

*The People's Bank of China*

中 国 人 民 银 行

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年 报

*Annual Report*

**1998**



中国人民银行行长 戴相龙  
Mr. Dai Xianglong  
Governor of the People's Bank of China

# 行长致辞

1998年是不平凡的一年，中国经受住了亚洲金融危机的冲击，战胜了严重的洪涝灾害，国民经济保持了良好的发展态势。中国人民银行按照国务院的统一部署，密切配合国家宏观调控目标，采取灵活、有效的调控方式，适当增加货币供应量，加强金融监管，防范和化解金融风险，促进了金融业的稳步发展，基本上实现了全年宏观调控的预定目标。

1998年，中国人民银行适时调整货币政策，取消了对国有独资商业银行的贷款限额控制，降低了存款准备金率，先后三次下调利率。1998年末，广义货币供应量增长15.3%，比当年经济增长和零售物价涨幅之和高出10.1个百分点，对促进全年经济目标的实现发挥了重要作用。

金融监管工作进一步加强。通过兼并、收购、重组、接管、关闭等方式，化解了一些金融机构的风险，对维护社会稳定，防范风险蔓延发挥了重要作用。

金融改革迈出关键性步伐。撤销了中国人民银行省级分行，组建了9个跨省区分行；对银行、保险、证券业实行了分业经营、分业监管，金融机构与所办经济实体脱钩工作基本完成。国有独资商业银行逐步合并重复设立的机构。新建的商业银行在改革中发展，农村信用社正在按合作制进行改革。

稳步推进对外开放。批准8家外资银行在我国设立分行，外资银行经营人民币业务的试点城市从上海扩大到深圳。1998年末，在华外资银行代表处达到266家，营业性外资银行机构173家，总资产342亿美元。

在亚洲金融危机中，中国政府采取了高度负责任的态度，积极参与国际金融事务，安排40多亿美元支援受到危机冲击的国家。维护人民币汇

率的稳定，为促进地区经济的发展和金融的稳定做出了贡献。

1999年中国人民银行将实行稳健的货币政策，适当增加货币供应量，大力加强金融监管，继续深化金融改革，维护国际收支平衡，防范和化解金融风险，进一步改进金融服务，促进国民经济持续快速健康发展。

适当增加货币供应量，支持经济有效增长。灵活运用多种货币政策工具调控货币总量。预计广义货币供应量增长14%—15%，狭义货币供应量增长14%左右，保持对经济增长必要的支持力度。

加大金融监管力度，防范化解金融风险。逐步建立健全金融风险监管预警体系，严格金融监管责任制，清理整顿非银行金融机构，严肃查处和纠正乱集资、乱批设金融机构、乱办金融业务等非法金融活动，保证金融安全稳健运行。

继续扩大金融对外开放，将把外资银行设立业务经营机构的地域，从现在的23个城市和海南省扩大到所有中心城市；继续完善外资银行试点经营人民币业务的相关规定，同时支持出口贸易，支持外商来华投资。

进一步加强外汇外债管理，加大执法力度，在保持国际收支基本平衡的基础上，实行人民币汇率稳定的政策。

在新的一年里，中国人民银行将充分发挥统一、垂直的领导体制优势，依法履行中央银行职责，为维护国家经济安全、促进国内经济增长及地区经济发展做出新的贡献。

戴相龙

# Governor's Address

Despite the challenges in 1998, China withheld the shock of the Asian financial crisis, overcame the flood of extreme severity and maintained the momentum of healthy economic development. Under the unified guidance of the State Council and consistent with the national objectives in macroeconomic management, the People's Bank of China adopted flexible and effective approaches to increase the money supply to an appropriate extent, and strengthened the financial supervision to stave off and resolve the financial risks. These measures facilitated the healthy development of the financial sector. The targets in macroeconomic management were broadly achieved.

In 1998, the People's Bank of China adjusted the monetary policy in a timely manner. The Bank unbound the state commercial banks from the credit ceiling control, reduced the reserve requirement and cut the interest rates on three occasions. At the end of 1998, broad money increased by 15.3 percent, 10.1 percentage points higher than the sum of economic growth and retail price index. The growth in money supply played an important role in realizing the economic targets of the year.

The financial supervision was further strengthened. The risks of some financial institutions were resolved through merger and acquisition, reorganization, take-over and closure. These actions played an important role in safeguarding the social stability and controlling the contagion of the risks.

