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吉晓辉 / 主编

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前　　言

2004年,上海树立和落实科学发展观,坚决贯彻中央宏观调控政策,大力实施科教兴市主战略,全市经济继续保持平衡健康协调发展。全市生产总值达到7450亿元,按可比价格计算比上年增长13.6%,连续13年保持两位数增长。全年上海市生产总值新增1200亿元,相当于1992年上海生产总值。财政收入3591.7亿元,其中地方性收入1119.7亿元,中央收入2472亿元。第三产业快速回升,工业企业利润突破1000亿元,呈现二、三产业并驾齐驱推动上海经济发展的态势。科技创新投入加大,研究与发展经费支出占全市生产总值的2.29%,高于全国平均水平。全市新增就业岗位60.8万个,城镇登记失业率为4.5%,比上年下降0.4个百分点,实现了近10年来的首次下降。在经济健康发展的同时,上海金融业也取得了较快的发展,上海国际金融中心建设有了新的进展。

一是落实宏观调控措施取得积极成效,促进了经济健康持续发展。坚持有保有压,区别对待,严格控制过热行业的信贷投放,信贷增幅明显放缓。注重保持对经济的支持力度,确保符合国家政策导向的重点项目的资金需求,并加大对就业、助学、中小企业的金融支持。转变发展观念,调整发展方式,各类金融机构探索优化业务结构和可持续发展的模式取得积极成效。2004年,上海实现金融业增加值741亿元,同比增长13.2%,与全市GDP增长基本同步。

二是金融改革创新取得新的突破,金融市场稳步发展。中行上海分行、建行上海分行按照其总行股份制改造的要求实施改革进展顺利,总部设在上海的交通银行顺利引进了战略投资者。浦发银行、上海银行等市属金融企业的内部改革逐步加快,太保集团整体上市得到积极推进,上海农信社改制也取得积极进展。年初《国务院关于推进资本市场改革开放和稳定发展的若干意见》出台后,上海制定了本市贯彻落实的实施意见,明确了上海资本市场的发展目标和任务,有力地推动了金融市场的创新。上海证券交易所推出了交易所基金(ETF),上海期货交易所推出了燃料油期货,东方证券、光大证券、国泰君安证券成为创新试点的证券公司。保险市场创新活跃,上海在全国率先实行三责险费率浮动制度;率先组建全国第一家专业性农业保险公司——上海安信农业保险股份有限公司;率先建立了保险营销员个人执业信用信息系统。整个金融市场运行平稳,规模稳中有升。2004年,上海证券交易所股票成交26471亿元,增长27.1%,占全国市场份额62.5%;上海期货市场成交84326亿元,增长39.3%,占全国市场份额57%;在宏观调控背景下,全国银行间市场成交仍达13.4万亿元;外汇市场成交2090亿美元,增长38.3%;黄金市场成交731亿元,增长59.17%;全市保费收入307亿元,增长5.86%。

三是金融对外开放继续深化,金融服务水平进一步提高。银行、证券、保险各类外资金融机构进一步加快了进入上海的步伐,上海的金融对外开放呈现出逐步深化的良好态势。截至2004年底,上海各类外资和中外合资金融机构已达300家,全年新增外资银行营业性机构14家,其中分行9家,支行5家,新增外资银行代表处16家,新增外资银行分行与代表处的数量均为历年之最。同时,外资金融机构在沪经营

范围进一步扩展,在上海金融市场中的作用和影响进一步扩大。

四是金融环境不断优化,金融机构集聚呈现良好态势。积极发挥市区两级政府积极性,加强统筹协调和服务,努力优化金融发展的政策环境和金融运行环境。修改和完善了《关于支持金融机构在本市发展的若干意见》,有效地促进了国内外金融机构进一步向上海集聚。截至2004年底,在沪金融机构已增加到516家,全年新增93家。中国人保资产管理公司、永诚财产保险公司、上海通用汽车金融有限公司、中银国际基金管理公司等一批代表性强、影响力大、专业化程度高、资源集聚效应强的金融机构相继落驻上海。金融机构集聚效应进一步增强,各类专业化金融机构业务运营中心增至22家。

