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No.1, 2016

# 中国支付体系发展报告

## China Payment System Development Report

2015

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中国人民银行支付结算司

Payment and Settlement Department  
of the People's Bank of China



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# 《中国支付体系发展报告（2015）》

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# 编写说明

《中国支付体系发展报告》（以下简称《报告》）是《中国人民银行金融服务报告》的系列报告之一。自2006年以来，《报告》已连续发布了9期，充分介绍了“十一五”与“十二五”时期中国支付体系的发展成果，对于关心、支持中国支付体系建设和有志于研究支付体系的读者，特别是亲自参与中国支付体系建设的机构、企业和个人具有较重要的参考价值，因而受到业内的广泛关注。同时，《报告》也为进一步增进国际社会对中国支付体系建设情况的认识、加强中国与其他国家之间的支付体系交流与合作提供了很好的信息交流平台。

《报告》共分四个部分。第一部分为2015年中国支付体系发展成就，简要介绍了中国在法规制度建设、服务主体发展、金融市场基础设施建设、非现金支付工具发展、支付体系监督管理、支付服务普惠进程、支付结算国际合作等方面取得的主要进展，并对支付体系发展进行展望。第二部分为金融市场基础设施运行分析，从支付系统（人民银行支付系统、其他单位运营的系统）、证券登记结算系统（电子商业汇票系统、中央债券综合业务系统、中国证券登记结算系统、上海清算所登记结算系统）、中央对手（上海清算所、上海期货交易所、郑州商品交易所、大连商品交易所、中国金融期货交易所）等方面，结合大量数据和图表，对2015年中国支付体系的运行状况进行了详细分析，揭示了中国支付体系运行的主要特征及趋势。第三部分为地方特色工作，概括介绍了部分省市在支付、清算、结算等方面所做的特色工作。第四部分为附录，包括2015年中国支付体系发展大事记、中国支付体系发展核心指标和非银行支付机构名录。

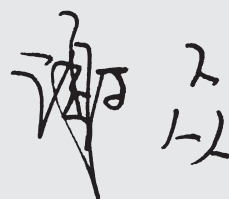
2015年度《报告》突出了支付体系监督管理工作，将原来“市场准入”、“日常监管”、“现场检查”、“案件调查”四部分丰富为七个部分；增加了对各期货交易所业务情况的介绍，更详细地反映我国中央对手的发展状况；由于《支付业务季报》统计指标在2015年重新修订，为与《支付业务季报》反映的重

点内容有所区分，不再保留“附录3 主要业务数据报表”。

中国人民银行支付结算司在组织编写《报告》的过程中，得到了中国证监会以及人民银行分支机构的大力支持，中国金融出版社为本报告的出版做了大量的编辑工作。中国外汇交易中心、中国人民银行清算总中心、中国银联股份有限公司、银行间市场清算所股份有限公司、城市商业银行资金清算中心、农信银资金清算中心、中央国债登记结算有限责任公司、中国证券登记结算有限责任公司、上海期货交易所、郑州商品交易所、大连商品交易所、中国金融期货交易所等单位为《报告》提供了相关原始素材，在此一并表示感谢。

受理论水平和实践经验所限，《报告》难免存在疏漏不足之处，欢迎有关单位、专家学者及社会各界提出宝贵意见和建议。

中国人民银行支付结算司司长



二〇一六年八月十八日

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# 第一部分

## 2015年支付体系发展

- 法规制度建设取得新成果
- 服务主体不断丰富
- 金融市场基础设施稳健运行
- 非现金支付工具保持平稳增长
- 支付体系监督管理深入开展
- 支付服务普惠进程进一步推进
- 支付结算国际合作继续深化
- 支付体系发展展望



## 一、法规制度建设取得新成果

2015年是全面深化改革的关键之年，是全面推进依法治国的开局之年，也是我国支付体系法规制度建设取得重要进展的一年，银行卡清算机构准入、网络支付、账户分类、人民币跨境支付系统等方面的多个监督管理制度出台，进一步夯实了支付体系发展的法律基础。

全国人大通过《刑法修正案（九）》。2015年8月，十二届全国人大第十六次会议通过《刑法修正案（九）》，规定在《刑法》第二百八十七条“利用计算机实施金融诈骗、盗窃、贪污、挪用公款、窃取国家秘密或者其他犯罪的”基础上，增加网络服务提供者“致使用户信息泄露，造成严重后果的”和“明知他人利用信息网络实施犯罪，为其犯罪提供支付结算等帮助，情节严重的”情形的具体刑事责任承担，有利于保护网络用户的信息安全，惩治利用网络违法从事支付结算的行为。

国务院发布银行卡清算机构准入管理决定。为完善我国银行卡清算服务的市场化机制，防范清算风险，维护支付体系稳定，2015年4月，国务院发布《关于实施银行卡清算机构准入管理的决定》（国发〔2015〕22号，以下简称《决定》），对银行卡清算市场实行准入管理，明确准入条件和管理要求。《决定》的发布，标志着我国人民币银行卡清算市场对内对外全面开放，对深化金融改革和促进公平竞争，加快推动国内银行卡市场创新发展意义重大。

### 专栏1

## 银行卡清算市场有序开放 机构准入管理稳步推进

银行卡清算机构是专门从事银行卡清算业务的企业法人，通过设立统一的银行卡清算品牌，健全清算标准体系和业务规则，发展发卡机构和收单机构作为入网机构，实现银行卡规模发行与广泛受理，提高银行卡交易处理和资金清算效率，在整个银行卡产业中发挥着核心作用。近年来，我国银行卡发卡量和业务规模快速增长，银行卡

支付服务不断创新,呈现着多样化、个性化发展,对银行卡清算服务的水平和效率提出更高的要求。为深化金融改革,完善我国银行卡清算服务的市场化机制,促进银行卡清算市场有序竞争和健康发展,《决定》规定符合条件的企业法人可依程序申请成为专门从事银行卡清算业务的机构,境外机构也可通过申请设立银行卡清算机构参与我国人民币的银行卡清算市场。银行卡清算机构作为重要的金融基础设施,其银行卡清算业务涉及银行卡业务各主体间的债权债务计算和资金结算安排,涉及重大公共利益和各方合法权益,直接影响银行卡交易秩序、银行间清算秩序和支付体系稳定运行。开放银行卡清算市场,对银行卡清算机构实施准入管理,一方面,能确保具备专业资质、稳健经营能力的企业进入到市场中,防范银行卡支付风险;另一方面,也有助于国内市场形成多个银行卡品牌同台竞争的市场化格局,为产业各方提供差异化、多样化的银行卡清算服务。

《决定》授权中国人民银行会同中国银行业监督管理委员会(以下简称中国银监会)制定行政许可条件、程序的实施细则,以及相关审慎性监督管理措施,并按照分工实施监督管理,共同防范银行卡清算业务系统性风险。《决定》要求在我国境内从事银行卡清算业务,应依法取得银行卡清算业务许可证,成为银行卡清算机构。《决定》从注册资本、出资人、银行卡清算标准体系、基础设施、董事和高级管理人员以及内控制度管理等方面对银行卡清算机构提出明确的准入要求,并将申请程序分为筹备和开业两个阶段。申请人应向中国人民银行提出申请,中国人民银行在征求中国银监会同意后,作出批准或不予批准的决定。同时,《决定》从银行卡清算品牌、基础设施运行和业务处理、信息保密和信息处理等方面提出了业务管理要求,以维护银行卡清算业务的安全、高效和稳定运行。《决定》对外资和内资银行卡清算机构在设立条件和程序、业务管理要求等方面作出了相同的规定,充分体现了扩大金融开放、维护市场公平竞争的原则。此外,为进一步推动我国银行卡清算市场开放和规范境外机构参与,《决定》明确仅为跨境交易提供外币清算服务的境外机构,原则上无须在境内设立银行卡清算机构。

我国银行卡清算市场各项制度逐渐建立和完善,将吸引更多的主体参与市场合作,激发市场活力,促进产业持续、稳健发展,提升消费者便利,有利于加快我国支付服务市场的改革开放和创新转型。

中国人民银行等十部委发布《关于促进互联网金融健康发展的指导意见》。为鼓励金融创新,促进互联网金融健康发展,进一步规范市场秩序,2015年7月,人民银行等十

部委联合发布《关于促进互联网金融健康发展的指导意见》（银发〔2015〕221号），按照“鼓励创新、防范风险、趋利避害、健康发展”的总体要求，提出一系列鼓励创新，支持互联网金融稳步发展的政策措施；遵循“依法监管、适度监管、协同监管、创新监管”原则，确立互联网支付等互联网金融主要业态的监管职责分工。

中国人民银行出台《非银行支付机构网络支付业务管理办法》。为规范非银行支付机构（以下简称支付机构）网络支付业务，防范支付风险，保护当事人合法权益，2015年12月，中国人民银行发布《非银行支付机构网络支付业务管理办法》（中国人民银行公告〔2015〕第43号，以下简称《办法》），明确支付机构网络支付业务的监管标准和规则，建立支付账户分类监管机制，对实名制审核、业务和风险管理、网络和信息安全、客户权益保护等作出系统性制度安排，有利于进一步规范我国支付服务市场秩序，平衡支付安全与效率，促进支付服务创新和互联网金融健康发展。

## 专栏2

### 兼顾安全与便捷 促进支付机构网络支付业务健康发展

为鼓励支付创新，规范支付服务市场秩序，切实保障消费者合法权益，促进网络支付业务健康发展，2015年12月，中国人民银行发布《办法》，自2016年7月起开始实施。

按照统筹把握、鼓励创新、方便群众和金融安全的原则，结合支付机构网络支付业务发展实际，《办法》确立了坚持支付账户实名制、平衡支付业务安全与效率、保护消费者权益和推动支付创新的监管思路。主要措施包括：一是清晰界定支付机构定位。坚持小额便民、服务于电子商务的原则，有效隔离跨市场风险，维护市场公平竞争秩序及金融稳定。二是坚持支付账户实名制。账户实名制是支付交易顺利完成的保障，也是反洗钱、反恐融资和遏制违法犯罪活动的基础。针对网络支付非面对面开户的特征，强化支付机构通过外部多渠道交叉验证识别客户身份信息的监管要求。三是兼顾支付安全与效率。本着小额支付偏重便捷、大额支付偏重安全的管理思路，采用正向激励机制，根据交易验证安全程度的不同，对使用支付账户余额付款的交易限额作出了相应安排，引导支付机构采用安全验证手段来保障客户资金安全。四是突出对

个人消费者合法权益的保护。基于我国网络支付业务发展的实际和金融消费的现状,《办法》引导支付机构建立完善的风险控制机制,健全客户损失赔付、差错争议处理等客户权益保障机制,有效降低网络支付业务风险,保护消费者的合法权益。五是实施分类监管推动创新。建立支付机构分类监管工作机制,对支付机构及其相关业务实施差别化管理,引导和推动支付机构在符合基本条件和实质合规的前提下开展技术创新、流程创新和服务创新,在有效提升监管措施弹性和灵活性的同时,激发支付机构活跃支付服务市场的动力。

