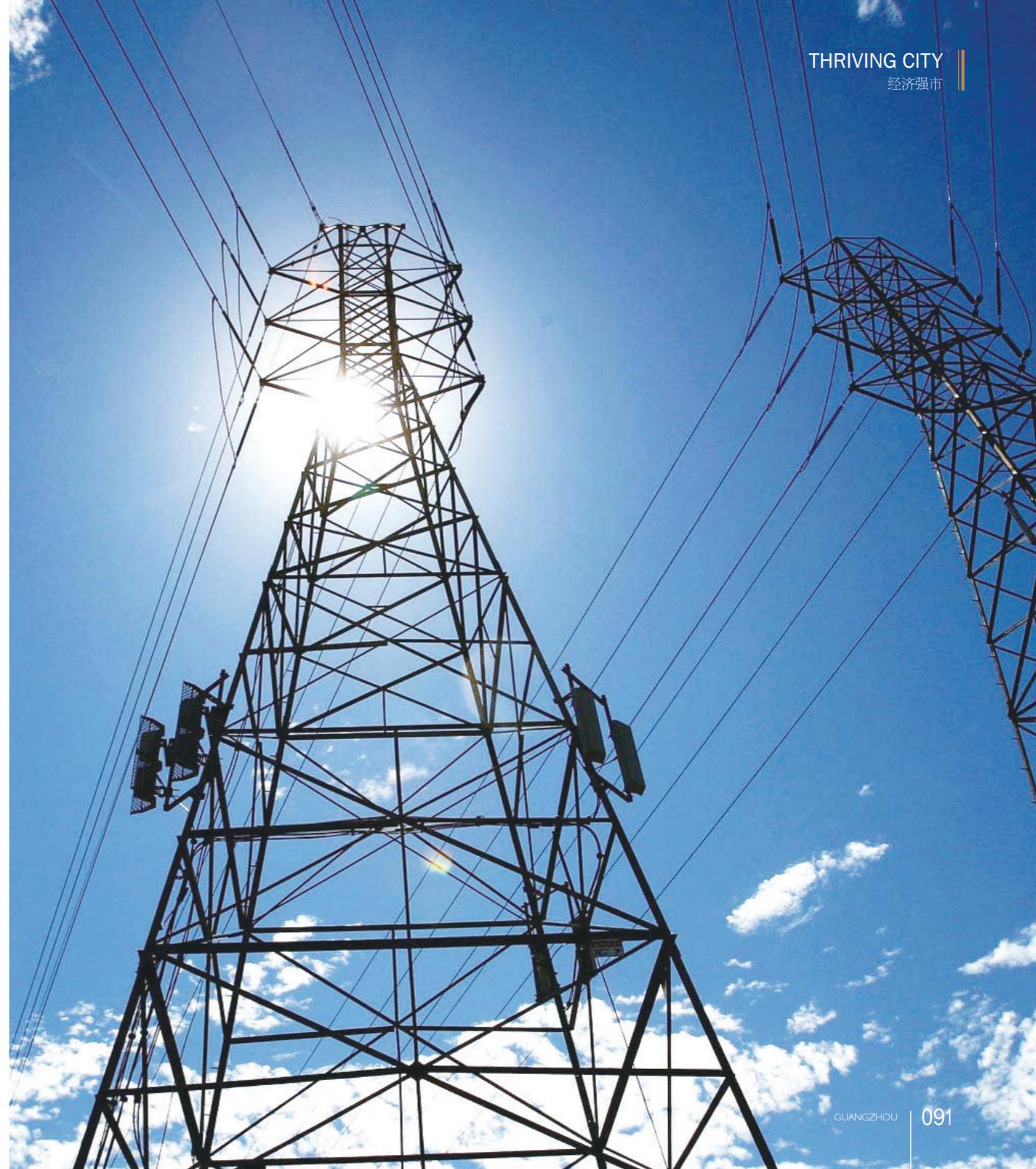
第二产业投资保持相对稳定，2015 年全年完成投资 780 亿元，同比增长 8.7%。第三产业完成投资 459.3 亿元，同比增长 10.5%。房地产开发投资增速小幅提升，全年完成投资 2137 亿元，同比增长 17.7%。

与房地产开发投资相比，基础设施投资增速较低，全年基础设施投资完成 1339 亿元，同比增长 7.4%。

In 2015, the city finished the fixed assets investment of 540.6 billion yuan, with the year-on-year increase of 10.6%. The private sector played a positive role in promoting overall investment, while the ratio of private investment also grew up steadily. In the same year, the city realized the total private investment of 239.8 billion yuan, up 35.8% year on year, occupying 44.4% of the total social investment.

The investment in the second industry was relatively steady, reaching 78 billion yuan in 2015, up 8.7% year on year. Meanwhile, the third industry finished the investment of 459.3 billion yuan, up 10.5% year on year. The investment in the real estate sector saw a slight degree of increase, finishing the total investment of 213.7 billion yuan, up 17.7% year on year.

Compared to the real estate sector, the investment in infrastructure saw slower growth, with the total infrastructure investment reaching 133.9 billion yuan throughout the year, up 7.4% year on year.



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CONSUMPTION & PRICE 消费与价格

2015年，广州以扩大和提升有效需求促进增长。持续开展国际购物节、美食节等促销活动，推动传统专业批发市场和重点商圈升级改造，开展系列商贸改革试点，发展电子商务，培育信息、旅游休闲、健康养老等新兴消费，千年商都地位巩固提升。全年全社会消费品零售总额7933亿元、比上年增长11%，居全国第3位。

2015年是“十二五”规划的收官之年，广州坚持稳中求进工作总基调，主动适应经济发展新常态，经济运行保持在合理区间，物价保持平稳态势。全年广州城市居民消费价格指数（以下简称CPI）上涨1.7%，为“十二五”时期最低涨幅，运行总体平稳。2015年广州CPI涨幅高于全国平均水平0.3个百分点，在36个大中城市中排名第14位。其中食品和服务项目价格上涨明显，成为推动CPI上涨的主要因素。



In 2015, Guangzhou promoted growth by expanding and upgrading effective demands. The city's status as a millennium-old trade capital had been enhanced in the meantime by holding a series of promotional activities such as Guangzhou International Shopping Festival and Guangzhou International Food Festival as well as boosting the upgrading and renovation of well known wholesale markets and key business circles, setting aside pilot units for a series of commercial and trade reforms, promoting e-commerce and nurturing new consumption areas such as information, tourism and leisure, health and elderly care, etc. In the same year, the city's social retail goods totaled 793.3 billion yuan, up 11% year-on-year and ranking as No.3 of all domestic cities.

The year 2015 is the last year for the 12th Five-Year Plan period, so Guangzhou followed the fundamental goal of realizing smooth and steady development, actively adapting itself to the "New Normal" of economic development in order to keep economic development on a reasonable level and price rise on a steady level. The local urban CPI was up 1.7% year on year, the lowest growth rate during the 12th Five-Year Plan period, which had been generally kept on a steady level. In the same year, the growth of the city's CPI was 0.3 percentage points higher than the average level of the nation, ranking as No. 14 of 36 large and medium domestic cities. Meanwhile, food and service prices saw rapid growth, becoming a major driver for the CPI hike.