Key steps were taken in financial reform. The provincial branches of the People's Bank of China were replaced by 9 regional ones. The segregation of business and supervision in banking, insurance and securities was achieved. The financial institutions effectively spun off their non-financial subsidiaries. The state commercial banks gradually merged their duplicated organizations. The new commercial banks developed steadily. The reform of rural credit cooperatives proceeded on the cooperative principle.

The financial liberalization pressed ahead steadily. Eight foreign banks were granted branch license in China. Local currency business for foreign banks on a trial basis has been expanded from Shanghai to Shenzhen. At the end of 1998, there were 266 representative offices and 173 operational institutions for foreign banks in China, with the total assets of US\$34.2 billion.

Facing the Asian financial crisis, the Chinese government adopted a highly responsible attitude, actively participated in the international financial affairs and made available more than US\$4 billion credit to the crisis afflicted countries. The stability of renminbi greatly contributed to the regional economic development and financial stabilization.

In 1999, the People's Bank of China will carry out sound monetary policy to appropriately increase the money supply, strengthen the financial supervision, deepen the financial reform, safeguard the external balance, stave off and resolve financial risks, and further improve financial services to sustain fast and healthy development of the national economy.

The money supply will be increased to support the effective growth of the economy. A variety of monetary policy instruments will be adopted in a flexible fashion to manage the monetary aggregates. It is expected that broad money will grow by 14-15 percent while narrow money by 14 percent to support the economic growth.

The financial supervision will be strengthened to stave off and resolve financial risks. An early warning system for financial

risks will be gradually established in the framework of financial supervision. The accountability mechanism in financial supervision will be intensified. Non-bank financial institutions will be rectified while the illegal financial activities will be seriously checked, penalized and corrected to ensure the safety and soundness in financial operation.

Financial liberalization will continue. The areas open to operational institutions of foreign banks will be expanded from the current 23 cities and Hainan Province to all major cities. The regulations on the renminbi business for foreign banks on a trial basis will be further improved. Meanwhile, exports and foreign investments will be encouraged.

Foreign exchange administration and external debt management will be further strengthened by increased law enforcement. Efforts will be exerted to ensure a broad external balance so that the stable exchange rate policy will persist.

During the course of the year, the People's Bank of China will take advantage of the consolidated management, fulfill the duties of the central bank to make fresh contributions to maintaining the stability of the national economy and promoting the domestic as well as the regional economic development.

戴相龍



中国人民银行副行长 阎海旺  
Mr. Yan Haiwang, Deputy Governor of the PBC



中国人民银行副行长 刘明康  
Mr. Liu Mingkang, Deputy Governor of the PBC



中国人民银行副行长 史纪良  
Mr. Shi Jiliang, Deputy Governor of the PBC



中国人民银行副行长 尚福林  
Mr. Shang Fulin, Deputy Governor of the PBC



中国人民银行副行长 肖钢  
Mr. Xiao Gang, Deputy Governor of the PBC

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中国人民银行总行业务机构

Organization of the People's Bank of China, (Head Office)

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# 一九九八年宏观经济金融运行 与一九九九年货币政策

1998年中国克服了亚洲金融危机和特大洪涝灾害造成的困难，国民经济总体运行良好，国内生产总值79553亿元，比上年增长7.8%。

## 一九九八年宏观经济、金融运行态势

——社会总供给增加。粮食生产在大灾之年获得好收成，全年粮食总产量达4.9亿吨，与上年基本持平，棉花产量440万吨，畜牧业和渔业生产稳定发展，全年全部工业增加值33541亿元，比上年增长8.9%。

——固定资产投资明显回升。随着国家启动投资各项政策措施的逐步到位，下半年固定资产投资显著加快，成为拉动经济增长的主要因素。全年全社会固定资产投资28457亿元，比上年增长14.1%，增幅上升5.2个百分点。投资结构进一步改善，长期国债及配套信贷资金拨付及时，到位率高，加大了基础设施建设的投资力度。国家重点建设进展顺利，一批项目建成投产。

——最终消费平稳增长。全年全社会消费品零售总额29153亿元，比上年增长6.8%，考虑价格因素，实际增长9.7%，其中：城市消费品零售额17825亿元，增长7.1%，农村消费品零售额11328亿元，增长6.4%。