《办法》兼顾支付的安全和效率,将个人支付账户分为三类,能够满足不同客户的多样化需要,体现了尊重客户的选择权。其中,I类账户只需要一个外部渠道验证客户身份信息(例如联网核查居民身份证信息),账户余额可以用于消费和转账,主要适用于客户小额、临时支付,身份验证简单快捷。为兼顾便捷性和安全性,I类账户的交易限额相对较低,但支付机构可以通过强化客户身份验证,将I类账户升级为II类或III类账户,提高交易限额。II类和III类账户的客户实名验证强度相对较高,能够在一定程度上防范假名、匿名支付账户问题,防止不法分子冒用他人身份开立支付账户并实施犯罪行为,因此具有较高的交易限额。鉴于投资理财业务的风险等级较高,《办法》规定,仅实名验证强度最高的III类账户可以使用余额购买投资理财等金融类产品,以保障客户资金安全。

《办法》作为《关于促进互联网金融健康发展的指导意见》配套制度,是进一步建立健全互联网金融监管法规制度体系的重要举措,对规范我国支付服务市场,维护公平有序竞争,保障消费者合法权益,促进支付服务创新和互联网金融的健康发展具有重要意义。

中国人民银行发布个人银行账户分类管理制度。为改进个人人民币银行结算账户服务,便利存款人开立和使用个人银行账户,切实落实银行账户实名制,2015年12月,中国人民银行发布《关于改进个人银行账户服务 加强账户管理的通知》(银发〔2015〕392号),从落实个人账户实名制、建立银行账户分类管理机制、规范个人银行账户代理、强化银行内部管理和改进银行账户服务等方面进行规范。

中国人民银行发布《人民币跨境支付系统运营机构监督管理暂行办法》。为维护跨境银行间支付清算秩序,防范和化解风险,2015年9月,中国人民银行发布《人民币跨境支付系统运营机构监督管理暂行办法》(银发〔2015〕290号印发),对人民币跨境支付



系统（CIPS）运营机构业务经营范围、审核报备事项、清算账户及资金管理等提出监管要求，有利于引导CIPS运营机构稳健经营和规范发展。

中国人民银行出台人民币跨境支付系统业务制度。为规范CIPS业务办理，防范支付风险，保障系统运营机构和参与者合法权益，2015年9月，中国人民银行发布《人民币跨境支付系统业务暂行规则》（银办发〔2015〕210号印发）和《人民币跨境支付系统业务操作指引》（银办函〔2015〕399号印发），分别从参与者管理、账户管理、业务处理、结算机制等方面对CIPS运营和系统参与者提出系统性管理规定和具体操作要求，有利于推动和规范人民币跨境使用。

中国人民银行发布《关于加强银行卡收单业务外包管理的通知》。为规范银行卡收单业务外包管理，防范外包业务风险，维护银行卡市场秩序，2015年6月，中国人民银行发布《关于加强银行卡收单业务外包管理的通知》（银发〔2015〕199号），从落实收单机构管理责任、健全收单外包自律管理、加强自查整改和监督管理等方面，强化对银行卡收单业务外包进行规范管理。

中国人民银行下发《支付系统参与者监督管理办法》。为加强支付系统参与者监管管理，保障支付系统安全稳定运行，2015年2月，中国人民银行下发《支付系统参与者监督管理办法》（银发〔2015〕40号印发），规范参与者报告和备案程序，明确现场和非现场监督管理要求，强化支付系统参与者风险管理。

中国人民银行修订《支付清算系统危机处置预案》。为保障支付系统安全稳定运行，2015年9月，中国人民银行印发《支付清算系统危机处置预案》（银发〔2015〕284号印发），明确突发事件报告流程、报告时限、应急处置与响应，并对预防预警、应急保障、系统恢复等事项提出要求，进一步提高支付系统应对突发事件的处置能力。

中国人民银行发布中央银行会计核算数据集中系统（ACS）业务连续方案和相关配套制度。2015年3月，中国人民银行印发《中央银行会计核算数据集中系统业务连续性方案（试行）》（银办发〔2015〕77号印发），明确ACS业务应急处置要求、突发事件报告与决策流程，规范业务应急处置方法、系统恢复后的业务处理事项，有利于保障中央银行会计核算工作连续开展和资金安全。10月至11月，发布ACS会计核算信息管理办法和ACS业务操作规范，规范ACS业务处理和信息查询。

中国人民银行、工商总局联合发布《关于“三证合一”登记制度改革有关支付结算

业务管理事项的通知》。为加快推进“三证合一”登记制度改革，规范支付结算业务管理，按照国务院有关“三证合一”登记制度改革有关文件精神，2015年12月，中国人民银行、工商总局联合下发《关于“三证合一”登记制度改革有关支付结算业务管理事项的通知》（银发〔2015〕401号），对单位银行账户业务和电子商业汇票业务中组织机构代码信息处理规则进行了明确，并就深入推进“三证合一”登记制度改革中的严格落实账户实名制、强化账户监督管理提出要求。

## 二、服务主体不断丰富

经过多年的发展，我国以中国人民银行为核心、银行业金融机构（含财务公司）为基础、特许清算机构和支付机构为补充的多元化支付服务组织不断丰富，支付服务市场的专业化分工不断细化，支付服务的能力、效率和质量不断提升。

### （一）支付服务主体

**中国人民银行。**作为中国支付体系建设的组织者、推动者、监督者，中国人民银行肩负“维护支付、清算系统正常运行”等法定职责，建设运行了第二代支付系统、中央银行会计核算数据集中系统、全国支票影像交换系统、境内外币支付系统等重要业务系统，为金融机构和金融市场提供低成本、高效率的公共清算平台，加速了社会资金周转，推动了经济金融较快发展。

2015年，人民银行及其分支机构积极贯彻党中央、国务院决策部署，不断推进支付体系建设，强化支付服务市场管理，维护支付服务市场秩序，取得了显著成效。截至2015年末，中国人民银行共有分支机构2,121家。其中，上海总部1家，分行8家、营业管理部2家，分行营业管理部8家，省会（首府）城市中心支行20家、副省级城市中心支行5家，地（市）中心支行315家，县（市、区）支行1,762家。

**银行业金融机构。**银行业金融机构（以下简称银行）是支付服务的提供主体。2015年，银行以“稳增长、调结构、惠民生、防风险”为重点，以提高发展质量和效益为中心，大力推进金融服务创新，不断提高支付服务水平，在服务实体经济、守住风险底线、深化改革开放等方面取得明显成效。截至2015年末，我国形成了多种类、广覆盖的

银行机构体系<sup>①</sup>，它们通过后台完善业务系统、前台提供和受理各种支付工具（或支付工具受理机具）的形式，向广大单位和个人提供多层次、差异化、个性化的支付服务。

**特许清算机构。**清算机构积极参与中国支付服务市场，在特定领域提供专项支付服务。中国银联股份有限公司（以下简称中国银联）是中国银行卡联合组织，通过银联跨行交易清算系统，实现商业银行系统间的互联互通和资源共享，保证银行卡跨行、跨地区和跨境的使用。截至2015年末，全球累计发行银联卡超过50亿张，银联卡境外受理网络已延伸到150多个国家和地区，全球可用银联卡的商户达到3,390万户，ATM超过200万台。

城市商业银行资金清算中心主要办理城市商业银行等中小金融机构的银行汇票等异地资金清算业务。2015年，该中心依托自身支付清算系统和电子支付平台优势，开发上线实时代收付业务，实现了快捷支付、网关支付、代收付等业务功能。截至2015年末，城市商业银行资金清算中心支付清算系统参与机构共计100家。

农信银资金清算中心借助农信银支付清算系统等渠道畅通汇路，支持农信社等中小金融机构发展网络支付、移动支付等新兴支付。截至2015年末，第二代农信银支付清算系统（NCS2）参与者共计41,036家，其中直接参与者56家、间接参与者40,980家。

**CIPS运营机构。**跨境银行间支付清算（上海）有限责任公司是经中国人民银行批准设立的CIPS运营机构，该机构是公司制企业法人，2015年7月31日在上海注册成立，负责CIPS运营维护、参与者服务、业务拓展等工作。截至2015年末，CIPS共有19家直接参与者，185家间接参与者，有效满足各类金融机构和企业的人民币跨境结算需求。

**支付机构。**支付机构在中国零售支付中发挥着重要作用。近年来，借助电子商务的兴起，支付机构运用互联网、移动通信等新型信息技术，充分发挥自身机制灵活的优势，为社会公众提供小额、快捷、便民的零售支付服务。截至2015年末，已有268家支付机构依法获准在中国境内从事支付业务。其中，开展网络支付业务、预付卡发行与受理业务、银行卡收单业务的支付机构分别为117家、165家、62家。

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<sup>①</sup> 具体包括开发性金融机构、政策性银行、大型商业银行、股份制商业银行、城市商业银行、农村商业银行、农村合作银行、农村信用社、邮政储蓄银行、中德住房储蓄银行、村镇银行、民营银行和财务公司等。

## （二）金融交易后续服务主体

中央国债登记结算有限责任公司。2015年，中央国债登记结算有限责任公司（以下简称中央结算公司）各项业务稳中有进，圆满完成地方政府债发行服务工作，债券总托管量继续稳步增长，各类债券交易结算量大幅增长；债券交易DVP结算量持续扩大，债券付息兑付业务稳步有序进行；支持债券柜台业务开展，提供柜台债券24小时连续交易服务；实现境外央行DVP结算和付息兑付即时转账处理；组织完成支付系统延时配套改造工作；成立上海分公司和深圳客户服务中心，提供异地债券发行服务，并完成上海自贸区债券登记托管结算业务准备工作。在系统运维方面，中央结算公司继续全面深入提升IT综合服务能力，全年中央债券综合业务系统运行平稳。

### 专栏3

## 境外央行债券交易实现券款对付结算

2015年11月，境外央行债券交易券款对付（DVP）结算正式实施。境外央行经中国人民银行批准以特许间接参与者身份在支付系统开立清算账户，债券结算由中央结算公司向大额支付系统发起即时转账报文，大额支付系统直接对该特许参与者账户进行资金结算，大大提高境外央行债券交易结算效率，标志着银行间市场人民币债券交易全部实现DVP结算。

2010年末，中国人民银行制定《境外央行投资银行间债券市场试点工作的总体方案》，确定由人民银行代理境外央行进行债券交易。由于当时境外央行尚不具备DVP结算的条件而无法采用DVP结算方式，其业务一直由人民银行上海总部采用见款付券或见券付款方式代为办理，结算效率较低；同时，境外央行付息兑付业务也均由中央结算公司手工逐笔划付完成，资金拨付效率较低、操作风险较大。

2015年7月，中国人民银行发布《关于境外央行、国际金融组织、主权财富基金运用人民币投资银行间市场有关事宜的通知》，银行间市场对外开放力度进一步加大，人民币加入SDR货币篮子也同步紧密推进，向境外央行提供符合国际标准、更为安全高效的结算服务和付息兑付服务的迫切性愈发凸显。为此，中国人民银行指导中国人民银行清算总中心、中央结算公司等研究债券交易各参与系统的功能特点、交易流程的基础上，全力推进境外央行DVP结算及付息兑付自动化处理，并于11月25日

正式上线。

截至2015年末，共有41家境外央行进入银行间市场交易投资，其DVP结算业务运行平稳，业务量稳步增长。未来，DVP结算机制将在保障境外机构交易结算的安全高效、便利投融资活动等方面发挥更加积极的作用。

