



贵州蓝皮书

BLUE BOOK OF GUIZHOU

贵州民营经济 发展报告

(2015)

主编/杨静 吴大华

副主编/王兴骥 杨晓航 张美涛 等

ANNUAL REPORT OF NON-STATE-OWNED ECONOMY
IN GUIZHOU (2015)



社会科学文献出版社
SOCIAL SCIENCES ACADEMIC PRESS (CHINA)

2015
版

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图书在版编目(CIP)数据

贵州民营经济发展报告. 2015/杨静, 吴大华主编. —北京: 社会科学文献出版社, 2016. 3

(贵州蓝皮书)

ISBN 978 - 7 - 5097 - 8716 - 8

I. ①贵… II. ①杨… ②吴… III. ①民营经济 - 经济发展 - 研究报告 - 贵州省 - 2015 IV. ①F127. 73

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2016) 第 022439 号

贵州蓝皮书

贵州民营经济发展报告 (2015)

主 编 / 杨 静 吴大华

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出 版 人 / 谢寿光

项目统筹 / 丁 凡

责任编辑 / 丁 凡

出 版 / 社会科学文献出版社·皮书出版分社 (010) 59367127

地址: 北京市北三环中路甲 29 号院华龙大厦 邮编: 100029

网址: [www. ssap. com. cn](http://www.ssap.com.cn)

发 行 / 市场营销中心 (010) 59367081 59367018

印 装 / 北京季蜂印刷有限公司

规 格 / 开 本: 787mm × 1092mm 1/16

印 张: 26.25 字 数: 397 千字

版 次 / 2016 年 3 月第 1 版 2016 年 3 月第 1 次印刷

书 号 / ISBN 978 - 7 - 5097 - 8716 - 8

定 价 / 79.00 元

皮书序列号 / B - 2016 - 494

本书如有印装质量问题, 请与读者服务中心 (010 - 59367028) 联系

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皮书系列为
“十二五”国家重点图书出版规划项目



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摘 要

《贵州民营经济发展报告（2015）》以党的十八届四中、五中全会和中共贵州省委十一届五次、六次会议精神为指导，系统、科学地研究了“十二五”时期贵州省民营经济发展的主要问题，本报告对“十二五”时期，尤其是2015年贵州省民营经济发展的重大问题如优化民营经济发展环境，民营经济与贵州省“五张名片”打造，民营经济如何参与贵州省新兴产业发展等予以了关注；对贵州省“十三五”时期将实施的大扶贫、大数据战略行动，民营经济与大医药大健康产业、民营金融产业、商贸物流等行业进行了研究；对贵州省各州市民营经济发展进行了专题研究。

本报告指出：“十二五”时期是贵州省民营经济发展取得辉煌成就的时期，其间贵州省政府出台了若干支持民营经济发展、优化民营经济发展环境的政策和措施，针对民营经济发展的“七难”问题，把2015年定为民营经济服务年。“十二五”时期全省民营经济发展稳中有进、稳中向好，呈现出五大亮点。

——发展基础不断夯实。民营经济已成为贵州省国民经济的重要支撑，2015年贵州省民营经济总量达5000亿元，已超额实现翻番目标；民营经济占全省生产总值的比重达到50%，年均提高2.1个百分点。市场主体快速增长，资本实力显著增强；民营经济结构不断优化，民营经济成为贵州省产业发展的重要力量；也成为制药、食品加工、矿产品加工、房地产、商贸物流等产业的主体。

——民营经济贡献日益凸显。民营经济已成为贵州省财政收入的重要来源，全省税收收入的50%以上来自民营经济；民营经济也成为贵州省增加就业的重要渠道，社会就业岗位的70%以上来自民营经济；民营科技企业



发展迅速，民营经济科技创新活力不断增强。

——民营经济已成为贵州省扩大投资的重要主体，2015 年民营经济累计投资 8000 亿元，在房地产业、批发零售业、住宿餐饮业、租赁和商务服务业、居民服务和其他服务业中，民营经济投资比重均超过 70%。

——民营企业品牌知名度不断提高，“老干妈”“国台”“益佰”“神奇”“百灵”等品牌知名度越来越高。

——民营经济发展环境进一步优化，从 2011 年开始先后出台了“民营经济 38 条”“民营经济三年倍增计划”“五年行动计划”等文件，同时开展了“民营企业服务年”等活动，民营经济发展的法治环境、政策环境、市场环境、产业配套环境等得到明显改善。

2015 年贵州省民营经济存在以下困难和问题：民营经济总量不够大、占比不够高、民营企业实力不够强、转型压力大、要素制约矛盾突出、区域发展不平衡等，民营经济发展环境不够宽松、政府与金融机构服务民营经济的意识还不强，民营企业融资难、用地难、人才缺乏等问题尚未得到有效解决；一些干部对民营经济发展认识不到位，其工作作风还不适应新常态民营经济的发展要求。

本报告指出：2016 年是“十三五”规划的开局之年，也是贵州省全面小康社会建设决胜阶段的开局之年，是贵州省“两加一推”主基调，新型工业化、新型城镇化主战略的加速推进期，是贵州省实现后发赶超、弯道取直，实施大扶贫、大数据战略推进的关键之年。由于贵州省的贵安新区建设上升为国家战略，贵州省被国家列入长江经济带、西江经济带的范围，国家的“一带一路”战略给贵州省的快速发展带来机遇与强劲动力。特别是随着贵州省经济实力的逐步增强，贵广高铁和贵阳至长沙的高铁通车，贵州省“县县通高速”计划的完成以及交通基础设施的改善、区位环境的改变，使得 2016 年贵州省民营经济发展形势继续向好。围绕守底线、走新路、奔小康这一主线，贵州坚持创新、协调、绿色、开放、共享五大发展理念，以创新驱动、开放带动、聚集发展、大数据引领、民企扶贫、优化环境为六大抓