五是防范和化解金融风险,维护了金融稳定。在防范和处置金融风险中,突出了反应及时性和步调一致性,初步形成了一套比较行之有效的工作方法,为今后金融风险的防范化解积累了有益的经验。牢固树立大局意识、责任意识,把维护金融改革发展大局和保持社会稳定作为风险处置工作的基本指导思想。积极发挥了监管联席会议制度的作用,深化了金融稳定协调机制,形成风险防范的合力,较好地做到了加强沟通,信息共享,分工合作,统一步调,为防止风险扩散,减少风险损失,争取化解时间创造了条件,基本上做到了使风险处于可控状态。加强了金融风险的提前揭示和预警防范,积极有效地控制了金融风险。

2005年是我国入世后过渡期金融改革的重要一年。做好上海金融工作,要按照党的十六届四中全会、中央经济工作会议的要求和部署,贯彻市委八届六次会议精神,以科学发展观为统领,围绕上海国际金融中心建设这个目标,落实加强和改善宏观调控的政策措施,推进金融改革开放,推动金融产品创新和金融市场发展,支持金融监管,防范和化解金融风险,维护金融体系稳定,营造金融发展环境,做到金融改革与金融开放并举、金融创新与金融稳定并举、加快金融发展与加强金融服务并举、集聚金融资源与完善金融环境并举,进一步增强上海金融业服务全国、服务长三角和促进全市经济发展的能力,进一步巩固国内金融中心的地位,努力实现上海金融业“十五”发展目标。

Preface

In 2004, Shanghai established and implemented the view of science development, firmly carried out the central government's macro adjustment policies and devoted major efforts to actualizing the main tactic of prospering Shanghai by science and education. The economy of the whole city continuously kept its balanceable, healthy and coordinated growth. The GDP had been retaining two-digit increases for 13 years in succession and achieved 745 billion RMB, namely, a 13.6% increase compared by the previous year according to the calculation of comparable price. Shanghai's total production value of the year newly added 120 billion RMB, which was equal to the value of 1992. The financial revenue was 359.17 billion RMB, of which the revenue for the local was 111.97 billion RMB and for the central government was 247.2 billion RMB. The tertiary industry rapidly picked up and the industrial enterprises' profits made a breakthrough of 100 billion RMB. Both the second and tertiary industry presented advancing state in line and promoted the economic development of Shanghai. The input of scientific innovation increased and the expenditure on research and development occupied 2.29% of Shanghai's total production value, which was higher than the average level of the whole country. There were 608,000 employment opportunities newly created, and the registered unemployment rate in the city and the township was controlled as 4.5%, which was 0.4 percentage point off than the previous year, thus realizing the first decrease for recent 10 years. With the healthy development of economy, Shanghai's finance circle has also achieved comparably rapid development. Shanghai International Financial Center has made new progress in the construction.

First, the fulfillment of the macro adjustment measures achieved active results, which promoted the healthy and sustained development of the economy. Stuck to having both protection and pressure to deal with different things in different ways, strictly controlled the credit put-in of over-hot trades in addition to obviously slower the increase of credits. The attention paid to the support strength for the economy ensured the capital requirements of key projects to accord with the state policy guiding; meanwhile, the financial support was increased for employment obtaining, student grand and both medium and small enterprises. By changing the development conception and adjusting the development modes, the way of exploring optimized business structure and sustained development for all financial institutions achieved active results. In 2004, the added value of Shanghai Financial Sector reached 74.1 billion RMB—a 13.2% increase compared with the same period and kept the almost same increase with the GDP of the whole city.