**中国证券登记结算有限责任公司。**2015年，中国证券登记结算有限责任公司（以下简称中国结算公司）登记存管证券数量明显增加，开放式基金业务稳步发展。作为共同对手方，积极为交易所市场证券交易提供多边净额结算服务，结算总额和结算净额均大幅增加；业务系统服务对象迅速增长，截至2015年末，累计开立投资者“一码通”账户9,910万户，结算参与人数量达到189家。

**银行间市场清算所股份有限公司。**2015年，银行间市场清算所股份有限公司（以下简称上海清算所）登记结算系统服务范围进一步拓展，新增大额存单总量登记服务，推出自贸区大宗商品现货清算业务、同业存单登记结算服务。上海清算所提供超短期融资券、定向债务融资工具、短期融资券、中小企业集合票据、资产支持证券、证券公司短期融资券、资产支持票据、资产管理公司金融债、中期票据、同业存单、项目收益票据、大额存单、自贸区同业存单等共14个产品提供登记托管结算服务。

#### 专栏4

### 上海清算所自贸区业务创新

为满足人民币国际化与利率、汇率市场化的需求，推动人民币金融市场由境内向境外拓展和市场参与主体的不断扩容，促进国内金融业务的深化与发展，上海清算所加大自贸区创新力度，有序分步推出多项自贸区清算业务。

一是推出自贸区航运及大宗商品金融衍生品中央对手清算业务。2015年2月和7月，分别推出自贸区铜溢价掉期、自贸区乙二醇进口掉期中央对手清算业务。自贸区铜溢价掉期是全球首个溢价指数类金融衍生品中央对手清算业务，方便区内、境外人民币投资国内金融市场产品；自贸区乙二醇进口掉期进一步促进相关产业的定价、风控、资金运营功能向自贸区的集聚，助力自贸区创新发展。2015年，两项业务合计清



算3,680笔,金额63.40亿元(双边)。

二是推出自贸区大宗商品现货清算业务。2015年7月,推出自贸区大宗商品现货清算业务,通过提供规范化的清算服务,满足自贸区大宗商品现货市场“交易、托管、清算、仓储”相分离的要求,巩固自贸区在金融改革创新中的先行先试优势,服务上海多层次大宗商品市场建设。

三是推出自贸区同业存单登记托管结算业务。2015年9月,上海清算所为自贸区同业存单提供登记托管、清算结算服务,有力支持上海自贸区金融创新和改革开放。根据人民银行上海总部工作部署,10月,首批自贸区同业存单发行,并在上海清算所登记确权和上市流通。2015年,上海清算所共发行8只自贸区同业存单,发行总额29亿元,均为3个月贴现式发行。

**中国外汇交易中心。**2015年,该中心不断健全交易后处理平台,实现交易中心交易系统与交易后处理平台与银行间市场成员前后台系统的直通式连接、交易达成到支付结算环节的直通式处理。全年银行间市场超过65%外汇即期交易、93%外汇期权交易、95%利率互换交易和100%黄金询价交易通过交易后处理平台进行交易确认。

**期货交易所。**中国期货交易所主要有四家,分别是上海期货交易所、郑州商品交易所、大连商品交易所、中国金融期货交易所。

2015年,上海期货交易所新增镍、锡期货上市交易。开展《上海期货交易所指定存管银行管理办法》发布后的期货保证金存管银行首次扩容,存管银行由原来的5家增至12家。

郑州商品交易所保证金实时测算和模拟结算系统正式上线。对银期通系统升级优化,新增保证金、跨行资金调拨和银行账户实时资金监控等功能。2015年,郑州期货交易所着手研发国债作为商品期货保证金业务,并引入中央结算公司作为托管机构。

大连商品交易所主要开展大豆、豆粕、玉米等农产品期货交易和铁矿石、焦炭、焦煤、塑料等工业品期货交易。目前共有期货公司会员152家,非期货公司会员16家,保证金存管银行13家,其中2015年新增2家保证金存管银行。

中国金融期货交易所交易品种主要有股指期货和国债期货。继推出沪深300指数期货和五年期国债期货基础上,2015年,又相继开展国债作为期货保证金业务试点、十年期国债期货挂牌交易、上证50和中证500股指期货上市交易。

### 三、金融市场基础设施稳健运行

2015年，金融市场基础设施建设取得新进展，运维管理不断加强，业务处理规模持续扩大，交易量不断提升。

中国人民银行运行的支付、清算、结算业务系统运行安全稳定。2015年4月底，人民银行组织完成第二代支付系统全国推广工作，实现银行以法人为单位在支付系统“一点清算”，大大提高支付清算效率。完善支付系统业务处理规则，调整周末及法定节假日期间小额支付系统普通贷记业务限额，便利企事业单位和社会公众办理大额跨行支付业务。优化城市处理中心（CCPC）和参与者备份方案，支持参与者备用前置系统接入支付系统；组织开展支付系统国家处理中心（NPC）和部分参与机构主备切换演练，提高突发事件应急处置能力。截至2015年末，支付系统共有参与机构137,842家，其中直接参与者655（含特许参与者33家）家，间接参与者137,187家（含特许参与者38家）。全年人民银行支付系统共处理支付业务59.96亿笔，金额3,135.25万亿元，同比分别增长43.31%和27.67%。其中，大额支付系统处理业务7.89亿笔，金额2,952.06万亿元；小额支付系统处理业务18.35亿笔，金额24.94万亿元；网上支付跨行清算系统处理业务29.66亿笔，金额27.76万亿元；同城票据清算系统处理业务3.95亿笔，金额124.34万亿元；境内外币支付系统处理业务207.88万笔，金额9,062.04亿美元（折合人民币约为57,002.02亿元）；全国支票影像交换系统处理业务896.07万笔，金额4,477.79亿元。

**ACS功能不断完善。**11月，ACS信息管理子系统推广至人民银行所有省会（首府）城市中心支行，进一步拓宽信息服务范围，为业务管理和宏观决策提供有力支持。2015年，ACS综合前置子系统在143家地方性银行机构及外资银行上线运行，实现人民银行“居家式”会计核算服务。在ACS中为22家银行机构开通资金归集业务功能，日均节约流动性近900亿元，大大提高资金使用效率。2015年，ACS运行稳定，业务量稳步增长，有效畅通货币政策传导机制，进一步提升人民银行会计核算服务水平，全年共办理各类业务487.46万笔，日均业务量1.96万笔。

**CIPS运行平稳。**自2015年10月CIPS（一期）上线以来运行平稳，为境内外金融机构人民币在岸、离岸和跨境业务提供安全、高效的资金清算、结算服务，其中跨境人民币

业务规模占据首要位置。截至2015年末，CIPS累计处理支付业务8.67万笔，金额4,808.98亿元。日均处理业务0.14万笔，金额77.56亿元。

**中国银联银行卡跨行交易清算系统业务持续增长。**中国银联主备双中心在“技术架构整体化、运营架构一体化”总体设计目标基础上，确定云计算为2015年主要技术路线，通过新上线系统部署使用云计算环境、建设云管理平台与数据库管理平台等实现云计算技术转型落地。强化应急灾备管理，实施云计算环境下灾备方案制订和灾备云建设，开展多层次灾备切换演练。全年中国银联实现转接、清算、收单、国际业务等重要业务系统零中断。2015年，中国银联银行卡跨行交易清算系统共处理成功交易业务206.68亿笔，金额49.28万亿元，同比分别增长75.01%和46.62%。其中，ATM成功交易32.19亿笔，金额3.68万亿元；POS成功交易111.02亿笔，金额31.26万亿元。

**城市商业银行支付清算系统业务总体快速增长。**2015年，城市商业银行支付清算系统共处理支付业务345.30万笔，金额5,030.65亿元，同比分别增长146.78%和59.88%。其中，汇兑业务229.92万笔，金额4,104.09亿元，同比分别增长98.67%和88.22%；通存通兑业务27.25万笔，金额919.49亿元，同比分别增长12.65%和-4.81%。处理实时代收付业务88.12万笔，金额7.07亿元，分别占到全年资金类业务总量的25.52%和0.14%。

**农信银支付清算系统业务继续快速增长。**2015年，农信银资金清算中心顺利完成第二代农信银支付清算系统（NCS2）切换工程，第二代农信银支付清算系统实现了基于成员机构客户账户的多渠道、多品种、多介质、多对象的立体式发展。全年农信银支付清算系统持续稳定运行，累计成功办理各类支付结算业务57,291.89亿笔，金额35,977.91亿元，同比分别增长156.39%和27.39%，日均处理资金清算业务156.96万笔，金额98.50亿元。

**中央债券综合业务系统总体运行平稳。**2015年，中央债券综合业务系统支持各类债券发行突破10万亿元，同比增长70%；各类债券托管总量达35.04万亿元，同比增长21.96%；为银行间债券市场办理现券和回购交易结算466.58万亿元，同比增长90.49%。为银行间债券市场成员办理DVP资金结算总额达860.67万亿元，同比增长92.73%。全年DVP结算资金占全市场结算资金总量的98.88%，同比提高1.39个百分点。

**中国证券登记结算系统业务快速增长。**2015年，中国证券登记结算系统平稳运行。结算总额与结算净额均大幅增加，全年完成结算总额1,136.81万亿元，同比增加595.45万亿元，增幅为109.99%。完成结算净额为58.86万亿元，同比增加35.07万亿元，增幅为



147.41%。登记存管证券数量明显增加，通过中国证券登记结算系统存管的沪深证券交易所证券达8,508只，同比增长34.41%。

**上海清算所综合业务系统业务迅速发展。**2015年，上海清算所发行规模增长迅速，发行各类新债券10,761只，面额111,701.74亿元；债券兑付6,039只，面额64,116.61亿元。托管规模不断扩大，共托管债券9,512只，托管余额103,299.51亿元，托管余额同比增长85.45%。市场服务范围逐步扩大，上海清算所累计开立9,048个投资者账户，同比增长76.17%。共处理自贸区大宗商品现货清算业务25笔，资金清算0.22亿元。

**中国外汇交易中心交易系统业务量持续增长。**2015年，银行间市场共有72家机构参与外汇市场交易确认业务，完成交易确认292,649笔，金额57,135亿美元，在全部交易中占比为42%；104家机构参与利率互换交易确认业务，完成交易确认65,392笔，名义本金87,205亿元，在全部交易中占比为99.5%；黄金询价全部实现交易确认，合计交易确认3,020笔，金额9,797亿元。

**期货交易所业务系统业务量稳步增长。**2015年，上海期货交易所结算系统累计成交10.51亿手<sup>①</sup>，金额63.56万亿元，同比分别增长24.69%和0.51%。郑州商品交易所结算共办理交易结算业务成交量10.70亿手，金额30.98万亿元，同比分别增长58.3%和33.31%；办理交割结算业务25.07万手，金额94.26亿元，同比分别增长41.66%和35.57%。大连商品交易所结算系统共结算期货交易量11.16亿手，交易额41.94万亿元，同比分别增长44.94%和1.08%，累计办理资金划转21,122笔，划转金额4,643亿元。中国金融期货交易所结算系统累计成交3.41亿手，成交金额417.76万亿元；累计办理出入金4.91万笔，划转金额7.84万亿元。

