

# The People's Bank of China

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1997年年报



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## 行长致辞

1997年中国金融业在改革开放中稳步健康发展。中国人民银行作为中央银行在加强和改善宏观调控、治理通货膨胀、支持经济发展等方面发挥了重要作用。促进宏观经济调控成功地实现了“软着陆”，中国经济发展呈现出高增长、低通胀的好势头。

货币供应与经济发展、物价变化基本相适应。1997年中国人民银行实行适度从紧的货币政策，进一步改革调控方式，有效地控制货币供应量的增长。1997年末广义货币供应量M2增长17.3%，增幅比1996年末回落8个百分点；狭义货币供应量M1增长百分之16.5%，增幅比1996年末回落2.4个百分点。货币供应与经济发展、物价变化基本相适应。保证了人民币汇率的稳定，支持了国民经济的健康发展。

加强金融监管，化解金融风险，保证金融业平稳运行。进一步完善了金融机构市场准入管理和金融机构高级管理人员任职资格管理；基本完成银行业与信托证券业的分业经营；严肃查处违法违规行，撤销了一批违规设立的金融机构。

金融服务和金融企业经营管理水平进一步提高。加大了对贷款结构的调整力度，开办银团贷款业务。完善主办银行制度；现代支付系统工程正式启动，成立了会员制金融清算中心。金融企业效益有所提高。

金融体制改革逐步深化，金融对外开放进一步扩大。农村信用社与农业银行“脱钩”后运行正常；开业了一批新的城市商业银行。在

华外资营业机构增加、资产总额扩大；中国的境外银行、保险、证券业务也有较大发展。

在亚洲出现金融危机的情况下，中国金融业仍保持了稳定发展的势头。中国政府除通过国际货币基金组织安排的操作预算对有关国家给予支持外，还对泰国给予10亿美元的贷款。在港元汇率受到冲击、股市大幅回落的形势下，香港特区政府及时采取有力措施，顶住了对金融市场的冲击，从总体上保持了经济和金融形势的稳定。我们支持特区政府为稳定金融市场而采取的各项政策，包括维护港元的联系汇率制，我们对香港的繁荣和稳定充满信心。

1998年，中国人民银行将继续实施适度从紧的货币政策，综合运用各种货币政策工具，有效调控货币供应量，广义货币增长16%—18%，狭义货币增长17%左右。在合理控制国内货币供应的同时，要保持国际收支平衡，保持人民币汇率稳定。

进一步加大信贷结构调整力度，按照国家产业政策，合理引导信贷投向，促进经济结构调整，加快经济发展中的两个根本性转变。

按照建立社会主义市场经济体制的要求，加快和深化金融改革，逐步建立现代金融体系、金融制度和良好的金融秩序。

加强金融法制建设，依法规范和维护金融秩序，强化金融和证券业监管，切实化解金融风险，保证金融安全、高效、稳健运行，促进国民经济持续、快速、健康发展。

戴相龍

## Address By the Governor

With further economic reform and opening up, China's financial industry developed steadily and healthily in 1997. Being the central bank, the People's Bank of China played an important role in intensifying and improving macro-control, curbing inflation and supporting economic development, thus facilitating the successful softlanding of the national economy with a good momentum of maintaining a high rate of growth and low inflation.

Money supply was broadly adaptable to economic growth and price changes. While implementing a moderately tight monetary policy in 1997, the PBC further reformed the mode of macro-control and effectively contained the growth rate of money supply. At the end of 1997, broad money (M2) grew by 17.3%, 8 percentage points lower than end-1996, and narrow money (M1) grew by 16.5%, 2.4 percentage points lower than end-1996. The appropriate growth rate of money supply ensured the stability of the RMB exchange rate and also supported the healthy development of the national economy.

Strengthening financial supervision and minimizing financial risks so as to sustain the smooth operation of the financial industry. The regulations on market entry of the financial institutions and the qualifications of senior management in the financial institutions were further improved. Moreover, the separation of banking business and trust & investment business was completed by and large. Illegal financial activities were sternly investigated and punished, and the unlicensed financial institutions were shut down.