Second, the financial reform and innovation made a new breakthrough and the financial market stably developed. The Bank of China Shanghai Branch and China Construction Bank Shanghai Branch have made smooth progress in reform according to the requirements of their general bank for the

reconstruction of stock system. The Bank of Communications with headquarter located in Shanghai successfully introduced the strategic investors. Some municipal financial enterprises such as Pudong Development Bank, Bank of Shanghai were expediting their interior reform. China Pacific Insurance (Group) Co. Ltd. actively promoted itself to come into the market as a whole. Shanghai Agricultural Credit Cooperative has made active progress in the system reformation. With the issuance of '*Some Opinions on Promoting Reform, Opening and Stably Development for Capital Market By the State Department*' at the beginning of the year, Shanghai worked out a plan about how to put in practice and explicated the development aim and task of Shanghai capital market, which effectively promoted the innovation of financial market. Shanghai Stock Exchange introduced ETF fund; meanwhile, Shanghai Futures Exchange introduced the fuel oil futures. 'Oriental Securities', 'Everbright Securities' and 'Guotai Jun'an Securities' became new experimental stockjobbers of innovation. The insurance market kept active in innovation. Shanghai took the lead in practicing rate floating system for the third party liability; organizing the first professional agricultural insurance company — Shanghai Anxin Agricultural Insurance Co. Ltd; and establishing individual employment credit information system for insurance salesman. The whole financial market ran stably with a scale ascending by the stability. In 2004, Shanghai Stock Exchange clinched a deal with share stocks by 2 647. 1 billion, which was a 27. 1% increase and occupied 62. 5% of the national market quotients; Shanghai futures market had a transaction volume of 8 432. 6 billion with an increase of 39. 3%, occupying 57% of the national market quotients; With a background of macro regulation and overall control, the market transaction among national banks still reached 13 400 billion RMB; the foreign exchange market closed a deal with 209 billion dollars, increasing 38. 3%; the transaction volume of gold market was 73. 1 billion RMB with an increase of 59. 17%; the insurance of the whole city earned 30. 7 billion RMB, which increased 5. 86%.

Third, the financial opening to the outside world continuously deepened and the financial service level further improved. Banks, securities, insurance and such like foreign capital financial institutions further expedited the steps entering into Shanghai. Shanghai financial opening toward the outside world presented a good trend of gradually deepening. By the end of 2004, the number of financial institutions with various foreign capitals and sino-foreign joint ventures in Shanghai had reached 300. The newly increased foreign capital bank business institutions reached 14 in the whole year, among which there were 9 branch banks, 5 sub-branch banks. The newly increased foreign capital representative offices reached 16, as a result, the number of both newly increased foreign capital branch banks and representative offices reached the highest during the past years. At the same time, the management scope of foreign capital financial institutions in Shanghai further were expanded, their actions and influence to Shanghai financial market further enlarged.

Fourth, the financial environment continuously optimized and the centralizing of financial institutions presented a satisfying situation. Actively gave full play to initiative of both city and district governments, strengthened overall coordination and service, made great efforts to optimize the policy environment for financial development and financial running environment. Revised and perfected '*Some Opinions on Supporting Financial Institutions to Develop in Shanghai*', which effectively promoted the further centralizing of both abroad and domestic financial institutions in Shanghai. By the end of 2004, the financial institutions in Shanghai reached 516, among which there were 93 new institutions increased

through the year. PICC Asset Management Company, Yongcheng Property Insurance Company, Shanghai General Motors Finance Co. Ltd., BOC International Fund Management Co. Ltd. and such like financial institutions enjoying strong representative, important influence, high specialization and strong source centralizing effect stationed in Shanghai one after another. The centralizing effect of financial institutions further enhanced and the number of various business centers of professional financial institutions increased and reached 22.

Fifth, precaution and eliminate financial risks, maintain the financial stability. During financial risks were guarded against and dealt with, timely responds and coherent steps were stressed, and a set of effective work methods was preliminarily formed, which accumulated helpful experience for the future precaution and elimination of financial risks. Consciousness of overall situation and responsibility was firmly built up, the maintenance of financial reform, development of overall situation and retaining of social stability were taken as a basic guidance for handling risk work. The supervisory joint conference system playing an active roll and the deepening financial stability and coordination mechanism together formed a resultant force for risk precaution and preferably strengthened the communication, information share, work division and cooperation and step unification, thus creating conditions to prevent risk spread, reduce risk damage and increase time for risk elimination, basically controlled the risks. The ahead reveal and early warning precaution for financial risk were strengthened and so the financial risk was actively and effectively controlled.