## 四、非现金支付工具保持平稳增长

2015年，全国共办理非现金支付业务<sup>②</sup>943.22亿笔，金额3,448.85万亿元。

<sup>①</sup> 本报告中期货交易所的业务数据均为单边计算。

<sup>②</sup> 非现金支付业务含票据、银行卡及其他结算业务。其中，其他结算业务含贷记转账、直接借记、托收承付及国内信用证业务。

## （一）票据

票据业务量持续下降，实际结算商业汇票业务量同比稳步增长。2015年，全国共发生票据业务4.17亿笔，金额238.23万亿元，同比分别下降27.87%和11.07%。其中，支票业务3.91亿笔，金额211.53万亿元，同比分别下降29.10%和12.79%；实际结算商业汇票业务1,905.71万笔，金额20.99万亿元，同比分别增长3.45%和8.86%；银行汇票业务211.94万笔，金额1.56万亿元，同比分别下降31.09%和7.36%；银行本票业务458.60万笔，金额4.15万亿元，同比分别下降3.92%和4.82%。

## （二）银行卡

发卡量稳定增长。截至2015年末，全国银行卡在用发卡数量54.42亿张<sup>①</sup>，同比增长10.25%，增速放缓6.88个百分点。其中，借记卡在用发卡数量50.10亿张，同比增长11.81%，增速放缓5.39个百分点；信用卡和借贷合一卡在用发卡数量共计4.32亿张，同比下降5.05%，增速放缓21.5个百分点。借记卡在用发卡数量与信用卡在用发卡数量之间的比例约为12.74：1，同比有所上升。截至2015年末，全国人均持有银行卡3.99张，同比增长9.62%。其中，人均持有信用卡0.29张，同比下降14.71%。北京、上海信用卡人均拥有量仍远高于全国平均水平，分别达到1.34张和1.01张。

受理市场环境不断完善。截至2015年末，中国银联银行卡跨行交易清算系统联网商户1,670.00万户、联网POS超过2,280.10万台、ATM 86.67万台，同比分别增加466.60万户、688.60万台和25.18万台。截至2015年末，每台ATM对应的银行卡数量为6,279张，同比下降21.78%，每台POS机具对应的银行卡数量为238张，同比下降23.23%。

银行卡交易量持续增长。2015年，全国共发生银行卡交易852.29亿笔，同比增长43.07%，增速加快17.91个百分点；金额669.82万亿元，同比增长48.88%，增速加快42.61个百分点。日均23,350.41万笔，金额18,351.23亿元。其中，银行卡存现91.92亿笔，金额70.97万亿元，同比分别增长4.57%和0.47%；取现184.21亿笔，金额73.15万亿元，同比分别下降7.48%和1.69%；转账业务<sup>②</sup>285.86亿笔，金额470.70万亿元，同比分别增

<sup>①</sup> 全国累计发行银行卡58.11亿张（金融IC卡20亿张），同比增长17.72%。

<sup>②</sup> 自2015年起，银行卡转账业务量统计口径增加了通过网上银行、手机银行、电话银行等渠道发起的除消费业务以外的本外币支付业务量。

长157.11%和79.34%；消费业务290.30亿笔，金额55.00万亿元，同比分别增长46.96%和29.78%。

**消费业务增长显著。**2015年，全国银行卡卡均消费金额为10,106元，同比增长17.69%；笔均消费金额为1,894元，同比下降11.74%；银行卡跨行消费业务172.39亿笔，金额42.91万亿元，同比分别增长108.20%和49.83%，分别占银行卡消费业务量的59.38%和78.02%。全年银行卡渗透率达到47.96%，同比上升0.26个百分点。

**信用卡信贷规模继续增长，授信使用率<sup>①</sup>持续上升。**截至2015年末，信用卡授信总额为7.08万亿元，同比增长26.43%；信用卡应偿信贷余额为3.09万亿元，同比增长32.05%。信用卡卡均授信额度1.79万元，授信使用率43.77%，较上年末增加2.08个百分点。信用卡逾期半年未偿信贷总额380.27亿元，同比增加22.63亿元，增长6.33%；信用卡逾期半年未偿信贷总额占信用卡应偿信贷余额的1.23%，占比同比下降0.30个百分点。

### （三）结算方式

**贷记转账金额占其他结算业务金额的九成以上。**2015年，全国共发生贷记转账、直接借记、托收承付、国内信用证等其他业务86.76亿笔，金额2,540.81万亿元。其中，贷记转账业务63.43亿笔，金额2,409.94万亿元，分别占贷记转账、直接借记、托收承付以及国内信用证结算业务总量的73.11%和94.85%。

### （四）网络支付<sup>②</sup>

网络支付业务增长迅速。2015年，银行共发生网上支付业务363.71亿笔，金额2,018.20万亿元，同比分别增长27.29%和46.67%；电话支付业务2.98亿笔，金额14.99万亿元，同比分别增长27.35%和148.18%；移动支付业务138.37亿笔，金额108.22万亿元，同比分别增长205.86%和379.06%。

2015年，支付机构累计发生网上支付业务821.45亿笔，金额49.48万亿元，同比分别增长119.51%和100.16%。

<sup>①</sup> 信用卡应偿信贷余额与信用卡授信总额之比。

<sup>②</sup> 本报告所称网络支付是指客户通过网上银行、电话银行和手机银行等电子渠道发起的支付业务，包括网上支付、电话支付、移动支付等业务类型。

## 五、支付体系监督管理深入开展

### （一）完善监督管理体制

为进一步强化人民银行管理体制建设，完善职能配置，优化整合资源，提升央行履职效能，2015年，中国人民银行根据《关于调整中国人民银行地（市）中心支行内设机构设置的指导意见》（银三定办〔2014〕7号）有关精神，按照统一规范、分类管理的原则，积极推进地（市）中心支行内设机构综合设置和结构性调整，新增支付结算等部门。地(市)中心支行支付结算部门的单设，适应新形势下支付结算业务的快速发展，有利于集中力量推进支付结算履职，强化城乡支付服务市场监督管理，维护支付服务市场秩序。

### （二）严格市场准入与退出

**规范支付机构准入。**2015年，中国人民银行制订并发布“支付业务许可证”续展工作方案，审慎实施业务准入，组织有效期满后继续从事部分或全部业务的机构开展支付业务许可证续展工作。清理整顿无牌机构，依法终止合规意识和内控管理较为薄弱、投诉和举报较多的相关机构的申请资质。

**完善市场退出机制。**对发生重大违规行为的浙江易士企业管理服务有限公司、广东益民旅游休闲服务有限公司，依法注销其“支付业务许可证”，实施市场退出。责成上海汇付数据服务有限公司、随行付支付有限公司、上海富友支付服务有限公司和易宝支付有限公司四家支付机构有序退出部分银行卡收单市场。

### （三）强化非现场监管

**持续落实银行账户实名制。**与最高人民法院签订《关于网络协助查询机制建设合作备忘录》，建立“总对总”（总行与高法）的网络协助查询机制，建设人民币银行结算账户对外服务系统。中国人民银行会同公安部等相关部门建立紧急止付和快速冻结机制，与公安部搭建通信信息诈骗交易风险事件管理平台。探索建立个人银行账户分类管理机制，实施分类、动态管理，重申银行落实账户实名制的管理要求和客户身份识别责任。

## 专栏5

## 建立电信诈骗犯罪涉案银行账户紧急止付快速冻结机制

为有效打击电信诈骗犯罪，提高公安机关冻结诈骗资金效率，切实保护社会公众财产安全，人民银行、公安部会同工业和信息化部、工商总局、国务院法制办、中国银监会研究建立紧急止付和快速冻结机制。同时，人民银行、公安部联合建设了电信诈骗交易风险事件管理平台（以下简称管理平台）。

管理平台通过与公安部门、银行、获得网络支付业务许可的支付机构的连接，实现通信信息诈骗犯罪涉案银行账户的紧急止付、快速冻结，涉案账户信息共享和涉案账户快速查询功能。

一、紧急止付、快速冻结功能。紧急止付、快速冻结是指在电信诈骗中，公安机关和银行、支付机构依托管理平台收发电子报文及相关法律文书，对涉案账户采取紧急止付、快速冻结的措施。

二、涉案账户信息共享功能。涉案账户信息共享是指建立涉案账户和欺诈骗可疑账户信息库。经公安机关认定的供电信诈骗犯罪所用的银行账户、支付账户信息，以及确认为出租、出售、出借、租用、购买、借用银行账户（卡）和支付账户信息纳入“涉案账户信息”；公安机关办案或银行、支付机构收集的存在可疑交易的银行账户和支付账户信息，以及疑似出租、出售、出借、租用、购买、借用银行账户（卡）和支付账户信息纳入“可疑账户信息”。银行、支付机构应对涉案账户或可疑账户采取业务提示措施。

三、涉案账户快速查询功能。涉案账户快速查询是指公安机关在办理电信诈骗案件过程中，通过管理平台向涉案账户开户行或支付机构发送查询指令以及法律文书。开户银行或支付机构按要求查询并及时通过管理平台反馈涉案账户信息，实现银行、支付机构与公安机关的网络化查询。

电信诈骗犯罪涉案账户紧急止付快速冻结机制的建立，将为公安机关快速执法提供完整的资金监管追踪逻辑体系，对涉案诈骗账号进行拦截，提高公安机关冻结诈骗资金效率，减少案件发生和群众损失，为维护百姓的合法权益，营造和谐、稳定的社会局面发挥重要作用。下一步，人民银行将及时总结经验，完善机制，利用现有资源实现法院、检察院等有权机关的账户查询、冻结功能。

**继续加强支付信息统计分析工作。**中国人民银行下发《关于做好支付信息统计信息系统数据报送有关工作的通知》（银办发〔2015〕20号），对数据报送的时效性和数据报送机构管理提出了相关要求，确保报送的支付业务数据真实、准确、完整。加强支付信息统计分析工作力度，定期发布《支付业务季报》、支付体系运行总体情况等信息分析产品，为支付业务日常管理提供数据基础。

**推动支付机构非现场监管系统建设。**组织建设全国性支付机构非现场监管系统，探索实现支付机构信息管理、客户备付金动态监测、业务数据统计分析以及人民银行分支行联合监管等功能。非现场监管系统（一期）已完成系统开发、内部测试和培训工作。

**研究建立支付机构分类分级监管机制。**落实属地管理原则，明确法人所在地人民银行和支付机构分支机构所在地人民银行的监管责任。起草《非银行支付机构分类评级管理办法》，明确目标、原则、评级结果运用和实施步骤等，并实施动态管理。

**加强非现金支付业务风险管理。**跟踪支付服务市场发展中出现的新问题，规范非现金支付服务，促进各类创新业务规范发展，加强对银行与支付机构业务合作的管理，健全风险信息共享和风险提示机制，防范支付业务风险。2015年，共发布《支付结算风险事件特刊》3期，涵盖预付卡、票据、银行卡、账户、网络支付等领域。

#### （四）严格现场检查

**完成人民币银行存款账户身份信息真实性核实现场验收。**根据《关于开展全国存量个人人民币银行存款账户相关身份信息真实性核实现场验收工作的通知》，2015年中国人民银行在全国组织开展存量个人人民币银行存款账户相关身份信息真实性核实现场验收工作。人民银行分支机构通过抽查银行营业网点，按评分标准逐项核实的方式，对银行开立个人账户证明文件真实性，匿名、假名账户的处理和业务系统核实结果标示等进行现场验收，并形成对辖区内银行核实工作的基本评价，有效促进银行账户实名制的落实，标志着我国个人银行账户实名制落实工作取得重大进展。

