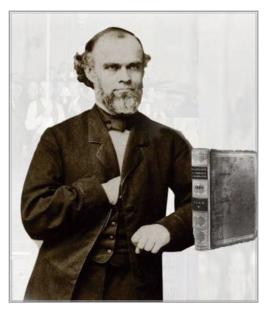
标准普尔 150 年历史简介

编者按: 2010年6月26日,在新华社、中国国际经济交流中心、中国金融学会共同主办,新华社经济参考报社和"信用评级与国家金融安全"课题组承办,"中国信用评级高峰论坛"上,十届全国人大常委会副委员长成思危在谈及中国信用评级体系的发展时,提出要向国外先进经验学习。他说: "包括三大评级机构所犯的错误也同样值得我们学习。所以不能一概否定,我们要认真思考和研究它们是怎么成长起来的,比如它的内部是怎么管理的,它内部的评价程序是怎么形成的。"诺贝尔经济学奖获得者、美国哥伦比亚大学教授蒙代尔认为,中国在推进构建中国特色信用评级体系进程中,既要结合本国国情自主创新,也要面向世界,吸取国际信用评级机构的教训并学习它们的成功经验。

2010年10月25日,中国银行间市场交易商协会("交易商协会")执行副会长兼秘书长时文朝在交易商协会信用评级专业委员会成立大会上的致辞中指出:"国内评级行业从数据积累到技术准备,从整个体系的建设到人才队伍的培养,尚与国外有差距,所以需要向国外评级业学习,学习国外先进的评级技术。"交易商协会信用评级专业委员会主任委员,国务院发展研究中心金融研究所副所长巴曙松在这次会议上的致辞中也认为,"通过积极开展多层次的对外交流合作,借鉴国际评级机构在技术和管理方面的经验和教训,以空间换时间,尽快缩短本土机构与国际评级机构的距离,并积极争取对外发展的机会、逐步获得影响和改变国际规则的主动权和话语权。"

新世纪资信评估投资服务有限公司于 2008 年 8 月与标准普尔签署技术合作协议,标准普尔向新世纪评级开放相关数据库。2008 年 11 月双方联合举办了"亚洲市场展望及中国信用评级业问题探索"研讨会,2009 月新世纪公司总裁率团考察了标准普尔控股子公司—— 中华信用评等股份有限公司(台湾),并就有关评级理念、理论、技术进行了交流。

2010年,正值标准普尔成立150周年,新世纪公司总裁和标准普尔总裁进行了互访。本刊物在此刊登标准普尔150年的简史。



1860

Henry Varnum Poor (1812-1905) publishes History of the Railroads and Canals of the United States, the first major attempt at compiling a comprehensive account of both the financial and operational details of U.S railroads, by far the largest and most capital-intensive industry in the U.S. This publication is the predecessor of Poor's Manual of the Railroads of the United States.

亨利. 瓦卢姆. 普尔 (1812-1905) 出版了《美国铁路与内河航运史》一书。铁路业是美国当时规模最大且资本最为密集的行业。此书是美国第一部详细记载美国铁路公司运营及财务信息的著作,为著名的《普尔美国铁路手册》奠定了基础。

Luther Lee Blake (1874-1953), like H.V. Poor, recognizes the need for an accurate, centralized source of financial information for investors and forms the Standard Statistics Bureau. Standard Statistics, focusing on industrials beyond railroads, publishes 5x7-inch cards containing corporate news items.

与普尔一样,卢瑟.李.布莱克 (1874-1953) 意识到投资者对准确与集中的金融信息来源的迫切需求,成立了标准统计局,专门出版 5x7 寸大小、报道各行业企业信息的卡片。



1914

Enjoying rapid growth, Standard Statistics becomes Standard Statistics Inc., employing more than 70 people.



标准统计局迅速发展壮大,成为了拥有70多位员工的标准统计公司。

Roy W. Porter buys control of Moody's Manual Co., another contemporary provider of financial information. Porter also begins negotiations to purchase the successor company to the H.V and H.W. Poor Co., Poor's Railroad Manual Co.

罗伊. 波特购买了另一家现代金融信息供应商穆迪手册公司的控制权,随后又启动谈判购买普尔铁路手册公司(它的前身是 H.V and H.W. Poor Co.)。

1922-1923

Poor's Publishing and Standard Statistics, respectively, begin rating corporate bonds and municipal securities.

普尔出版公司和标准统计局分别开始为企业债券和市政证券评级。





Standard Statistics merges with Poor's Publishing, forming Standard & Poor's Corp. Its first president is Clayton A.Penhale.

标准统计局与普尔出版公司合并,成立标准普尔公司,Clayton A.Penhale 担任第一任总裁。

Standard & Poor's publishes the new Bond Guide carrying a list of about 7,000 municipal bond ratings. The Bond Guide is primarily devoted to statistics and quality ratings for corporate bonds.

标准普尔出版了全新的《债券指南》,主要提供企业债券的统计与评级,其中列出7,000 多只市政债券的评级。

The S&P 500 Stock Index is introduced, destined to become the world's preeminent index for investors.