The year of 2005 is an important year for the reform and opening of finance during transition period after our country joined into the World Trade Organization. To achieve a better result for Shanghai's financial work, the requirements and deploys by the Fourth Plenary Session of the 16th Central Committee of the C. P. C. and the Central Economy Working Conference shall be followed by, that is: carry out the spirit of the six session of the 8th municipal Party committee, take the scientific development view as leaded guide, focus on the aim of establishing Shanghai International Financial Center, and strengthen and improve the macro adjustable policy measures, so as to promote finance reform and opening, promote financial product innovation and financial market development, support financial supervision, precaution and eliminate financial risks, maintain stable financial system and create financial development environment, thus combining the financial reform with financial opening, combining the financial innovation with financial stability, combining the expediting of financial development with strengthening of financial service, and combining the collecting of financial sources with perfecting of financial environment, in order to further enhance the service ability for the whole country and Yangtze River Delta by Shanghai financial industry, further solidify Shanghai's status as the financial center in China, and strive to carry out the 'tenth five-year' aim of development.

目 录

前 言 1

综合 篇

第一章 以科学发展观统领上海金融业发展	3
第一节 树立和落实科学发展观的重要意义	3
第二节 宏观调控是落实科学发展观的重大实践	4
第三节 促进上海金融业全面协调可持续发展	5
第二章 “十一五”时期上海发展金融业的思考	8
第一节 上海金融业的现状	8
第二节 “十一五”期间面临的机遇与挑战	9
第三节 “十一五”期间金融业发展的初步思考	10
第三章 2004 年上海经济、金融运行概况	12
第一节 上海经济运行概况	12
第二节 上海金融运行概况	14

市 场 篇

第四章 信贷市场	19
第一节 货币信贷政策执行情况	19
第二节 信贷市场运行情况	21
第三节 需要关注的几个问题	22
第四节 趋势预测和对策建议	24
第五章 同业拆借和债券市场	27
第一节 交易情况	27
第二节 市场分析	32
第三节 市场建设与创新	34
第四节 市场展望	36
第六章 外汇市场	38

第一节 市场交易概况	38
第二节 市场供求状况	40
第三节 市场分析	41
第四节 市场展望	42
第七章 票据市场	44
第一节 市场运行概况	44
第二节 市场运行特点	44
第三节 市场展望	48
第八章 黄金市场	51
第一节 市场交易情况	51
第二节 市场运行特点	52
第三节 国际黄金市场运行情况及走势预测	54
第九章 证券市场	58
第一节 股票市场的发展	58
第二节 债券市场的发展	62
第三节 基金市场的发展	65
第四节 证券市场重大政策	66
第十章 期货市场	70
第一节 市场交易概况	70
第二节 铜期市	72
第三节 燃料油新品上市	74
第四节 铝期市高速增长	75
第五节 天胶期市	77
第六节 市场展望	79
第十一章 保险市场	81
第一节 市场概况	81
第二节 市场分析	82
第三节 市场展望	87
第十二章 产权市场	89
第一节 全国产权市场发展综述	89
第二节 上海产权市场发展概况	90
第三节 上海产权市场运作特点	92
第四节 上海产权市场展望	93

业 务 篇

第十三章 银行业务	97
第一节 业务和经营	97

第二节	外资银行业务	100
第三节	中资银行业务创新	101
第四节	银行业监管	104
第十四章	证券业务	107
第一节	证券经营机构	107
第二节	证券公司业务	108
第三节	基金管理公司业务	110
第十五章	保险业务	116
第一节	主要保险产品	116
第二节	主要营销渠道	118
第十六章	期货业务	120
第一节	期货经纪公司业务	120
第二节	期货经纪公司经营	122
第十七章	信托业务	124
第十八章	银行卡业务	126
第一节	银行卡发卡业务	126
第二节	银行卡受理业务	129
第三节	银行卡跨行业务	132
第十九章	上市重组业务	135
第一节	上市公司概况	135
第二节	上市公司重组创新	137
第三节	上市公司财务状况	139
第四节	上海上市公司发展与重组	140