**开展支付机构客户备付金专项检查。**2015年，中国人民银行组织对192家支付机构法人和193家备付金存管银行法人及其分支机构开展客户备付金专项检查，覆盖所有预付卡机构和具有一定业务规模的其他类支付机构。通过专项检查，加深支付机构与备付金银行对备付金管理制度的准确理解，督察违规机构树立合法合规意识，强化备付金银行监督责任，有效遏制备付金挪用情形发生，保障金融消费者合法权益。



**开展银行卡收单外包业务现场抽检。**2015年12月，中国人民银行组织开展银行卡收单外包业务抽查，采取总行抽查与分支机构属地抽查相结合的方式，对24家银行和33家支付机构开展收单外包业务现场检查，重点围绕特约商户资金结算、交易处理、受理终端主密钥生成与管理、外包商合作管理、风险案件处置等方面开展。通过现场抽查，督促相关机构规范银行卡收单外包业务开展，保障各参与方合法权益，防范支付风险。

**开展银行卡收单业务现场验收。**2015年，中国人民银行部署分支机构按照属地管理原则对卡友支付有限公司、上海汇付数据服务有限公司、随行付支付有限公司、上海富友支付服务有限公司和易宝支付有限公司五家支付机构银行卡收单业务整改工作现场验收。通过整改验收，切实增强相关机构合规意识和风险意识，推动业务规范发展。

**推进现场检查工具的开发与应用。**推广人民币银行结算账户、支付系统、预付卡客户备付金与检查文书等检查工具，并在充分调研的基础上，完成检查工具升级换代。组织银行卡收单检查工具的开发、测试与操作手册编写。按照先部分功能、后全面覆盖，先功能模块、后系统集中的策略，探索设计支付结算现场检查系统。

#### 专栏6

### 维护金融消费者合法权益 开展客户备付金专项检查

近年来，随着支付机构业务的快速发展，客户备付金规模不断增长。人民银行高度重视支付机构客户备付金监管工作，将其视为支付机构监管工作的重中之重，建立涵盖客户备付金存放、归集、使用、划转的管理机制，明确客户备付金属于监管红线，不得触碰。但在实际工作中，部分机构出现了挪用、占用客户备付金的情形，备付金资金损失风险逐渐凸显。为保护金融消费者合法权益，维护支付服务市场秩序，2015年1月至10月，人民银行部署开展支付机构客户备付金管理专项检查工作。

此次检查是实施支付机构业务许可以来的第一次关于客户备付金的全面检查。检查对象为192家支付机构和193家备付金存管银行（包括法人与分支机构），覆盖所有预付卡机构和具有一定业务规模的其他类支付机构。检查内容为备付金总体安全性、备付金银行账户设置与使用规范性、备付金存管银行监督情况、备付金挪用与占用情况等重点问题。

通过专项检查，总体来看，多数机构能够遵守客户备付金监管规章制度，制定

内部操作规程和实施细则，较好地落实备付金管理各项要求。但也发现部分机构在备付金管理方面存在的一些严重违规问题：一是支付机构触碰客户备付金监管红线，挪用、占用客户备付金，突出表现在通过赊销预付卡，长期占用售卡资金不入账，将结算资金划转至特约商户以外的其他机构，直接向自有资金账户及关联方账户转款等方式挪用、占用客户备付金。二是备付金存管银行未履行客户备付金外部监督责任。部分备付金存管银行对客户备付金“存而不管”，未建立有效的核对校验机制，未有效审核支付机构提交的支付指令，未对备付金出金对象采取控制措施，未对支付机构大额资金划转、关联方转款等行为进行必要的审核。只重存、不重管，使得客户备付金外部监督效果大打折扣。三是客户备付金监管法律级次较低，不利于挪用风险事件的处置。对于挪用客户备付金的严重违规行为，除依照《非金融机构支付服务管理办法》（中国人民银行令〔2010〕第2号）进行行政处罚外，尚无上位法规予以规定，在立案侦查、追究刑事责任方面存在一定的困难。

对于客户备付金专项检查中发现的问题，人民银行依法依规予以严肃处理。对存在客户备付金缺口的支付机构，责令在2015年底前补回；对多次挪用备付金、挪用金额巨大以及风险评定等级高的支付机构采取严厉措施，不再受理其新增业务申请，并审慎考虑其已许可业务的续展；对未履行备付金外部监督责任的商业银行，在全行业内予以通报，情节严重的，取消其备付金存管资质。人民银行将密切关注、认真分析支付服务市场发展变化，及时预判、评估苗头性和倾向性问题，提前做好风险处置预案。同时，积极向立法部门提出提升《非金融机构支付服务管理办法》法律层级的立法需求，消除风险处置法律障碍。

## （五）深入开展评估

**开展金融市场基础设施评估。**推动实施《金融市场基础设施原则》，完成金融市场基础设施自评、监管部门评估，以及《金融市场基础设施原则》实施情况的国际评估工作。部署实施国际货币基金组织和世界银行联合开展的金融部门评估规划（FSAP）金融市场基础设施有关评估工作。

**建立风险评估指标体系。**2015年，中国人民银行研究拟定支付体系风险评估的实施办法与评估制度，先后完成银行业金融机构支付结算风险评估实施办法、评估方法和指标体系，以及支付机构支付结算风险评估实施办法、评估方法和指标体系的起草工作。



## （六）卓有成效开展专项行动

2015年，中国人民银行联合工业和信息化部、公安部、工商总局、中国银监会、国家互联网信息办公室等五部门在全国范围内组织开展联合整治银行卡网上非法买卖专项行动。各部门联合开展案件调查，删除有害信息，查处违法违规网站、违法广告、违法商户，堵截伪冒开卡。通过联合整治行动，银行卡经营机构更加规范有序，社会公众风险防范意识明显增强，银行卡市场环境进一步改善，达到了专项行动的预期目的。

### 专栏7

## 人民银行联合多部门开展整治银行卡网上非法买卖专项行动

专项行动自2014年12月起历时8个月。其间，各部门各司其责，密切沟通、相互协作，通过清理网络不良信息、打击违法犯罪行为、规范发卡开卡程序、强化公众宣传教育等相关工作的开展，有力遏制了网上非法买卖银行卡活动，银行卡经营机构业务行为更加规范，社会公众风险防范意识明显增强，银行卡市场环境得到进一步改善。

一是清理网上非法买卖银行卡有害信息，网络环境净化。将买卖银行卡等相关内容列入网络监看巡查重点范围，指导和督促网站禁止发布相关有害信息，严格查处含有银行卡非法买卖违法广告。加强对域名和IP地址等互联网基础资源管理，强化互联网接入服务企业监管，严厉打击从事非法买卖银行卡网站。专项行动期间，各部门共删除网络有害信息33,951条，查处违法违规网站6,886个、违法广告10,140条、违法商户1,891个。

二是查处一批非法买卖银行卡犯罪案件，有力震慑违法犯罪分子。人民银行联合相关部门共协查案件7,598件，协查案件涉及账户15万个，金额17亿元；协助公安机关部署开展集群战役60次，共立非法买卖银行卡犯罪案件4,803起，批捕犯罪嫌疑人1,626人，涉及银行卡85,555张，金额2.34亿元。

三是规范银行卡申领程序，强化银行卡账户管理。发布加强银行卡开卡和手机支付、互联网支付管理制度，明确代理开卡应核实被代理人真实意愿、批量开卡应由持卡人本人到银行柜台办理激活等监管措施。协调相关部门组织对15万家银行业金融机构分支机构发卡业务进行自查，并对发现问题及时进行处理。专项行动期间，全国

性银行机构共堵截伪冒开卡70,881张，发现存在问题和风险隐患的银行卡账户3.40万个，督促整改银行卡账户相关问题1,679个。

四是加强宣传教育，提高社会公众对非法买卖银行卡行为性质和后果的认识。专项行动期间，配合开展以“非法买卖银行卡 害人害己祸患无穷”为主题的宣传活动，充分利用网络、广播、电视、报刊等媒体，并借助“3·15”消费者权益保护宣传日、大型集会和节假日等契机，多方位、多力度、立体式开展非法买卖银行卡宣传，提高了社会公众对非法买卖银行卡行为的认知，争取社会公众对专项行动的理解和支持，有效提升持卡人的风险防范意识和防范能力。

### （七）快速实施案件调查

2015年，中国人民银行与公安部、中国银联、支付清算协会建立支付结算重大案件和风险信息通报与协作机制，整合各方资源，畅通案件信息交流渠道，提高对支付结算领域重大案件和风险事件的反应速度、协查力度和打击效果。充分利用中国人民银行及分支机构与相关部门间已建立的案件联合查处机制、警银联动。针对重大案件和风险事件，在公安侦查结束后启动行政调查，严肃处理违规机构和违规行为。调查处理了深圳市钱宝科技服务有限公司违规转移资金案、境外银行卡集中盗刷案、建设银行银行卡信息失窃案、厦门银行ATM外包商盗录信息案、福建泉州新型POS机改装案、现代金控“二清”资金案、E租宝大额转移资金案等重大、典型案件。

## 六、支付服务普惠进程进一步推进

（一）深化农村支付服务环境建设。2015年，中国人民银行贯彻落实《国务院办公厅关于金融服务“三农”发展的若干意见》（国办发〔2014〕17号）和《中国人民银行关于全面推进深化农村支付服务环境建设的指导意见》（银发〔2014〕235号）各项要求，稳步推进农村支付服务环境建设工作。

**进一步完善农村支付服务。**全面推动开通助农取款服务点跨行支付功能，支持新增汇款、代理缴费等功能，提升服务点支付设施有效使用率。指导收单机构依托助农取款

服务网络为农户提供快速、简便、小额的资金融通。继续普及结算账户，提供基础账户服务，推广“一卡多用”、财政直补等业务，提高银行账户普及率和活跃账户率，增强农村地区银行服务的可获得性。

**推动建立农村支付服务环境建设扶持政策。**研究中央财政补贴助农取款服务，拟订《助农取款服务财政补贴方案》，针对国家贫困地区，提出专门的特殊补贴标准。推动地方政府及相关部门出台扶持政策。会同相关各方，按照促进可持续发展、适度优惠农民的原则，合理制定收费定价和利益分配机制，建立共同实施的农村支付服务环境建设工作长效机制。

**推动农村支付与电商协同发展。**参与制定《国务院办公厅关于促进农村电子商务加快发展的指导意见》（国办发〔2015〕78号）等文件，支持银行机构和支付机构研发适合农村特点的网上支付、手机支付等。指导各地制定政策文件，推动助农取款服务点与电子商务服务点合作共建，资源共享，支持银行机构与支付机构创新发展，合力推动农村电商与普惠金融深入和谐发展。

**丰富农村支付服务主体。**在指导原有涉农机构发挥农村支付服务环境建设主力军作用的基础上，鼓励其他金融机构、银行卡清算机构顺应城乡一体化趋势，履行社会责任，参与农村支付服务环境建设，合力促进金融包容性增长。鼓励各类支付服务主体相互合作，促进便农惠农支付结算产品和服务多元化发展。