The quality of financial services and the level of financial enterprise management were further enhanced. While greater efforts were made to adjust the lending structure, the syndicate lending was initiated and the scheme of principle banks improved. Further, a modern payment system formally started operation and the financial clearing center based on the membership was established. The profitability of financial enterprises were somewhat increased.

The reform of financial system was gradually deepened and the opening up of the financial sector expanded. The rural credit cooperatives operated soundly, after delinking with the Agricultural Bank of China. A number of city commercial banks were established. Both the number and the total assets of the foreign financial institutions in China



were on the rise. The businesses of China's bank branches overseas, insurance companies and securities houses also developed remarkably.

Despite the Asian financial crisis, China's financial industry maintained the momentum of steady development. Except the contributions to relevant countries through the IMF's operational budget, the Chinese government also extended a loan of US\$ 1 billion to Thailand. In the face of the attack on HK dollar and the dramatic decline of the HK stock market, the Hong Kong SAR government immediately adopted effective measures to sterilize volatility in the financial market and maintained the stability of the economic and financial market and situation in HK. We support the policies adopted by the SAR government, including safeguarding the exchange rate link system, for the purpose of stabilizing the financial market, and we are fully confident of the prosperity and stability in Hong Kong.

In 1998, the PBC will continue to pursue a moderately tight monetary policy and effectively adjust money supply through using a combination of various monetary policy instruments. Broad money is expected to grow by 16-18% and narrow money by around 17%. Efforts will be made to maintain the balance of payments and the stability of the RMB exchange rate, while keeping domestic money supply under control.

The adjustment of the credit structure will be intensified. In line with the state industrial policy, the credit funds will be directed to facilitate the adjustment of economic structure and to speed up the "two fundamental transformations" in the economic development.

According to the requirements of establishing the socialist market economy, efforts will be made to speed up

and deepen the financial reform, so as to gradually set up a modern financial system and a healthy financial order.

Efforts will also be made to strengthen financial legal building, standardize and maintain financial order in line with laws, intensify supervision over banking and securities sectors,

substantially control and minimize financial risks, with the aim to ensure a safety, efficient and sound operation of the financial sector, and to maintain a sustained, rapid and healthy development of the national economy.

戴相龍



中国人民银行副行长 陈元  
*Mr. Chen Yuan, Deputy Governor  
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中国人民银行副行长 殷介炎  
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 People's Bank of China*



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中国人民银行副行长 尚福林  
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## 一九九七年宏观经济金融运行

与

## 一九九八年货币政策

1997年,中国经济实现了稳中求进的总体要求,主要宏观经济指标达到预期目标,国民经济发展呈现出高速增长、低通胀的良好发展态势。

### 一、宏观经济、金融运行状况

——总供给增加。国内生产总值达74772亿元,比上年增长8.8%。工业增加值31752亿元,比上年增长11.1%,其中:轻工业增加值14680亿元,比上年增长11.7%;重工业增加值17072亿元,比上年增长10.5%。农业获得好收成,粮食总产量49250万吨,是历史上第二个高产年;棉花总产量430万吨,比上年略有增加;肉类总产量达5354万吨,比上年增长8%;水产品总产量3561万吨,比上年增长8.3%。

——固定资产投资平稳增长。全年全社会固定资产投资为25300亿元,比上年增长10.1%,实际工作量增长8.3%。其中:国有经济投资13419亿元,增长11.3%;集体经济投资3873亿元,增长5.8%;其他经济类型投资4581亿元,增长13.2%。投资结构出现积极变化,基础产业、基础设施投资继续得到加强;西部地区投资增长速度加快;国家重点建设项目进展顺利。

——国内消费继续保持平稳。全年社会消费品零售总额26843亿元,比上年增长11.1%,扣除物价因素,实际增长10.2%。全年商品零售价格比上年上涨0.8%,居民消费价格上涨2.8%,涨幅分别比上年回落5.3个和5.5个百分点。