手，着力完成增量提质、惠及民生两大目标，民营经济综合竞争力和可持续发展能力将得到提高，使民营经济成为支撑贵州省经济社会发展的主体力量。

本报告包括七个部分，分别是总报告、发展环境篇、行业篇、区域发展篇、个案篇、政策法规篇、大事记。

Abstract

Carrying out the spirit of the fourth and fifth plenary session of the 18th central committee of the communist party of China, and the Eleventh session of the fifth and sixth meeting of the communist party of Guizhou, this report studied systematically the main issues in the development of non-state-owned economy in Guizhou during the 12th Five-year period, especially the major issues in 2015, such as optimizing the development environment of non-state-owned economy, improving non-state-owned economy and making the “five leading industries” in Guizhou. Besides, this report also concerned about how to promote non-state-owned enterprises to participate in the development of emerging industries in Guizhou. Furthermore, it studied non-state-owned economy in the pharmaceutical industry, health industry, finance industry, trade and logistics industry based on the implementation of poverty alleviation strategy and big data strategy during the 13th five-year period. In addition, special studies of non-state-owned economy are conducted by the prefecture level in Guizhou.

This report has pointed out that the development of non-state-owned economy has made great achievements during the 12th five-year period. The government issued some supportive policies and measures for promoting non-state-owned economic development and optimizing the development environment. The “seven difficulties” of the development of non-state-owned economy is mentioned in this report. Making the year 2015 as non-state-owned economy service year, and promoting non-state-owned economic development are the main issues during the 12th five-year period in Guizhou.

The development foundation of non-state-owned economy has been solidified. Non-state-owned economy has become the important support for national economy in Guizhou. In 2015, non-state-owned economic aggregate will reach 500 billion yuan, and exceed the goal of “double”. Non-state-owned economy accounted

for 50% proportion of GDP in Guizhou. 2.1 percent increase is an average. With the rapid growth of market players, the capital has been increased remarkably, and the structure of non-state-owned economy has constantly optimized. Non-state-owned economy plays an important role in the industrial development in Guizhou, and has gradually become the main body of the pharmaceutical, food processing, real estate, mineral processing, and trade and logistics industry.

Non-state-owned economic contribution has become increasingly prominent. It has become an important source of financial income in Guizhou. More than 50% of the province's tax revenue came from non-state-owned economy. Non-state-owned economy has become an important channel for increasing employment. More than 70% of employment came from non-state-owned economy. The private technology enterprises have grown rapidly. And the scientific and technological innovation has been strengthened.

Non-state-owned economy has become an important subject to expand investment in Guizhou province. It reached a total investment of 800 billion yuan by 2015. Over 70% of investment is non-state-owned economic investment in real estate, wholesale retail, accommodation and catering, leasing and business services, resident services and other service industries.

The brand awareness of non-state-owned enterprises has been enhanced, such as “LaoGanma”, “GuoTai”, “YiBai”, “ShenQi”, “BaiLing” and etc.

The development environment for non-state-owned economy has been further optimized. Guizhou government has issued “Non-state-owned Economy, Article 38”, “Non-state-owned Economy Three-year growth plan”, “Five-year Action Plan” and “Non-state-owned enterprise service year” activities. The development of non-state-owned economy has been improved tremendously in legal environment, policy environment, market environment and industry supporting environment since 2011.

In 2015, non-state-owned economy in Guizhou is facing some difficulties and problems as follows: small economic aggregate, low economic percentage, weak private enterprises, huge transition pressure, prominent contradictions with restrictive factors, imbalance regional development and etc. Furthermore, the development environment of non-state-owned economy is not loose enough,



service awareness is not strong, difficult financing of private enterprises, with difficult, private enterprises are still difficult in financing, personnel and using land. Some cadres are still lack of awareness about the development of non-state-owned economy, and their work style is not adaptable to the requirements of the development of non-state-owned economy under the new normal background.

This report has pointed out the year 2016 is the beginning of the 13th five-year plan, and it is also the beginning of the decisive stage in building a comprehensive well-off society in Guizhou. “Two plus one push” is the main tone to the development in Guizhou. New industrialization and new urbanization are the major strategies to achieve the speeding-up development. And the year of 2016 is the key year for the implementation of poverty alleviation and big data strategy. Building Gui'an new area is rising to be national strategy, and Guizhou province has been included in the Yangtze River economic belt and the Xijiang River economic belt. In addition, “One belt One road” initiatives of China offer opportunities for the economic development in Guizhou. Particularly, the development of economic empowerment is gradually strengthened, and the high-speed railways from Guiyang to Changsha and from Guiyang to Guangzhou went into service. The accomplishment of the county expressway project and the improvement of transportation infrastructure improved the regional environment for Guizhou. All the above made non-state-owned economy develop continually steady and well in the coming year of 2016. Based on keeping the bottom lines, taking the new way, striving for a relatively comfortable life, adhering to innovation, coordination, greenness, openness and sharing, driving innovation, openness bringing, clustering development, big data leading, poverty alleviation work of non-state-owned enterprises, optimizing environment, focusing on the completion of incremental upgrading, benefiting the livelihood, enhancing the comprehensive competitiveness of non-state-owned economy and promoting sustainable development, non-state-owned economy has become the main force to support the economic and social development in Guizhou.

This report consists of 27 research reports. It is divided into seven parts, namely, the general report, the environment, the industry, the special studies, the case studies, chronicle events and the appendix.

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