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吉晓辉／主编

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编　委　会

前　言

2003年，上海克服了诸多不利因素的影响，牢牢把握发展的主动权，保持了国民经济的持续快速健康发展，主要经济指标达到近年来最好水平。全市国内生产总值达到6 251亿元，同比增长11.8%，连续第12年实现两位数增长。工业总产值首次突破1万亿元，增长速度达到改革开放以来最高水平。完成全社会固定资产投资2 452亿元，再次刷新历史最高纪录。全市财政收入2 829亿元，中央财政收入和地方财政收入增幅基本同步。外贸出口总额比上年增长50%以上。新增就业岗位46万个，城镇登记失业率控制在4.9%，全年居民消费价格总水平比上年上升0.1%。人民群众生活水平日益提高，城市及农村的居民家庭人均年可支配收入分别增长12.2%和7.2%。总之，2003年上海经济建设又取得了新的发展，金融系统做了大量卓有成效的工作，充分发挥了金融是现代经济核心的作用，同时金融业自身也取得了较快的发展，全市金融继续保持了稳健运行和快速增长的态势。

一是金融各业发展态势良好。2003年，金融业增加值达到629亿元，占全市GDP的比重连续10年超过10%，绝对值一直在全国各省市中排第一。市场规模进一步扩大，证券、货币、外汇、期货、黄金五大市场累计交易额超过32万亿元，同比增长68.42%。其中证券市场交易额占全国份额的87%，期货市场交易额占全国份额的56%。产权交易总额3 244亿元，增幅40%以上。金融市场影响力日益增强，铜和天然橡胶已成为世界主要定价中心之一。中国票据网正式开通运行，我国第一个银行卡主体园——上海市银行卡产业园建成，上海上市公司重组进入新一轮发展阶段，上市公司业绩连续4年领先全国平均水平。

二是金融业规划进一步明确。2003年，市委、市政府在全市组织开展了“世博会与上海未来发展”大讨论，集思广益、群策群力，形成了《上海实施科教兴市战略行动纲要》。金融系统抓住大讨论的契机，紧密结合上海金融工作的实际情况，集中系统内外的智慧，研究制定了《推进上海国际金融中心建设行动纲要》，进一步细化了上海国际金融中心建设“三步走”的目标，提出了依靠上海比较完善的金融市场体系，做大市场、做多产品、做强机构、做优环境的发展思路；明确了集聚金融资源、推动金融创新、深化金融改革、维护金融安全等工作抓手。

三是优化环境促进金融资源集聚。认真落实吸引金融机构集聚的政策措施，加大服务力度，加快社会诚信体系建设，营造良好的市场发展环境。截至2003年，上海金融机构总数达到423家，比上年增加了77家。在所有的金融机构中，银行80家，证券公司17家，基金管理公司15家，保险公司41家，信托公司、资产管理公司、财务公司、中介机构以及各类代表处270家。各类金融机构的业务中心和功能中心相继落户上海。中国工商银行、中国人保等全国性金融机构的20多家集约化运营总部建在上海。外资金融机构及外资金融机构管理功能继续向上海集中。2003年，在沪经营性外资及中外合资金融机构达到90家。

四是防范和化解金融风险取得成效。2003年影响金融安全运行的风险苗子时有出现，对全市金融健

康运行形成了一定的考验。上海市金融党委、金融办与中国人民银行上海分行、上海银监局、上海证监局、上海保监局等监管部门着力在机制和制度上下功夫,逐步健全了监管联席会议制度,建立了协调处理机制,通过个案的处置,研究形成金融安全工作的总体框架方案,在体制、机制上有效地保证了全市金融稳健运行。

2004年是上海金融改革和发展的重要一年。2月10日,全国银行、证券、保险工作会议在京召开,温家宝总理出席会议并作了重要讲话。这是全国金融系统深入贯彻党的十六大精神和十六届三中全会《关于完善社会主义市场经济体制若干问题的决定》,开创我国金融改革发展新局面的一次重要会议。做好2004年上海金融工作,要认真贯彻全国银行、证券、保险工作会议精神,按照市委、市政府全年工作总体要求,树立和落实科学发展观,全面贯彻中央宏观调控政策,改善金融结构,更好地服务于全国,服务于全市经济的发展。进一步深化金融企业改革,转变企业经营机制,按照资本充足、内控严密、运营安全、服务和效益良好的要求加快推进现代金融企业建设,加强地方金融资源整合,做优做强金融企业。认真贯彻国务院《关于推进资本市场改革开放和稳定发展的若干意见》的精神,积极推动上海资本市场的改革发展。进一步扩大开放,加快金融创新步伐,大力吸引中外金融结构,扩大金融资源集聚效应。支持配合金融监管,切实防范和化解上海金融业的风险,确保上海金融健康稳健发展,促进上海国际金融中心建设。

Preface

In 2003, Shanghai, overcoming many disadvantageous factors, kept up the initiative in the development, thus maintained national economy sustained, rapid and healthy growth. All the key economic indices reached the best level in the recent years. The GDP of the city achieved 625. 1 billion RMB, which is an 11. 8% growth, two digit growth 12 years in a row. The total industrial turnover made a breakthrough of 1,000 billion RMB, and the speed of which has reached the all time high since the implementation of the opening up policy. By completing an investment of 245. 2 billion RMB of fixed assets for society, a new historical high has been achieved again. The municipal revenue was 282. 9 billion RMB, while the revenue for both the central and local governments enjoyed similar increase. The total export volume of foreign trade has realized an increase over 50% comparing with the previous year. There were 460,000 employment opportunities newly created, and the registered unemployment rate in the city and the township was controlled under 4. 9%, with the annual residents' consumption price level having increased 0. 1%. People's living standard has been seeing continuous improvement, and the average annual disposable personal income for the families in both the cities and the rural areas have seen an increase of 12. 2% and 7. 2% respectively. To sum it up, in 2003, Shanghai achieved a new round of development in terms of its economic drive, and the financial sector did lots of effective work, fully bringing into play the core role by the financial sector in modern economy. Meanwhile, the entire financial industry also enjoyed rapid development, the financial sector of the city kept up a trend of stable operation and yet swift increase.