——对外贸易持续快速发展。全年进出口总额3251亿美元,比上年增长12.1%。其中出口总额1827亿美元,增长20.9%;进口总额1424亿美元,增长2.5%。进出口相抵,贸易顺差达403亿美元。进出口商品结构进一步优化。机电产品继续保持我国出口第一大类产品的地位,进口商品中技术密集型和资源性商品迅速增长。全年实际利用外资640亿美元,比上年增长15.7%。

——金融运行在平稳中健康发展。金融部门认真实行适度从紧的货币政策,进一步改革调控方式,有效控制货币供应量的增长,促进了国民经济持续、快速、健康发展。1997年末,广义货币(M2)190995亿元,增长17.3%;狭义货币(M1)34826亿元,增长16.5%;现金流通量(M0)10178亿元,增长15.6%。全部金融机构各项人民币存款余额82390亿元,增长18.6%,其中:城乡居民储蓄存款余额46280亿元,增长19.3%;各项贷款余额74914亿元,增长16.7%。货币供应与经济发展、物价变化基本相适应,贷款结构得到改善,增加了对农业的投入,保证了经



济发展的资金需要。年末国家外汇储备达 1399 亿美元,比上年底增加 349 亿美元。人民币汇率稳中有升,由年初的 1 美元兑 8.30 元人民币上升为 1 美元兑 8.28 元人民币,在亚洲一些国家出现金融危机情况下,中国金融业仍保持了稳定发展的势头。

——1997 年,经济、金融运行中的主要问题是国民经济整体素质和效益不高、产业结构不合理,部分国有企业经营困难,企业经济效益仍处于较低水平,国有银行不良贷款比例较高,金融监管不够健全,金融秩序在某些方面比较混乱。中国政府已注意到了这些问题,并已采取有效措施加以解决。

## 二、一九九八年经济运行趋势与货币政策

1998 年中国将继续推进经济体制和经济增长方式的根本转变,进一步加强农业基础地位、加快国有企业改革步伐,加大经济结构调整力度,加强和改善宏观调控,提高对外开放水平,实现国民经济持续快速健康发展和社会全面进步。1998 年中国经济增长目标 8%,商品零售物价涨幅控制在 3% 以内。消费将保持平稳增长的格局,全年增长 13% 左右,固定资产投资增长 10% 以上,对外贸易总额增长 7% 左右,外贸仍将保持顺差,人民币汇率将保持稳定。

1998 年中国金融工作的总体要求是:继续实行适度从紧的货币政策,在建立现代金融体系和金融制度方面要有新的突破,依法严格管理金融企业,有效防范和化解金融风险,切实使金融秩序有明显改观,促进国民经济持续、快速、健康发展。

1998 年中国将要进行的金融改革主要有:(一)按照建立中国社会主义市场经济体制的要求,改革金融组织体系。一是加快全国性国有独资金融企业的商业化改革步伐,精减管理层级和分支机构;二是加快地方性金融机构建设,在市(地)成立一批城市商业银行;三是进行县(市)商业银行试点,把城市信用社真正办成合作金融组织;四是改革农业保

险体制,组建存款保险机构;五是逐步实行对银行、证券、保险业的分业管理。(二)按国际惯例和金融企业的属性完善金融企业运行机制。改革金融企业管理制度。今年对国有商业银行进行改革:一是依法自主经营,对固定资产投资独立评估,自主决策;二是成立监事会,完善行长负责制;三是取消贷款限额控制,逐步实行资产负债比例管理和风险管理;四是财政部发行特别国债,用筹集的资金拨作银行资本金,年内把资本充足率提高到 8%;五是参照国际通行办法,贷款质量实行新的五级分类法和考核制度;六是按照谨慎会计原则,建立呆帐准备金提取和核销制度;七是建立符合金融企业特点的人事工资制度。