**夯实农村支付服务发展的基础工作。**下发《加强助农取款服务点风险防控切实保障农户利益》（支付业务风险提示2015年第2期），提高农户风险防范意识。印发《关于建立农村支付服务环境指标统计报送制度的通知》（银办发〔2015〕35号），建立农村支付服务环境业务数据统计报送制度。加强国际交流研讨，学习国际经验，介绍中国支付领域普惠金融实践做法，与国际金融公司（IFC）共同研究无网点银行的代理商模式课题。

（二）改进小微企业支付服务环境。着力畅通小微企业跨行支付渠道，从零售支付层面创新和普及非现金工具，特别是借助网络支付、移动支付服务为小微企业提供专属服务，降低小微企业享受优质支付服务的门槛。简化电子商业汇票系统（ECDS）接入审核流程，提高ECDS接入审核效率，支持ECDS的推广应用。通过鼓励或引导银行针对不同的业务处理渠道制定差异化收费策略等方式，为存款人提供低成本的支付结算服务，降低小微企业支付业务成本。

(三) 推动移动支付创新发展。密切关注、跟踪和研究移动支付服务市场的最新动态和发展趋势,支持、指导银行机构、银行卡清算机构、支付机构等探索符合国家、行业技术标准 and 安全管理要求的各类移动支付方案,服务不同类型的客户群体。推动存量受理终端改造,方便居民日常生活中各类小额快捷支付,推动城乡便民支付和普惠金融发展。

(四) 提升特定人群支付服务水平。引导银行利用新技术创新支付服务产品,不断改进账户服务。完善账户开立代理机制,如对无民事行为能力或限制民事行为能力的开户申请人,由法定代理人或依法指定的人员代理办理;对因身患重病等无法自行前往银行的存款人办理挂失、密码重置、销户等业务时,银行可采用上门服务的方式,或凭委托书由其合法代理人代为办理。

## 七、支付结算国际合作继续深化

深化支付体系国际交流。通过支付与市场基础设施委员会(CPMI)、东亚及太平洋地区中央银行行长会议组织(EMEAP)、东南亚中央银行组织(SEACEN)、东盟(ASEAN)+3等国际组织的交流平台,及时了解和掌握国际行业动态,推动国内相关工作逐步与国际接轨,提高支付结算国际话语权。牵头推动G20峰会财金渠道议题下金融基础设施分议题,服务于国内发展和全球战略的需要。

## 八、支付体系发展展望

(一) 推进完善支付结算法规制度建设。坚持“安全与效率兼顾”和“鼓励创新与规范发展相结合”的原则,不断完善支付业务法规制度建设。启动《支付结算条例》立法研究工作,确定基本框架和主要内容,推动立法进程。出台支付机构分级监管办法、行业备偿基金制度。修订发布《国内信用证结算办法》,并指导中国支付清算协会配套制定《国内信用证审单规则》。出台支付机构变更事项、分公司管理和重大事项报告等配套专项监管制度。修订支付系统业务制度办法。完善并发布中央银行会计核算数据集

中系统及各子系统的配套制度。

（二）稳步做好银行卡清算市场开放工作。发布《银行卡清算机构管理办法》，建立并完善银行卡清算市场开放及银行卡清算机构准入管理的法规制度基础。根据国务院授权，会同中国银监会依法开展银行卡清算机构行政许可工作。遵循公开、公平、公正原则，严格依法开展银行卡清算业务准入许可的受理和审查。逐步建立银行卡清算市场监管体系，加强银行卡清算机构日常监管，推动银行卡清算市场健康稳定发展。

（三）推进支付与市场基础设施建设。确保支付系统、ACS、CIPS（一期）安全稳定运行。加快支付系统北京生产中心和同城备份中心的建设。优化网上支付跨行清算系统业务处理机制。优化ACS系统功能和性能，上线ACS档案管理子系统，推广ACS信息管理子系统和综合前置子系统。按照工程实施计划稳步推进CIPS（二期）建设工作。加快实施《金融市场基础设施原则》，继续做好金融市场基础设施相关评估工作，报请国务院批准确定一批合格金融市场基础设施名单。

（四）推进银行账户管理体系改革。按照银行账户制度改革的基本思路和“建立本外币一体化的银行账户管理制度”的总体目标，研究拟定《银行账户管理办法》。拟定《全国集中银行账户管理系统业务需求》，启动全国集中银行账户管理系统建设，推动制定相关配套制度办法。建立银行账户分类管理机制。与相关部门联合下发《关于建立通信信息诈骗犯罪涉案银行账户紧急止付和快速冻结机制的通知》，建设运行通信信息诈骗交易风险事件管理平台，建立紧急止付和快速冻结机制。

（五）加大支付服务市场监管力度。按照“依法监管、适度监管、创新监管、分类监管、协同监管”的理念开展监管工作。落实党中央、国务院决策部署，规范支付机构经营模式，清理整治无证机构，遏制市场乱象，优化市场环境。本着“总量控制，结构优化，提高质量，有序发展”的原则，审慎实施支付机构业务准入，依法开展支付业务续展工作。发布《非银行支付机构分类评级管理办法》，落实分类分级监管要求，建立监管主责任人制度。开展支付机构分类评级和支付账户实名制落实情况核查工作。密切跟踪支付服务市场的发展变化，适时组织开展支付结算业务专项检查工作。继续做好对清算机构的监督管理，保障清算业务健康发展。研究建设支付结算业务现场检查系统，研发升级现场检查工具并深入推进应用。发挥好行业自律机制作用，促进行业规范发展。推动按照市场化原则共同建设网络支付清算平台。

（六）推广和规范非现金支付工具应用。针对存在的问题，加强票据业务管理，

防范票据业务风险，促进票据市场健康发展。优化电子商业汇票系统功能，制订加快电子商业汇票业务推广计划，鼓励金融机构开办电子商业汇票业务并加大对产业链核心企业客户的营销力度。联合相关部门发布银行卡定价机制改革方案，并组织银行卡清算机构、收单机构、发卡机构有序开展相关准备和实施工作。鼓励银行卡业务创新，推动银行卡与社会管理功能的结合应用。继续指导市场参与主体做好移动支付非接受理环境建设工作，推动存量受理终端改造，支持并推动移动支付特别是非接支付业务发展。

（七）持续推进农村支付服务环境建设。坚持市场主导为主、行政扶持为辅，完善政府支持、央行牵头、市场主体参与工作落实长效机制。通过价格和竞争机制引导农村支付服务资源要素自主性投入，促进市场自我良性发展。支持银行机构、支付机构推广创新支付产品，促进农村电子商务发展。推动中央财政补贴助农取款服务。持续推进综合惠农支付服务体系建设和助农取款跨行业务开展。制定《惠农支付服务管理办法》，修改完善现有助农取款服务管理要求。继续推动将农村非现金支付服务与涉农金融支持政策相结合，进一步减少农村现金使用，节约社会成本，促进“三农”经济健康发展。

（八）深化支付体系国际交流与合作。积极参与支付与市场基础设施国际合作，推动区域支付体系发展。保持与各成员单位在支付清算结算领域的双边或多边合作机制，加强支付与市场基础设施领域双边合作和联合研究。利用支付与市场基础设施委员会（CPMI）的平台提出G20相关议题和成果建议。



## 第二部分

# 金融市场基础设施运行分析

- 支付系统
- 证券登记结算系统
- 中央对手





## 一、支付系统

2015年，支付系统业务量继续稳步增长。各类支付系统<sup>①</sup>共处理支付业务469.48亿笔，金额4,383.16万亿元，同比分别增长53.74%和29.34%。中国人民银行大额支付系统和银行业金融机构行内支付系统资金交易规模继续占据主导地位。

表1 2015年支付系统人民币业务统计表

单位：百万笔、千亿元、%

系统名称	业务量		业务量占比	
	笔数	金额	笔数	金额
大额支付系统	789	29,520.6	1.68	67.44
小额支付系统	1,835	249.4	3.91	0.57
全国支票影像交换系统	8.96	4.48	0.02	0.01
网上支付跨行清算系统	2,966	277.6	6.32	0.63
同城票据交换系统	395	1,243.4	0.84	2.84
银行业金融机构行内支付系统	19,708	11,940.1	41.98	27.28
中国银联银行卡跨行交易清算系统	20,668	492.8	44.02	1.13
城市商业银行汇票处理系统和支付清算系统	3.48	5.41	0.01	0.01
农信银支付清算系统	573	36	1.22	0.08
人民币跨境支付系统	0.09	4.81	0.00	0.01

### （一）中国人民银行支付系统

#### 1. 大、小额支付系统

2015年，中国人民银行大、小额支付系统业务量快速增长。全年共处理支付业务26.24亿笔，金额2,977.00万亿元，同比分别增长22.10%和25.67%。

<sup>①</sup> 各类支付系统包括中国人民银行大小额支付系统、全国支票影像交换系统、网上支付跨行清算系统、同城票据交换系统、人民币跨境支付系统（一期）、银行业金融机构行内支付系统、中国银联银行卡跨行交易清算系统、城市商业银行汇票处理系统和支付清算系统、农信银支付清算系统、境内外币支付系统。鉴于人民币跨境支付系统（一期）于2015年10月投产运行，截至年底运行不足三个月，本年度支付系统运行分析中对该系统不再作运行分析。

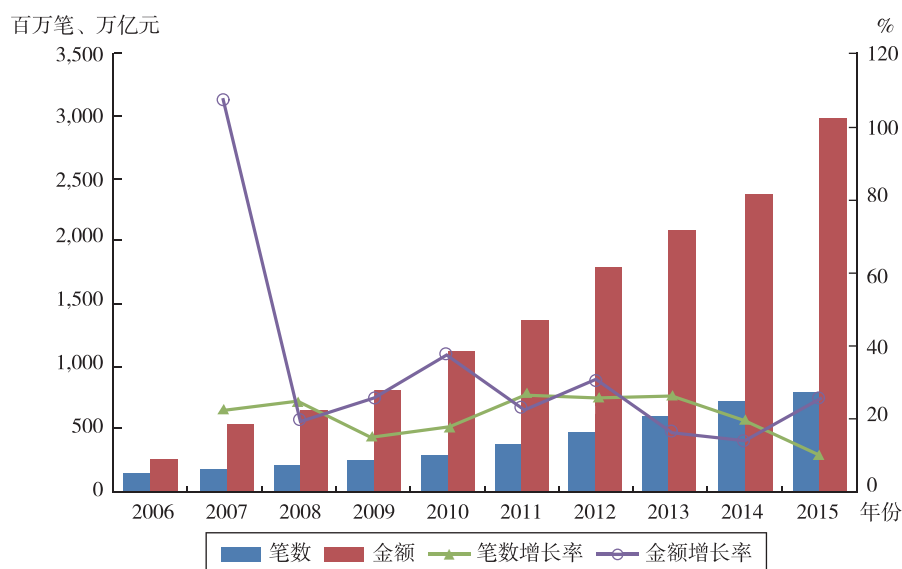
表2 中国人民银行大、小额支付系统业务统计表

单位：亿笔、万亿元

年份	大额支付系统		小额支付系统		总笔数	总金额
	笔数	金额	笔数	金额		
2009	2.48	803.95	2.26	11.46	4.74	815.41
2010	2.91	1,104.37	3.87	16.21	6.78	1,120.58
2011	3.72	1,355.28	5.63	18.36	9.35	1,373.64
2012	4.70	1,772	7.55	18.55	12.25	1,790.55
2013	5.95	2,060.76	10.40	20.32	16.35	2,081.08
2014	7.13	2,346.89	14.36	22.08	21.49	2,368.97
2015	7.89	2,952.06	18.35	24.94	26.24	2,977.00