——外贸出口保持增长，实际利用外资继续增加。由于采取了多项综合配套措施，大大减缓了亚洲金融危机对我国对外贸易的冲击程度。全年进出口总额3240亿美元，比上年下降0.4%，出口总额1838亿美元，增长0.5%；进口总额1402亿美元，下降1.5%。进出口相抵，贸易顺差436亿美元。实际外商直接投资456亿美元，比上年增长0.7%。

——金融业在改革中稳步发展。1998年中国人民银行积极改进调控方式，综合运用多种货币政策工具，灵活、有效地实施金融调控，适当增加货币供应量，促进经济增长，增加有效需求。撤销了中国人民银行省级分行，在中心城市设立了9个跨省区分行。对银行、保险、证券业实行了分业经营、分业监管。年末，广义货币供应量M2余额104498.5亿元，比上年增长15.3%，比当年经济增长和物价涨幅之和 high 10.1个百分点，狭义货币供应量M1余额38953.7亿元，比上年增长11.9%，市场现流量M0余额11204.2亿元，比上年增长10.1%。外汇储备余额1449.6亿美元，比年初增加50.7亿美元，汇率保持在1美元兑8.2787元人民币的水平上，比上年末略有上升。

——金融对外开放进一步扩大。新批准8家外资银行在中国设立分行，外资银行经营人民币业务的试点城市从上海扩大到深圳，在华外资银行代表处达到266家，营业性外资银行机构173家，总资产342亿美元。在亚洲金融危机中，中国政府采取了高度负责的态度，安排40多亿美元支援受到危机冲击的国家，信守人民币不贬值的承诺，全年人民币汇率保持稳定，为维护地区经济、金融的稳定做出了贡献。

——经济金融运行中的主要问题是：市场需求不旺，启动难度较大，由于多年重复建设，大多数工业行业生产能力偏大，经济结构矛盾突出，经济运行质量和效益不高；部分企业经营困难，国有企业职工下岗和再就业压力较大，银行不良资产逐步暴露，多年积累的潜在金融风险不容忽视。中国政府已经注意到了这些问题，并已采取措施加以解决。

#### 一九九九年经济金融运行趋势与货币政策

1999年，中国政府将继续实行积极的财政政策，在扩大投资需求的同时，采取有力措施扩大消费需求，努力开拓国际市场，千方百计扩大出口，预计全社会固定资产投资增长12%，经济增长率7%左右，国民经济继续持续快速健康发展。

1999年，中国人民银行将实行稳健的货币政策，适当增加货币供应量，保持对经济必要的支持。预计广义货币供应量M2增长14%—15%，狭义货币供应量M1增长14%左右。为此将综合运用各种货币政策工具，调控货币总量。扩大人民币贷款利率的浮动幅度和范围，逐步取消对外币贷款利率的管制；完善存款准备金制度，合理确定准备金存款利率；加大公开市场操作力度，增加交易品种；扩展全国银行间同业拆借网络。同时，注意与其他宏观经济政策相配合，促进投资需求和消费需求的增长，促进外贸出口；促进经济向注重产业结构调整、注重提高质量和效益方面发展。在信贷政策方面，引导商业银行积极开拓新的信贷领域，促进国内需求增长，允许有条件的商业银行经批准后开办消费贷款的新品种；加大对基础设施的信贷投入，支持企业技术进步。运用出口信贷、外汇抵押人民币贷款和按出口收汇率分类指导贷款等方式，积极支持外贸企业扩大出口。支持中小企业发展，有步骤地支持农村小城镇建设。依法完善主办银行制度，促进银企共同发展。加强信贷监督，防止和纠正逃废对金融机构的债务。

1999年，中国人民银行将依法履行中央银行职责，继续深化金融改革和扩大金融对外开放。加大金融监管力度，整顿金融秩序，防范和化解金融风险。继续完善外汇外债管理，坚决维护国际收支平衡和人民币汇率稳定。促进国民经济持续快速健康发展和社会政治稳定。

# **Performance of Economy and Financial Industry in 1998 and Monetary Policy in 1999**

In 1998, China overcame the difficulties resulting from the Asian financial crisis and the severe flood. The national economy saw sound overall performance, with GDP valued at RMB7,955.3 billion yuan, up 7.8 percent over the previous year.