1998 年中国人民银行要坚持实行适度从紧的货币政策,适当增加货币供应量,按照国家经济增长和物价调控目标,预计 1998 年广义货币(M2)增长 16%—17%,狭义货币(M1)增长 17% 左右,现金(M0)增长 15%,全部金融机构贷款增长 16%,储蓄余额增长 18%,全社会信用总量增加 16800 亿元左右。在操作上改进金融调控方式。取消对国有独资商业银行贷款限额控制,逐步实行资产负债比例管理,择机改革存款准备金制度,进一步运用利率、公开市场、再贴现等货币政策工具,适时、适度调控货币供应量;努力改进金融服务。增加农业贷款、适当增加固定资产贷款、加大支持国有大中型企业改革力度、建立和完善住房金融服务体系、支持住宅建设和消费等新的经济增长点,支持扩大出口适当增加进口,实现进出口贸易基本平衡。改善外商投资的金融环境,积极支持合理有效地利用外资,加强和改善外汇管理,维护人民币汇率稳定。强化金融监管,整顿金融秩序。取缔乱设金融机构、乱办金融业务和乱集资;银行要与所属信托、证券、保险公司和其他经济实体彻底脱钩;坚决查处帐外经营、乱提高利率和公款私存等违法违纪行为;加大金融执法力度,严厉惩治金融犯罪活动,有效防范和化解金融风险,维护金融稳健运行,促进国民经济持续快速健康发展。

## Macroeconomic Performance in 1997 and Monetary Policy in 1998

China succeeded in sustaining a rapid economic growth while maintaining stability in 1997. The planned targets for macroeconomic indicators in 1997 were reached, and the national economy has showed a good development momentum with a high rate of growth and low inflation.

### I. Economic and financial developments in 1997

- Aggregate supply increased in 1997. GDP registered at RMB 7477 billion, an increase of 8.8% over the previous year. The industrial production on value-added basis jumped to RMB 3175 billion, up 11.1% from 1996. Of which, the light industrial production on value-added basis was RMB 1468 billion, 11.7% higher than in 1996, and the heavy industrial production on value-added basis was RMB 1707 billion, 10.5% higher than in 1996. The total grains were 492.5 million ton, the second highest in history; cotton crop came to 4.3 million ton, a somewhat increase over the previous year; meat production totaled 54 million ton, up 8% from the year before; the produce of aquatic product amounted to 36 million ton, an increase of 8.3%.

- Fixed asset investment grew steadily. The fixed asset investment for the year as a whole totaled RMB 2530 billion, an increase of 10.1% over 1996 and an increase of 8.3% in terms of actual use. Of which, the investment by the state-owned entities was RMB 1342 billion, an increase of 11.3%; investment by collectively-owned entities was RMB 387 billion, an increase of 5.8%; investment by other entities was RMB 458 billion, an increase of 13.2%. There emerged a positive change in the investment structure with the investment in infrastructure and basic industry strengthened and the growth of investment in western areas RMB quickened. What's more, the state key construction projects went on smoothly.

- Domestic consumption remained stable. Retail sales of consumer goods reached RMB 2684 billion, 11.1% higher than the previous year and an increase of 10.2% in real terms. Retail price index rose by 0.8% and consumer price index by 2.8%, 5.3 and 5.5 percentage points lower than in 1996 respectively.

- Foreign trade continued to expand rapidly. The total volume of foreign trade amounted to US\$ 325 billion, 12.1% higher

than the previous year. Of which, exports were US\$ 183 billion, an increase of 20.9%, imports were US\$ 142 billion, an increase of 2.5%, leading to a trade surplus of US\$ 40 billion. Foreign trade structure was further improved. The machinery and electronic products remained the largest category of the export products, and the imports of technology-intensive products and resource-related products grew quickly. The actual use of foreign capital reached US\$ 64 billion, an increase of 15.7% over the previous year.