## (1) 大额支付系统

2015年，大额支付系统业务量快速增长。按照支付业务往账口径统计，全年共处理支付业务7.89亿笔，金额2,952.06万亿元，同比分别增长10.70%和25.79%；平均每笔374.15万元，同比增加13.67%；日均<sup>①</sup>处理支付业务316.80万笔，金额11.86万亿元。

图1 2006~2015年大额支付系统业务量变动趋势图<sup>②</sup>

① 2015年，大额支付系统共运行249个工作日。

② 因大额支付系统于2005年6月完成全国推广，所以趋势图中未考虑2006年业务量的年度增长率，以下支付系统年度变动趋势图同此考虑。

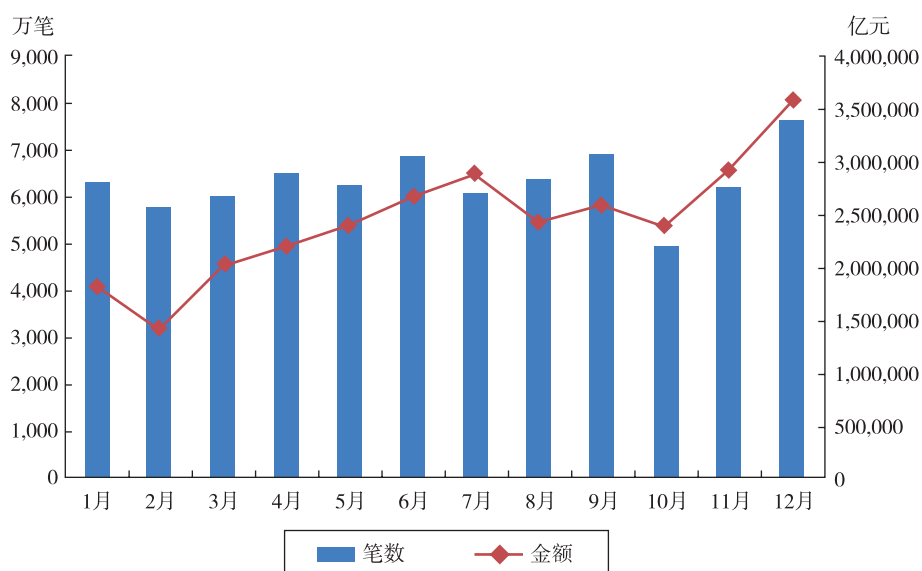


图2 2015年大额支付系统业务量变动趋势图

大额支付系统业务继续集中在东部地区。按照支付业务往来账口径统计，2015年东部、中部、西部、东北部地区<sup>①</sup>大额支付交易笔数分别为5.01亿笔、1.30亿笔、1.20亿笔和0.38亿笔，分别占总交易笔数的63.50%、16.48%、15.21%和4.81%；交易金额分别为2,373.72万亿元、204.11万亿元、251.79万亿元和122.44万亿元，分别占总交易金额的80.41%、6.91%、8.53%和4.15%。全年东部、中部、西部、东北部地区大额支付交易笔数同比分别增长12.14%、11.24%、6.17%和5.38%，交易金额同比分别增长29.22%、14.00%、13.85%和11.61%。

## （2）小额支付系统

2015年，小额支付系统按照支付业务往账口径统计，全年共处理支付业务18.35亿笔，金额24.94万亿元，同比分别增长27.82%和12.98%；平均每笔1.36万元，同比减少11.61%；日均<sup>②</sup>处理支付业务506.98万笔，金额688.96亿元。

<sup>①</sup> 东部地区包括北京、天津、河北、上海、江苏、浙江、福建、山东、广东、海南；中部地区包括山西、安徽、江西、河南、湖北、湖南；西部地区包括内蒙古、广西、重庆、四川、贵州、云南、西藏、陕西、甘肃、青海、宁夏、新疆；东北部地区包括辽宁、黑龙江、吉林。

<sup>②</sup> 2015年，小额支付系统共运行362个工作日。

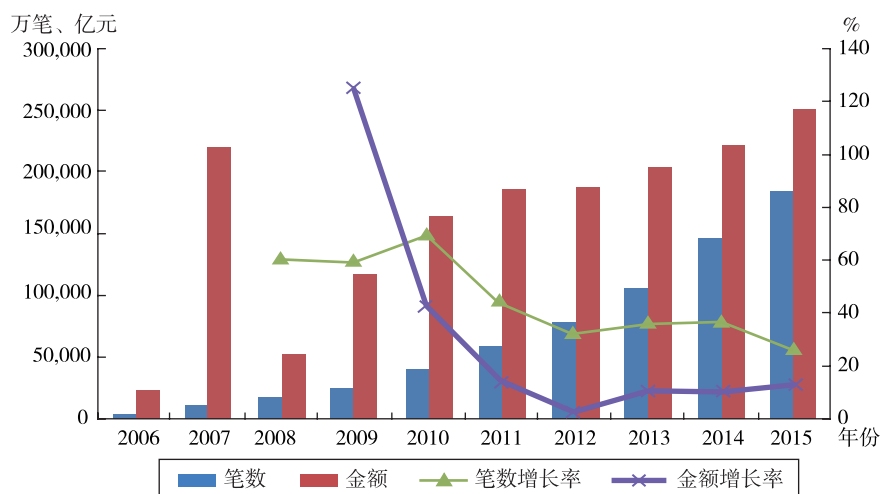
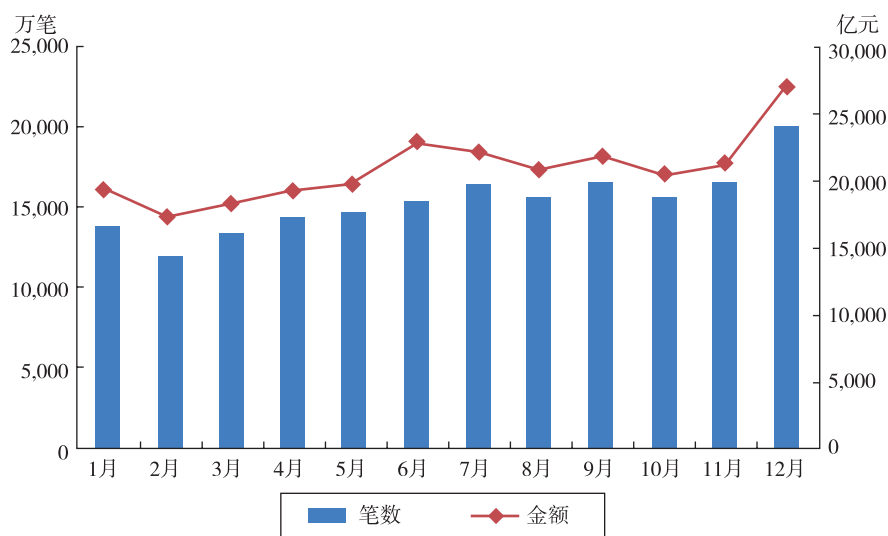
图3 2006~2015年小额支付系统业务量变动趋势图<sup>①</sup>

图4 2015年小额支付系统业务量变动趋势图

## 2. 全国支票影像交换系统

2015年，全国支票影像交换系统业务量较上年小幅下降。按照支付业务往账口径统计，全年共处理业务896.07万笔，金额4,477.79亿元，同比分别减少14.38%和14.92%；平均每笔5.00万元，同比减少0.62%；日均<sup>②</sup>处理业务2.48万笔，金额12.37亿元。

<sup>①</sup> 因2007年小额支付系统受ABS上划电子联行汇差业务影响，当年业务量非常态增长，不具可比性，所以趋势图中未考虑2008年业务金额的年度增长率。

<sup>②</sup> 2015年，全国支票影像交换系统共运行362个工作日。

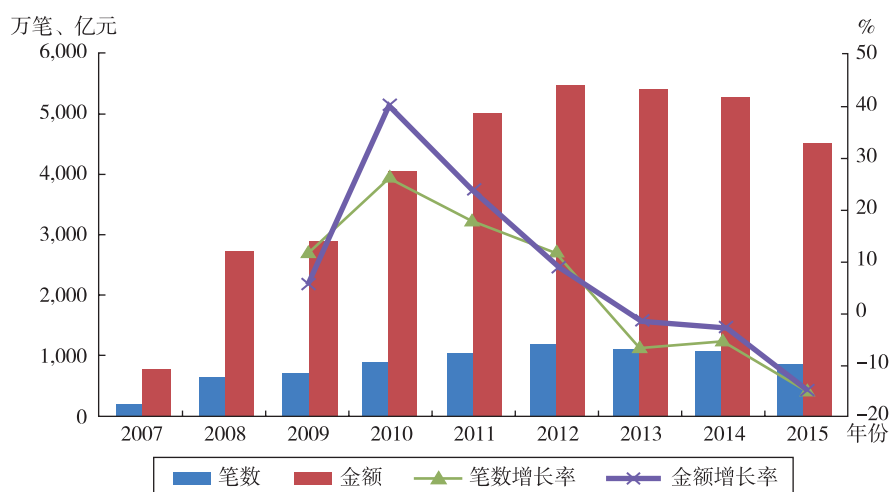


图5 2007~2015年全国支票影像交换系统业务量变动趋势图

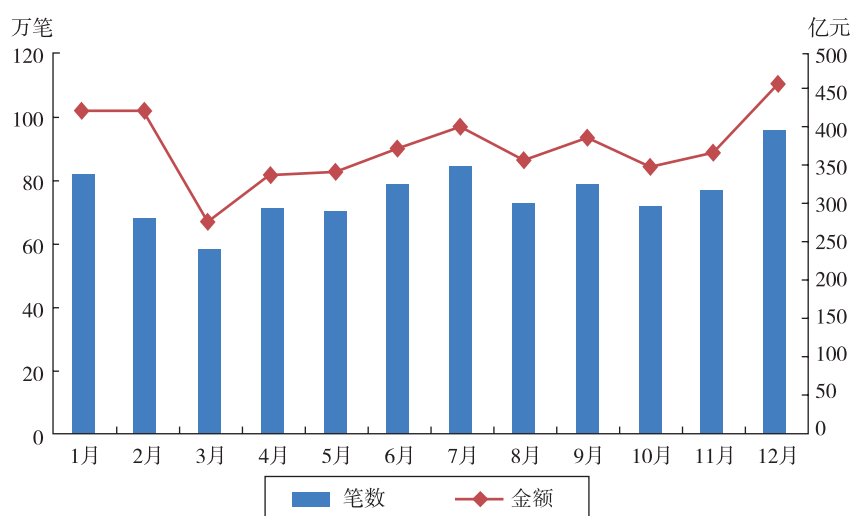


图6 2015年全国支票影像交换系统业务量变动趋势图

### 3. 网上支付跨行清算系统

2015年，网上支付跨行清算系统业务量继续保持高速增长态势。截至2015年末，共有161家机构接入网上支付跨行清算系统。全年共处理支付业务29.66亿笔，金额27.76万亿元，同比分别增长80.92%和56.03%，平均每笔0.94万元，同比减少13.76%，日均<sup>①</sup>处理业务819.21万笔，金额766.75亿元。