## **Performance of Economy and Financial Industry in 1998**

The aggregate supply expanded. A bumper grain harvest was achieved in spite of the natural disaster. The total production of grain in 1998 amounted to 490 million tons, roughly the same as in the previous year. The production of cotton reached 4.4 million tons in 1998. The production in hnsbandry and fishery saw sound expansion. The total industrial added value for 1998 amounted to RMB3,354.1 billion yuan, up 8.9 percent over the previous year.

Fixed asset investment picked up significantly. As the policy measures of the government aimed at expanding investment were gradually put in place, fixed asset investment accelerated in the second half of 1998 and became the main stimulus to the economic growth. The total fixed asset investment for 1998 amounted to RMB2,845.7 billion yuan, up 14.1 percent over the previous year, representing an acceleration of 5.2 percentage points. The structure of investment further improved. The disbursements related to the issuance of government debt and the matching bank credit funds were provided timely. As a result, infrastructure construction was strengthened. The national key projects saw smooth progress. Some of the projects were completed and put into operation.

Final consumption expanded steadily. The retail sale of consumer goods for 1998 totaled RMB2,915.3 billion yuan, up 6.8 percent over the previous year, or 9.7 percent in real terms. The urban retail sale of consumer goods totaled RMB1,782.5 billion yuan, up 7.1 percent over the previous year. The rural retail sale of consumer goods totaled RMB1,132.8 billion yuan, up 6.4 percent over the previous year.

The growth of export was maintained and actual utilization of foreign investment continued to increase. Multiple measures were taken to cushion the adverse impact of the Asian financial crisis on the export sector of China. The total trade in 1998 amounted US\$324 billion, down 0.4 percent from the previous year. The export totaled US\$183.8 billion, up 0.5 percent; the import totaled US\$140.2 billion, down 1.5 percent, resulting in a surplus of US\$43.6 billion. The actual

utilization of foreign direct investment totaled US\$45.6 billion, up 0.7 percent over the previous year.

The financial industry developed steadily through reforms. The People's Bank of China improved its macro-control functions in 1998. It relied on a variety of monetary policy instruments to achieve policy targets of moderately increasing monetary supply to stimulate the economic growth. The provincial branches of the PBC were abolished and nine regional branches were established. The segregation of operation and supervision among banking, insurance and securities was achieved. At the end of 1998, the balance of broad money(M2) was RMB10,449.85 billion yuan, up 15.3 percent over the previous year and 10.1 percentage points higher than the sum of economic growth and inflation rate for the same year. The balance of narrow money (M1) was RMB3,895.37 billion yuan, up 11.9 percent over the previous year. The balance of cash in circulation (M0) was RMB1,120.42 billion yuan, up 10.1 percent over the previous year. The balance of foreign exchange reserves were US\$144.96 billion, up US\$5.07 billion over the beginning of the year. The exchange rate of renminbi remained at RMB8.2787 yuan to the US dollar, with a slight appreciation over the previous year end.

The opening of financial industry was further expanded. Eight foreign bank branches were licensed in 1998. The pilot operation of renminbi business by foreign banks was expanded from Shanghai only to both Shanghai and Shenzhen. The number of foreign bank representative offices increased to 266. The foreign bank operational institutions totaled 173 with total asset reaching US\$34.2 billion. In the course of the Asian financial crisis, the Chinese government took a highly responsible stance in arranging assistance of more than US\$4 billion for the countries directly hit by the crisis and in honoring the commitment of not devaluing the renminbi. China made her contributions to the economic and financial stability of the region.

Problems in the economy and financial industry need to be addressed. Domestic demand was weak. Due to duplicative constructions, production capacities in most industries were excessive, resulting in acute structural problems and low quality and efficiency of the economy. A portion of the enterprises were in difficulties. The state-owned enterprises were faced with severe pressures for personnel downsizing and re-employment. Non-performing asset problem of the banking sector gradually surfaced. The financial risks accumulated over the years cannot be neglected. The Chinese government has noticed these problems and taken measures to address them.

### **Trends of Economy and Financial Industry and Monetary Policy in 1999**

In 1999, the Chinese government will continue the aggressive fiscal policy. While increasing

the demand for investment, the government will take forceful measures to expand demand for consumption. The government will explore international markets and promote the expansion of exports. Fixed asset investment is expected to increase by 12 percent and economic growth around 7 percent. The national economy will continue the rapid, sound and sustained development.