- The financial situation was stable and healthily developed. The financial sector meticulously carried out the moderately tight monetary policy, further reformed the mode of macro-control and kept the growth of money supply under control so as to facilitate the sustainable, rapid and healthy development of the national economy. At the end of the year 1997, broad money (M2) reached RMB 9099.5 billion, an increase of 17.3%; narrow money (M1) reached RMB 3482.6 billion, an increase of 16.5%; currency in circulation (M0) reached RMB 1017.8 billion, an increase of 15.6%. Total RMB deposits of all financial institutions amounted to RMB 8239 billion, an increase of 18.6%. Of which, the savings deposits of urban and rural residents were 4628 billion, an increase of 19.3%; the outstanding loans of all financial institutions reached RMB 7491.4 billion, an increase of 16.7%. Money supply was broadly adaptable to economic development and price changes. The credit structure was improved with an increased input for agricultural development, and the need of economic growth for credit funds was met. The foreign exchange reserves registered at US\$ 140 billion at the year-end, US\$ 35 billion more than the end of 1996. The RMB exchange rate remained stable while appreciating slightly from RMB 8.30 per US dollar to RMB 8.28 per US dollar. Even in face of the financial crises in some of Asian countries, China's financial industry maintained the momentum of stable development.

- Major problems in economic and financial performance in 1997 were the poor management and low efficiency of the overall economy, irrational industrial structure, operational difficulties and low profitability faced by a part of state-owned enterprises, a relatively high ratio of non-performing loans in the state commercial banks and financial irregularities in some

aspects of the sector, coupled with weakness in financial supervision. The Chinese government has been mindful of these problems and adopted a series of effective measures to address them.

## II. Macroeconomic Trend and Monetary Policy in 1998

· In 1998, China will continue the efforts to accomplish a fundamental transformation of the economic system and the way in which economic growth is achieved, while strengthening the crucial role of agriculture in the national economy, accelerating the SOE reform, intensifying economic structural adjustment, improving macro-control and promoting economic opening up, so as to achieve a sustained, rapid and healthy development of the national economy as well as a comprehensive advance of the society. The target for economic growth rate in 1998 is set at 8%, and RPI inflation will be controlled below 3%. It is expected that consumption growth will remain stable with an increase of around 13%, the growth rate of fixed asset investment will exceed 10%, and the volume of foreign trade will increase by about 7% with a trade surplus. The RMB exchange rate will be kept stable.

· The overall requirement for the work in the financial sector in 1998 is to continue the pursuit of a moderately tight monetary policy, to make a new breakthrough in establishing a modern financial sector and institutional framework, to strictly regulate financial firms according to laws, to effectively control and minimize financial risk, to make a remarkable progress in rectifying financial irregularities, and consequently, to support a sustained, rapid and healthy development of the national economy.

· The financial sector reforms in 1998 will be focused on the following aspects: (I) To reform the financial institutional system in line with the requirement for the establishment of the socialist market economy in China. Specifically, the commercialization of wholly state-owned national financial institutions will be speeded up with the downsizing of management levels and branch establishments; the development of local financial institutions will be promoted and a number of city commercial banks be set up at city or prefecture level; urban credit cooperatives will be transformed into genuine cooperative financial institutions on the basis of a pilot scheme for county commercial banks; agricultural insurance regime will be reformed and deposit insurance institution be set up; and finally, the banking, securities and insurance are to be separately administered. (II) To improve

the operational mechanism of financial institutions and reform their management system according to the international standards and the features of financial institutions. Specifically, the state-owned commercial banks will be reformed this year to become independent in making decisions, conducting business and evaluating the fixed asset investment; the supervisory board in the state-owned commercial banks will be instituted, and the system under which the president holds responsibility will be improved; the credit ceiling imposed on the state-owned commercial banks was lifted, and the asset/liability ratio management and risk management system is to be put into effect; the state-owned commercial banks are being re-capitalized through the issuance of special T-bonds by the Ministry of Finance, with a view to raising the banks' capital adequacy ratio to 8% this year; the method of classifying loans into five categories is being introduced based on the internationally accepted practices; loan-loss provisioning and writing-off system is being set up on the basis of prudential accounting, the personnel and salary system tailoring to the characteristics of financial institutions is to be established.