环 境 篇

第二十章	金融风险防范	149
第一节	2004 年上海金融安全工作概况	149
第二节	2005 年上海金融安全工作	149
第二十一章	金融法制环境建设	151
第一节	上海金融法制环境初具基础	151
第二节	上海国际金融中心法制环境建设的思考	152
第二十二章	社会诚信体系建设	154
第一节	社会诚信工作概况	154
第二节	社会诚信工作展望	155
第二十三章	金融信息化建设	157
第一节	银行业信息化	157
第二节	证券业信息化	158

第三节 保险业信息化.....	161
第四节 金融党委、金融办信息化	161
第二十四章 金融人才建设.....	163
第一节 上海金融人才队伍基本情况.....	163
第二节 上海金融人才工作的目标与措施.....	163
第三节 全面推进金融人才工作.....	165
第二十五章 中央商务区建设.....	168
第一节 浦东中央商务区建设.....	168
第二节 外滩金融贸易区.....	170
第二十六章 行业自律组织和金融辅助产业.....	173
第一节 行业自律组织.....	173
第二节 金融辅助产业.....	175
第二十七章 金融服务质量评估.....	179
第一节 银行业服务质量概况.....	179
第二节 银行业服务质量测评.....	180
第三节 加强服务管理的建议.....	183
第二十八章 政策支持.....	185
第一节 支持金融机构发展.....	185
第二节 支持资本市场发展.....	186

附录

2004 年上海金融大事记	191
2004 年上海金融机构名录	193
2004 年上海上市公司名录	205
2004 年上海金融统计数据	210
后记.....	211

Contents

Preface	1
---------------	---

Comprehensive Article

Chapter 1 Lead Development of Shanghai Financial Sector with Scientific Development View	3
Section 1 Establish and Fulfill Important Significance of Scientific Development View	3
Section 2 Macro Adjustment Control Is the Key Practice for Implementing Scientific Development View	4
Section 3 Promote Entirely Coordinated and Sustained Development of Shanghai Financial Sector	5
Chapter 2 Considering of Developing Shanghai Financial Sector during ‘Eleventh Five-year’	8
Section 1 Current Situation of Shanghai Financial Sector	8
Section 2 Opportunities and Challenges during ‘Eleventh Five-year’	9
Section 3 Preliminary considering for Developing Financial Sector during ‘Eleventh Five-year’	10
Chapter 3 Shanghai Economic and Financial Development Situation in 2004	12
Section 1 Operation Situation of Shanghai Economy	12
Section 2 Operation Situation of Shanghai Finance	14

Market Article

Chapter 4 Credit Market	19
Section 1 Performance of Currency Credit Policy	19
Section 2 Credit Market in Motion	21
Section 3 Problems Required to Attend	22
Section 4 Trend Prediction and Countermeasure Suggestions	24
Chapter 5 Inter-bank Loan and Bond Market	27
Section 1 Transaction Circumstances	27

Section 2	Market Analysis	32
Section 3	Market Construction and Innovation	34
Section 4	Market Outlook	36
Chapter 6	Foreign Exchange Market	38
Section 1	General Situation of Market Transaction	38
Section 2	Conditions of Market Supply and Demand	40
Section 3	Analysis of the Market	41
Section 4	Outlook for the Market	42
Chapter 7	Bill Market	44
Section 1	Operational Situation of the Market	44
Section 2	Operational Characteristics of the Market	44
Section 3	Outlook for the Market	48
Chapter 8	Gold Market	51
Section 1	Transaction Conditions of Market	51
Section 2	Operational Characteristics of Market	52
Section 3	Operational Situation and Trend Prediction for International Gold Market	54
Chapter 9	Securities Market	58
Section 1	Development of Stock Market	58
Section 2	Development of Bond Market	62
Section 3	Development of Fund Market	65
Section 4	Important Policies of Securities Market	66
Chapter 10	Futures Market	70
Section 1	Transactional Situation of Market	70
Section 2	Copper Futures Market	72
Section 3	New Products of Fuel Oil Coming into Market	74
Section 4	Rapidly Increasing of Aluminum Futures Market	75
Section 5	Gum Futures Market	77
Section 6	Outlook for Futures Market	79
Chapter 11	Insurance Market	81
Section 1	General Situation of the Market	81
Section 2	Analysis of the Market	82
Section 3	Outlook for the Market	87
Chapter 12	Property Right Market	89
Section 1	Development Situation of Nation's Property Right Market	89
Section 2	Development Situation of Shanghai Property Right Market	90
Section 3	Operational Characteristics of Shanghai Property Right Market	92
Section 4	Outlook for Shanghai Property Right Market	93