标准普尔 500 指数——现今世界最权威的指数——面世。

1964

S&P Compustat is launched, delivering high-quality, standardized fundamental and market data to investment professionals around the world.

标准普尔推出 S&P Compustat, 为全球投资界专业人士提供标准化、高质量的基本面与市场信息。

1966

McGraw-Hill Companies acquires Standard & Poor's, expanding McGraw-Hill into the field of financial information services.

麦格劳-希尔公司收购标准普尔,进军金融信息服务业。

【Confirming the 1966 merger, Standard & Poor's former president Fred Stahl (left) shakes hands with McGraw-Hill former president Shelton Fisher. 标准普尔公司前总裁 Fred

烖 Fred



Standard & Poor's publishes the Committee for Uniform Security Identification procedures (CUSIP) numbering system, becoming the standard identifier for all securities. Without CUSIP, it would be impossible for Wall Street to handle the enormous trading volume that occurs daily.

Stahl (图左) 与麦格劳 - 希尔公司前总裁 Shelton Fisher 握手确定两家公司的合并交易。(you can delete it if you need more space)】

标准普尔发布 Committee for Uniform Security Identification procedures(CUSIP)编码系统,并成为所有证券的标准辨识码,从而令华尔街能够处理每日庞大数量的交易。

1976

Standard & Poor's is designated Nationally Recognized Statistical Rating
Organization (NRSRO) by the SEC. The designation resulted from the commission
recognizing widespread investor acceptance of Standard & Poor's independence, objectivity, credibility and transparency.



标准普尔成为美国证券交易委员会(SEC)认可的全国性统计评级机构(NRSRO),这源于标准普尔的独立性、客观性、诚信性及透明性已得到了投资者的普遍认可。

Chicago Mercantile Exchange begins trading futures based on the S&P 500.

基于标准普尔 500 指数的期货开始在芝加哥商品交易所交易。

1984



Standard & Poor's becomes the first major credit rating agency to open an office in London to serve European markets. Subsequently, over the next 20 years, S&P will open offices in 20 countries across the world.

标准普尔在伦敦建立办事处,成为了首家向欧洲市场提供服务的主要信用评级机构。接下来的 20 年间,标准普尔先后在全世界 20 个国家成立办事处。

1986

Standard & Poor's opens Tokyo office, appointing the first woman to head a Standard & Poor's office.

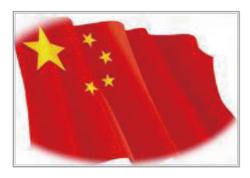
标准普尔在东京成立办事处,并任命女性担当该办事处主管,这也是标准普尔首次将女性任命为办事处主管。

Standard & Poor's equity research launched its Stock Appreciation Ranking System (STARS) on stocks in the U.S. Over the next 20 years, the number of stocks on which Standard & Poors would have buy, hold, and sell positions will exceed 1,500 in the U.S. and nearly 500 in Europe and Asia Pacific.

标准普尔证券研究在美国推出 Stock Appreciation Ranking System(STARS)。 接下来的 20 年中,标准普尔在美国授予购买、持有和出售评级的股票超过 1,500 只,在欧洲和亚洲达到近 500 只。

1990s

Standard Poor's expands global operations to include Toronto, Mexico, Hong Kong, Singapore, Argentina, Brazil and Moscow.



标准普尔在多伦多、墨西哥、香港、新加坡、阿根廷、巴西和莫斯科等 地建立办事处。

In 1992, Standard & Poor's begins doing business in China and assigns its first sovereign credit rating on the People's Republic of China.

1992年,标准普尔开始在中国开展业务,并发布第一份对中华人民共和国的主权信用评级报告。

Standard Poor's formally enters the China market with the establishment of a representative office in Beijing to provide a range of products and services. Three years later, Standard Poor's obtains a full WOFE (Wholly Owned Foreign Enterprise) license in Beijing

标准普尔在北京成立代表处,从而宣告正式进入中国市场,并且提供综合全面的产品和服务。三年后,标准普尔获批 在北京设立外商独资企业(WOFE)。

2004

Standard Poor's signs an agreement to acquire Capital IQ, a leading provider of high-impact information solutions to the global investment and financial services communities.

标准普尔收购 Capital IQ,后者是向全球投资和金融服务业提供高质量信息解决方案的领先供应商。

2005

Standard Poor's obtains majority ownership of CRISIL, India's leading provider of credit ratings, financial news and risk and policy advisory services.

标准普尔获得了 CRISIL 的控股权,后者是印度领先的信用评级、金融信息、风险和政策咨询服务供应商。



2009

S&P Equity Research Services ties for first place in Wall Street Journal's Best on the Street awards.

标准普尔证券研究服务在《华尔街日报》"Best on the Street"奖项评比中排名第一。



For the ninth year in a row, Finance Asia's readers' voted S&P the most influential credit rating agency in Asia.

标准普尔连续九年在《Finance Asia》的投资者意见调查中获选为亚洲最有影响力的信用评级机构。

Standard Poor's announces that it will establish its Greater China headquarters in Shanghai, expanding and broadening it operations in China.

标准普尔宣布在上海建立大中华区总部,并借此扩大中国业务。