The PBC will adopt sound monetary policy in 1999. It will appropriately increase the money supply to provide the necessary impetus to the economic growth. M2 is expected to grow by 14-15 percent and M1 around 14 percent. A combination of various monetary policy instruments will be used to adjust the monetary aggregates. The control on the floating range of interest rates of renminbi loans will be eased and more categories of loans will be subject to floating rate. The control of interest rates on foreign currency loans will be lifted gradually. The reserve requirement system will be further improved. The open market operation will be strengthened and types of instruments for the operation will be increased. The nationwide inter-bank borrowing network will be expanded. In the meantime, the PBC will place importance on the coordination of monetary policy with other macro-economic policies so as to promote the growth of both domestic demand and export and to help the economy develop in the direction in which industrial structure adjustment and quality and efficiency are encouraged. With regard to the credit policy, commercial banks will be induced to actively explore new fields for loan business to promote domestic demand. Sound commercial banks will be allowed to provide new consumer credit products. The banks will also be encouraged to expand credit for infrastructure development and to support technical innovation of enterprises. Export credit, foreign exchange backed renminbi loan and loan based on export earning ratio will be employed to actively support the growth of export. Small and medium-sized enterprises and small rural township enterprises will be supported. The main bank system will be improved based on relevant laws and regulations to promote the mutual development of banks and enterprises. The credit supervision will be strengthened and evasion of liability to financial institutions will be prevented and corrected.

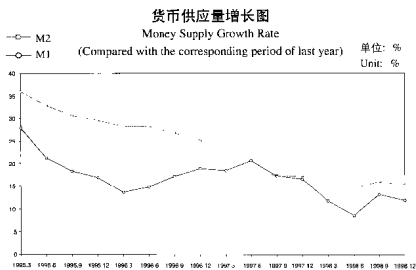
In 1999, The PBC will carry out its responsibilities given by law. It will further deepen the financial reform and expand the opening of financial industry. The PBC will intensify its supervision on the financial industry, rectify the order of the industry and prevent and dissolve financial risks. The PBC will further improve the management of foreign exchange and foreign debt, maintain the external balance and the stability of the renminbi. These measures will contribute to the rapid, sound and sustained development of the national economy and social and political stability.

货币和银行统计

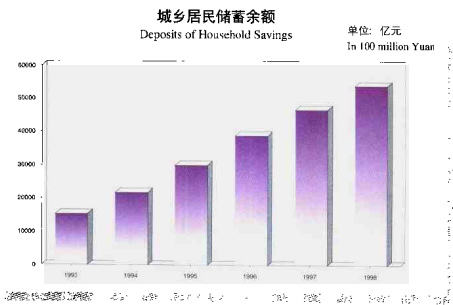
# *Money and Banking Statistics*

宏观经济指标  
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货币当局资产负债表  
Balance Sheet of Monetary Authority  
国有商业银行资产负债表  
Balance Sheet of State-Owned Commercial Banks  
其他商业银行资产负债表  
Balance Sheet of Other Commercial Banks  
农村信用社资产负债表  
Balance Sheet of Rural Credit Cooperatives  
城市信用社资产负债表  
Balance Sheet of Urban Credit Cooperatives  
财务公司资产负债表  
Balance Sheet of Finance Companies  
存款货币银行资产负债表  
Balance Sheet of Deposit Money Banks  
货币概览  
Monetary Survey  
特定存款机构资产负债表  
Balance Sheet of Specific Depository Institutions  
银行概览  
Banking Survey





资料来源: 中国人民银行统计季报, 1999年第1期



资料来源: 中国人民银行统计季报, 1999年第1期

# 宏观经济指标

## Macro-Economic Indicators

单位:亿元人民币

Unit: 100 Million RMB

项目/年 Items/Year	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
职工总数(万人) No. of Employees (10,000)	14849	14849	14900	14845	14668	13233
国内生产总值/2 GDP/2	31380	43800	57733	67795	74772	79553
职工工资总额 Total Wages	4916	6650	8100	9080	9405	9208
社会消费品零售额 Retail Sales of Consumer Goods	12237	16053	20598	24614	26843	29153
国家财政收入/3 Fiscal Rev.	5088	5218	6242	7367	8642	9853
国家财政支出/3 Fiscal Exp.	5287	5793	6823	7914	9197	10771
固定资产投资 Fixed Asset Invest.	12458	15926	19445	23660	25300	28457
出口总额(10亿美元) Exports (bn. USD)	91.8	121.0	148.8	151.1	182.7	183.8
进口总额(10亿美元) Imports (bn. USD)	104.0	115.7	132.1	138.8	142.4	140.2
国家银行各项贷款 Credit by State Banks	26461	31603	39393	47434	59318	68442
零售物价总指数 Retail Price Index	113	122	115	106	101	97.4

①统计范围不包括台湾、香港、澳门地区。

Taiwan, HongKong and Macao are not included in the statistics.