Business Article

Chapter 13	Banking Business	97
Section 1	Business and Management	97
Section 2	Business of Foreign bank	100
Section 3	Innovation of Banking Business with Chinese Capital	101
Section 4	Banking Supervision	104
Chapter 14	Securities Business	107
Section 1	Securities Operating Institutions	107
Section 2	Business of Securities Company	108
Section 3	Business of Fund Management Company	110
Chapter 15	Insurance Business	116
Section 1	Main Insurance Products	116
Section 2	Main Sales Channels	118
Chapter 16	Futures Business	120
Section 1	Business of Futures Agent Company	120
Section 2	Management of Futures Agent Company	122
Chapter 17	Trust Business	124
Chapter 18	Business of Bank Cards	126
Section 1	Issuing Business of Bank Cards	126
Section 2	Acceptance and Handling Business of Bank Cards	129
Section 3	Inter-trade Business of Bank Cards	132
Chapter 19	Restructuring Business of Listed Companies	135
Section 1	Survey of Listed Companies	135
Section 2	Restructuring and Innovation of Listed Companies	137
Section 3	Financial Situation of Listed Companies	139
Section 4	Development and Restructuring of Shanghai Listed Companies	140

Environment Article

Chapter 20	Precautions against Financial Risks	149
Section 1	General Situation of Shanghai Financial Safety Work in 2004	149
Section 2	Shanghai Financial Safety Work in 2005	149
Chapter 21	Financial Legal System Environment Building	151
Section 1	Shanghai Financial Legal System Environment Preliminarily Formed	151
Section 2	Considering for Legal System Environment Building of Shanghai International	

Financial Center	152
Chapter 22 Construction of Social Fidelity System	154
Section 1 General Situation of Social Fidelity System	154
Section 2 Outlook for Social Fidelity System	155
Chapter 23 Construction of Financial Informatization	157
Section 1 Informatization of Banking	157
Section 2 Informatization of Stock Industry	158
Section 3 Informatization of Insurance Industry	161
Section 4 Informatization of Financial Working Commission and Financial Service Office	161
Chapter 24 Construction of Financial Talented Person	163
Section 1 Basic Circumstances of Shanghai Financial Talented Person	163
Section 2 Work Aims and Measures of Shanghai Financial Talented Person	163
Section 3 Entirely Promote Financial Talented Person's Work	165
Chapter 25 Construction of Central Business District	168
Section 1 Construction of Pudong Central Business District	168
Section 2 Bund Finance Trade District	170
Chapter 26 Trade Self-discipline Organization and Financial Auxiliary Property	173
Section 1 Trade Self-discipline Organization	173
Section 2 Financial Auxiliary Property	175
Chapter 27 Quality Evaluation of Finance Service	179
Section 1 Quality Survey of Banking Service	179
Section 2 Quality Evaluation of Banking Service	180
Section 3 Advices for Enhancing Service Management	183
Chapter 28 Support of Polices	185
Section 1 Support Development of Financial Institutions	185
Section 2 Support Development of Capital Market	186
 Appendix	
Memorabilia of Shanghai Finance in 2004	191
Directory of Shanghai Financial Institutions in 2004	193
Directory of Shanghai Listed Companies in 2004	205
Statistical Data of Shanghai Finance in 2004	210
 Postscript	211



综合篇