· The PBC will continue to pursue the moderately tight monetary policy in 1998, meanwhile appropriately increasing money supply. According to the targets for economic growth and inflation, it is estimated that in 1998, broad money (M2) will grow by 16%-17%, narrow money (M1) by 17% and currency in circulation (M0) by 15%. The total loans of all financial institutions will increase by 16%, total deposits by 18%, and the total incremental credits of the whole society will reach around RMB1680 billion. The central bank will improve the mode of macro-control in its operation. With the credit ceiling control imposed on the state-owned commercial banks lifted, the asset/liability ratio management is being put into effect, and the reserve requirement system will be reformed at an appropriate time. The PBC will continue to appropriately and opportunely adjust money supply by employing such monetary policy instruments as interest rates, open market operation and rediscount. The quality of financial service will be further improved. Loans for agricultural development will be increased, and loans for fixed asset investment will also be increased somewhat. Efforts to support the restructuring of large and medium-sized SOEs will be stepped up, the housing financial services system will be established and improved to support house construction and consumption as the new source of economic growth, and supports will be extended to

expanding exports and appropriately increasing imports so as to achieve trade balance. The financial environment for foreign funded investment will be improved, and efforts will be made to support the efficient use of foreign capital. Foreign exchange management will be strengthened and improved, the RMB exchange rate will be kept stable. The PBC will continue to strengthen financial supervision and rectify financial irregularities. Unlicensed financial institutions, illegal financial business and fund-raising are to be revoked, banks are required to completely separate from their affiliated trust & investment

companies, securities houses, insurance companies and other entities. The PBC is determined to firmly investigate and resolve any illegal activities such as off-book businesses, unauthorized interest-rate-raising and illegal transferring of public money into personal accounts. The implementation of financial laws and regulations is to be intensified, criminal financial activities be severely punished, financial risks be effectively controlled and minimized, so as to maintain the soundness of the financial sector and promote a sustained, rapid and healthy development of the national economy.

# 货币和银行统计

## MONEY AND BANKING STATISTICS

### 宏观经济指标

#### Macroeconomic Indicators

#### 货币当局资产负债表

#### Balance Sheet of Monetary Authorities

#### 国有商业银行资产负债表

#### Balance Sheet of State 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

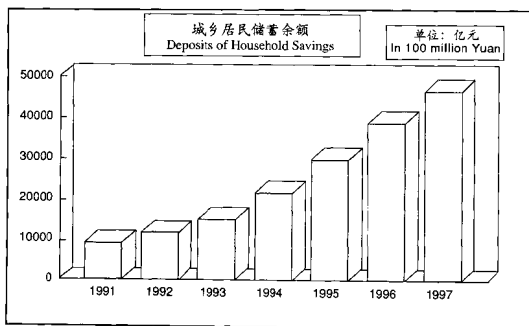
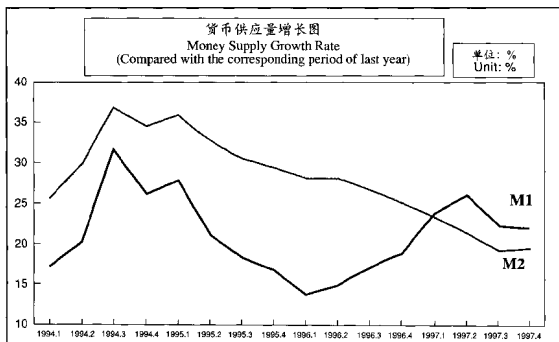
#### 特定存款机构资产负债表

#### Balance Sheet of Specific Depository Institutions

#### 银行概览

#### Banking Survey





## 宏观经济指标(单位:亿元)

MACRO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS(in 100 million of Yuan)

<b>I 绝对额 Absolute Figures</b>						
项目 / 年 Items / Year	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
职工总数(万人) No. of Employees(10,000)	14792	14849	14849	14900	14845	14760
国内生产总值 / 2 GDP / 2	24363	31380	43800	57733	67795	74772
职工工资总额 Total Wages	3939	4916	6650	8100	9080	9405
社会消费品零售额 Retail Sales of Consumer Goods	9705	12237	16053	20598	24614	26843
国家财政收入 / 3 Fiscal Budget Rev	4153	5088	5218	6242	7367	8642
国家财政支出 / 3 Fiscal Budget Exp	4390	5287	5793	6823	7914	9197
固定资产投资 Fixed Assets Invest	7855	12458	15926	19445	23660	25300
出口总额(10 亿美元) Exports (bn. USD)	84.94	91.76	121.00	148.80	151.10	182.70
进口总额(10 亿美元) Imports (bn. USD)	80.59	103.95	115.70	132.10	138.80	142.40
国家银行各项贷款 Credit by State Banks	21616	26461	31603	39393	47434	59318
零售物价总指数 Retail price Index	105	113	122	115	106	101