②国内生产总值绝对数按当年价格计算, 增减变动按可比价格计算。

The absolute figures of GDP are based on current prices and the growth based on comparable prices.

③从1994年起, 国家财政收入和支出不包括债务收入和支出。

From 1994, total fiscal budget revenues and expenditures do not include government debt finance.

# 宏观经济指标

## Macro-Economic Indicators

同比增长 %  
Growth Rate, %

项目/年 Items/Year	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
职工总数 No. of Employees	0.39	0.00	0.34	-0.37	-1.19	-9.78
国内生产总值/2 GDP/2	13.40	11.80	10.20	9.70	8.80	7.80
职工工资总额 Total Wages	24.80	35.27	21.70	12.10	3.60	-2.09
社会消费品零售额 Retail Sales of Consumer Goods	26.09	31.18	26.60	19.40	11.10	6.80
国家财政收入/3 Fiscal Rev.	22.52	2.55	19.62	18.02	16.70	13.90
国家财政支出/3 Fiscal Exp.	20.45	9.56	17.78	15.99	15.90	16.70
固定资产投资 Fixed Asset Invest.	58.60	27.84	18.80	18.20	10.10	14.10
出口总额 Exports	8.03	31.87	22.98	1.55	20.91	0.50
进口总额 Imports	28.99	11.30	14.17	5.07	2.50	-1.50
国家银行各项贷款 Credit by State Banks	22.42	19.43	24.65	20.41	15.90	15.38
零售物价总指数 Retail Price Index	13.00	21.70	14.80	6.10	0.80	-2.60

①统计范围未包括台湾、香港、澳门地区。

Taiwan, HongKong and Macao are not included in the statistics.

②国内生产总值绝对额按当年价格计算，增减变动按可比价格计算。

The absolute figures of GDP are based on current prices and the growth based on comparable prices.

③从1994年起，国家财政收入和支出不包括债务收入和支出。

From 1994, total fiscal revenues and expenditures do not include government debt finance.

货币当局资产负债表

Balance Sheet of Monetary Authority

单位: 亿元人民币

Unit: 100 Million RMB

项目/年月	Items/Quarters	1998.03	1998.06	1998.09	1998.12
国外资产(净)	Foreign Assets(Net)	13179.7	13169.7	13284.7	13560.3
外汇	Foreign Exchange	12651.4	12621.5	12729.3	13087.9
黄金	Gold	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0
其他国外资产	Other Foreign Assets	516.3	536.2	543.4	460.4
对政府债权	Claims on Government	1582.8	1582.8	1582.8	1582.8
对存款货币银行债权	Claims on Deposit Money Banks	14014.5	13496.1	11370.2	13058.0
对非货币金融机构债权	Claims on Non-Monetary Financial Institutions	2138.4	2404.0	2607.0	2962.8
对非金融部门债权	Claims on Non-Financial Sectors	171.0	109.3	105.0	103.8
储备货币	Reserve Money	29213.4	30589.8	28177.4	31335.3
发行货币	Currency Issue	11058.0	10551.9	11343.9	12064.1
对金融机构负债	Liabilities to Financial Institutions	14479.5	16109.3	12657.5	14744.7
缴存准备金	Required Reserves	7755.2	16109.3	12657.5	14744.7
存款货币银行	Deposit Money Banks	7483.2	15388.2	12093.3	14033.6
在人行存款	Deposits with the Central Bank	6724.3			
存款货币银行	Deposit Money Banks	4791.9			
非金融机构存款	Deposits of Non-Financial Institutions	3675.9	3928.6	4176.0	4526.5
债券	Bonds	118.9	118.9	118.9	118.9
政府存款	Deposits of Government	1843.6	1381.1	1877.7	1726.1
自有资金	Own Capital	366.6	366.6	366.6	366.8
其他(净)	Other Items(Net)	-456.1	-1694.5	-1590.9	-2279.5