Firstly, the various financial establishments saw an excellent development trend. In 2003, the added value by the financial sector reached 62. 9 billion RMB, which occupied a balance of over 10% in the city's GDP again 10 years consecutively with the absolute value always being at the very top among the other cities and provinces of our country. The market continued to expand itself; the 5 key markets — security, currency, foreign exchange, futures and gold saw a transaction volume of over 32 000 billion RMB, a 68. 42% increase compared with the same period last year. Among them, the security market had a transaction volume occupying an 87% share of the entire country, while the figure for the futures market was 56%. The property right total transaction volume was 324. 4 billion RMB, an increase of over 40%. The influence of the financial markets strengthened, and copper and natural rubber had become the key pricing center of the world. The China bill Network was up and running officially; our country's first bank card main body park was established; Shanghai's listed companies entered into a new round of restructuring and development, while the listed companies stayed ahead of the national average 4 years in a row.

Secondly, the planning of the financial sector became further clarified. In 2003, the Municipal Party's Committee, and the government organized and promoted a grand discussion centering on the theme of "the World Fair and Shanghai's future development". The brain storming and contribution by the general public has helped to formulate "the Strategic Action Guideline for Shanghai's prosperity via Science, Technology and Education". The financial sector, by grasping the opportunities afforded by the grand discussion, integrating the existing situation of Shanghai financial sector, and utilizing the collective intelligence and wisdom in and outside of the system, formulated, via hard research work, "the Action Guideline for Promoting the Drive for Shanghai becoming an International Financial Center." This gives further details on the "3 step". Objective of the drive, putting forth the development concept of expanding the market, multiplying the products, strengthening the institutes and improving the environment, which is based on Shanghai's already relatively well developed financial system. Thus, it was also clarified that the work would be accomplished by pooling the financial resources, promoting innovativeness in the financial sector, deepening the reform in the sector and safeguarding its stability.

Thirdly, it concerned the optimization of the environment and promotion of the pooling of financial resources. The policy for attracting the participation of financial institutes shall be implemented meticulously; the services shall be strengthened; the drive to establish social credit system shall be paced up; and a good environment for market development shall be created. Until the end of 2003, the number of financial institutes in the Shanghai had reached 423, 77 more than that in 2002. Among all the financial institutes, there were 80 banks, 17 securities companies, 15 fund management companies, 41 insurance companies, plus 270 trust fund companies, asset management companies, financial management companies, intermediary companies and various representatives offices. The business and operational headquarters of various financial institutes established their foothold in Shanghai gradually. Over 20 integrated operation headquarters were established in Shanghai by the national level financial institutes such as the Industrial and Commercial Bank of China, the Life Insurance Company of China, etc. Foreign funded financial institutes and their administrative operations continued to find Shanghai as the center. At the end of 2003, the number of foreign business in Shanghai and Sino-foreign joint venture financial institutes had reached 90.

Forth, the results achieved from the efforts in defending against and handling financial risks. In 2003, the potential risks affecting the safe operation in financial sector acted up now and then, testing the health degree of the city's financial sector. Efforts were launched by the Municipal Party's Committee of the Financial Sector, the Financial Service Office, together with the pertinent departments such as the Shanghai Branch of People's Bank of China, Shanghai Banking Supervision Bureau, Shanghai Securities Regulatory Bureau, Shanghai Insurance Supervision Bureau, which have established a healthier supervision and joint conference system gradually, and a coordination system. By handling individual cases, an overall framework solution for financial security began to take shape, all of which ensured a stable and healthy operation of the city's financial sector in terms of both the system and the mechanism.

The year of 2004 is a key year for the reform and development of Shanghai's financial system. On Feb. 10, a working conference was held in Beijing by the banking, securities, and insurance sectors throughout the country, which the premier Wen Jiabao had attended and made key speech. This conference is a major event to achieve a new and better situation in the development of our country's financial reform by the financial system of the entire country via further implementing the spirit of the party committee's 16^{th} conference and "the Resolutions on Some issues Concerning the Completion of Establishing the Socialism Market Economy System" by the 3^{rd} Conference of People's Congress. To achieve better results for Shanghai's financial work of 2004, the spirit of the national working conference of the country's banking, securities, and insurance sectors shall be implemented meticulously; and a scientific point of view of development shall be established and implemented according to the general requirements by the Municipal Party's Committee and the government for this year's work. The central government's macro adjustment policies shall be implemented for the financial structure to better serve the whole country, as well as the economic development of the city. Further deepen the reform for financial enterprises; transform the business mechanism of enterprises; pace up the promotion of the development of modern financial enterprises according to the requirements of sufficient capital, tight internal control, safe operation, and good service and return status. The integration of local financial resources shall be strengthened; and the financial enterprises shall be become better and stronger. The spirit of the State Council's "Several Comments on the Promotion of the Reform and Opening up and Stable Development of the Capital Market" shall be implemented meticulously; and thus enhance the reform and development of Shanghai's Capital Market. Further expand the opening up efforts; speed up the pace of innovation in the financial sector and put efforts into attracting the domestic and overseas financial institutes, and thus intensifying the effects of the pooling of financial resources. Support and cooperation with financial supervision efforts; take concrete steps in defending against and handling the risks for Shanghai's financial sector; ensure the healthy development of Shanghai's financial sector and promote the drive to establish Shanghai as the international financial center.

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