1. 统计范围未包括台湾、香港、澳门地区 Taiwan, Hong Kong 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 budget revenues and expenditures do not include government debt finance

## 宏观经济指标(同比增长%)

## MACRO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS(Growth Rate, %)

II 比上年增减变动% Growth						
项目/年 Items/Year	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
职工总数(万人) No. of Employees(10,000)	1.96	0.39	0.00	0.34	-0.37	-0.57
国内生产总值/2 GDP/2	13.60	13.40	11.80	10.20	9.70	8.80
职工工资总额 Total Wages	18.51	24.80	35.27	21.70	12.10	3.60
社会消费品零售额 Retail Sales of Consumer Goods	17.70	26.09	31.18	26.60	19.40	11.10
国家财政收入/3 Fiscal Budget Rev	15.02	22.52	2.55	19.62	18.02	16.70
国家财政支出/3 Fiscal Budget Exp	15.11	20.45	9.56	17.78	15.99	15.90
固定资产投资 Fixed Assets Invest	42.59	58.60	27.84	18.80	18.20	10.10
出口总额(10 亿美元) Exports (bn. USD)	18.23	8.03	31.87	22.98	1.55	20.91
进口总额(10 亿美元) Imports (bn. USD)	26.34	28.99	11.30	14.17	5.07	2.50
国家银行各项贷款 Credit by State Banks	19.79	22.42	19.43	24.65	20.41	15.90
零售物价总指数 Retail price Index	5.40	13.00	21.70	14.80	6.10	0.80



## 货币当局资产负债表(单位:亿元)

BALANCE SHEET OF MONETARY AUTHORITIES (in 100 million of Yuan)

项目 / 年月	Items/Quarters	1997.03	1997.06	1997.09	1997.12
国外资产(净)	Foreign Assets(Net)	10664.2	11436.5	12515.6	13229.2
外汇	Foreign exchange	10138.5	10916.1	12018.1	12649.3
黄金	Gold	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0
其他国外资产	Other Foreign Assets	513.6	508.4	485.5	567.9
对中央政府债权	Claims on Central Government	1582.8	1582.8	1582.8	1582.8
对存款货币银行债权	Claims on Deposit Money Banks	13628.9	13235.9	13531.4	14357.9
对非货币金融机构债权	Claims on Non-monetary Financial Institutions	1658.7	1835.4	1898.0	2072.3
对非金融部门债权	Claims on Non-financial Sectors	661.7	643.7	169.4	171.0
储备货币	Reserve Money	26811.4	27485.2	28379.9	30632.8
发行货币	Currency issue	10138.9	9959.1	10271.5	10981.1
对金融机构负债	Liabilities to financial institutions	13738.3	14463.4	14903.4	16114.9
缴存准备金	Required reserves	8073.6	8495.5	8913.4	9248.7
存款货币银行	Deposit money banks	7703.0	8148.0	8578.7	8904.9
在人行存款	Deposits with the People's Bank	5664.7	5967.9	5990.0	6866.2
存款货币银行	Deposit money banks	4508.2	4852.5	5187.9	6284.4
非金融机构存款	Deposits of non-financial institutions	2934.2	3062.7	3205.0	3536.8
债券	Bonds	118.9	118.9	118.9	118.9
中央政府存款	Deposits of Central Government	1434.3	1572.9	1722.3	1485.9
自有资金	Own Capital	366.2	366.2	366.2	366.2
其他(净)	Other Items(Net)	-534.5	-808.9	-890.1	-1190.6