<sup>①</sup> 2015年，网上支付跨行清算系统共运行362个工作日。

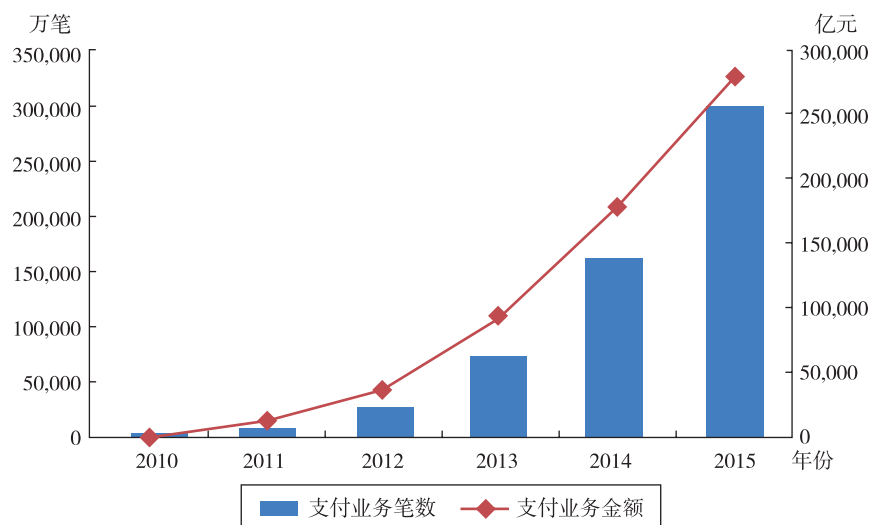


图7 2010~2015年网上支付跨行清算系统业务量变动趋势图

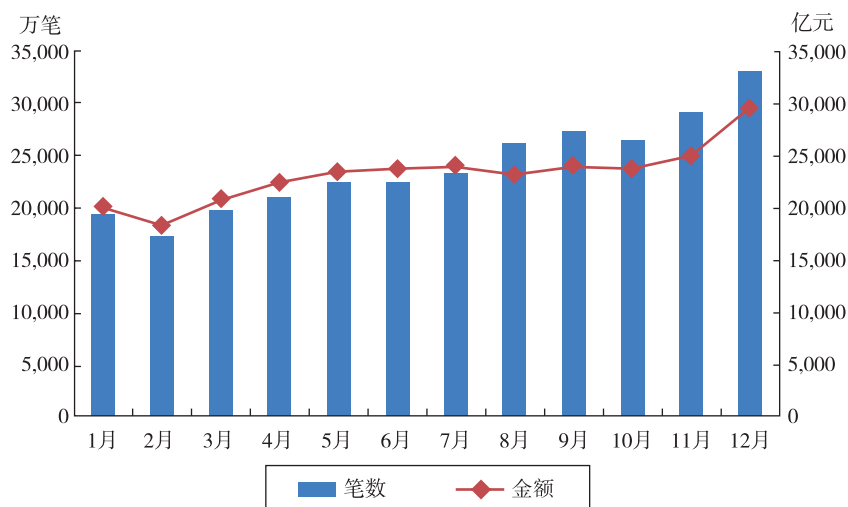


图8 2015年网上支付跨行清算系统业务量变动趋势图

#### 4. 境内外币支付系统

2015年，境内外币支付系统继续保持高速增长态势。截至2015年末，境内外币支付系统共有直接参与者47个，间接参与者688个，结算行4个。按照支付业务往账口径统计，2015年，共处理支付业务207.88万笔，金额折合美元9,062.04亿美元，同比分别增长8.76%和5.25%；平均每笔43.59万美元，同比降低3.37%；日均<sup>①</sup>处理业务0.83万笔，金额

<sup>①</sup> 2015年，境内外币支付系统共运行249个工作日。

折合美元36.39亿美元。

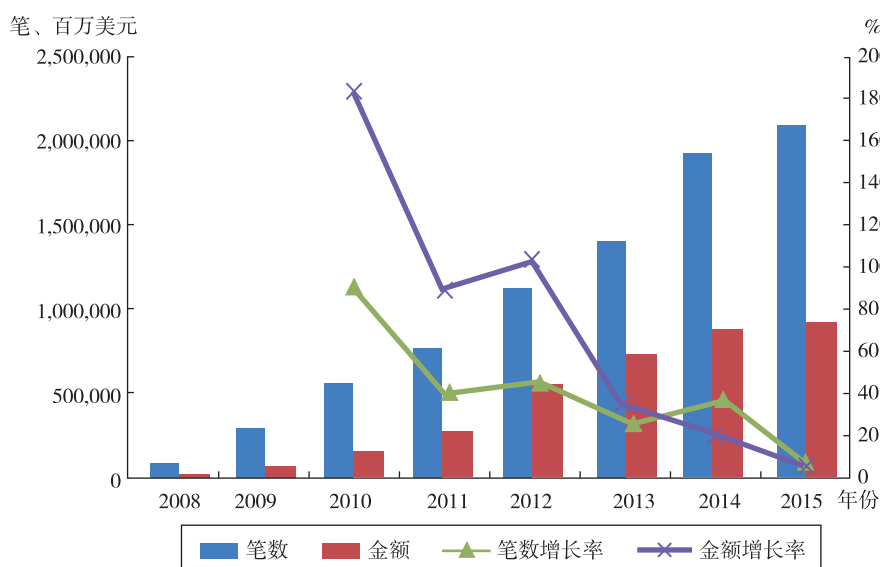


图9 2008 ~ 2015年境内外币支付系统业务量变动趋势图

## 5. 同城票据交换系统

2015年，同城票据交换系统业务小幅增长。同城票据交换系统共处理业务3.95亿笔，金额124.34万亿元，同比分别增长2.96%和96.67%。日均处理业务158.70万笔，金额4,993.43亿元。

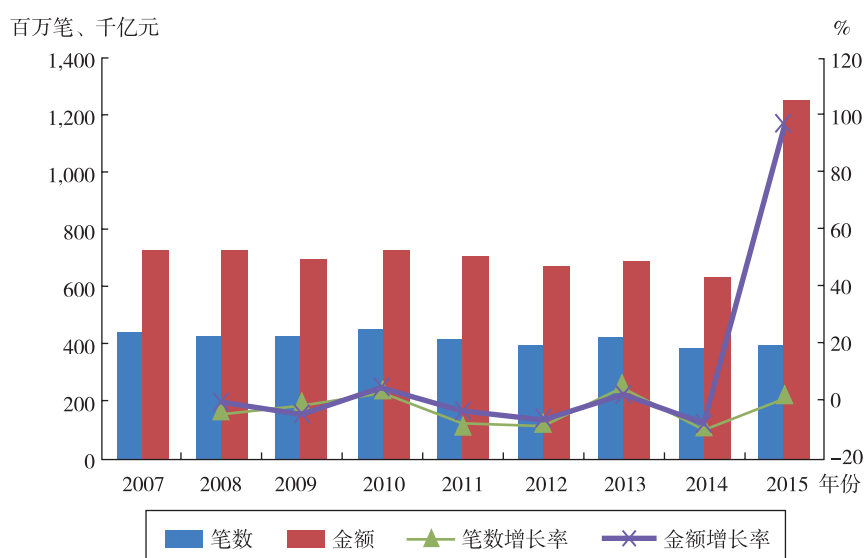


图10 2007 ~ 2015年同城票据交换系统业务量变动趋势图



## （二）其他单位运营的系统

### 1. 银行业金融机构行内支付系统

银行业金融机构行内支付系统业务保持稳步增长态势。2015年，银行业金融机构行内支付系统共处理业务197.08亿笔，金额1,194.01万亿元，同比分别增长37.64%和33.22%，分别占支付系统业务量的41.98%和27.24%。日均处理业务5,399.38万笔，金额32,712.66亿元。

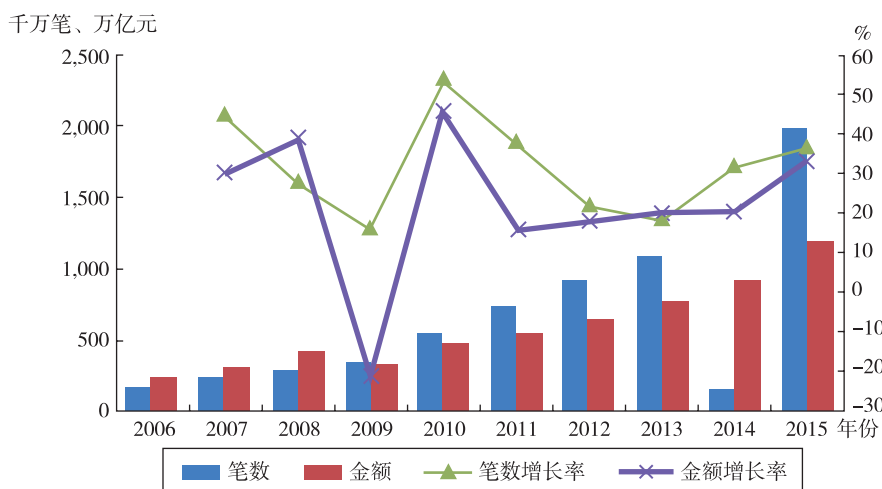
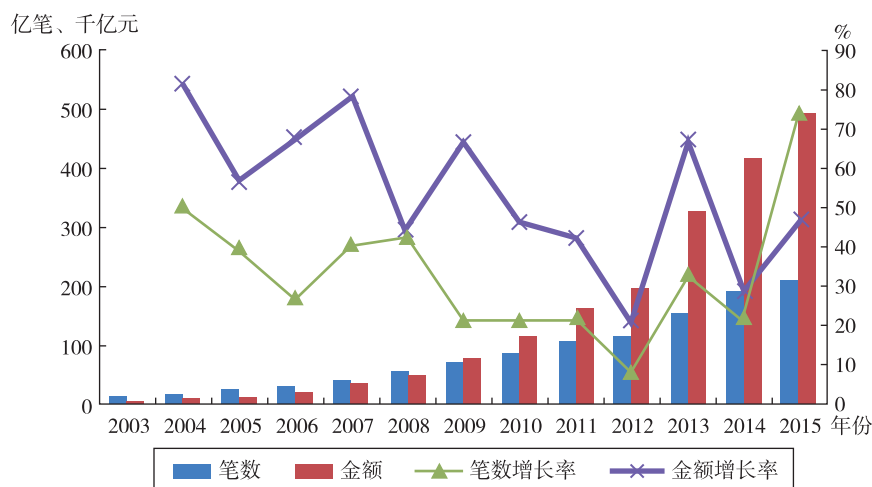


图11 2006~2015年银行业金融机构行内支付系统业务量变动趋势图

### 2. 中国银联银行卡跨行交易清算系统

2015年，全国银行卡跨行业务稳步增长。中国银联银行卡跨行交易清算系统全年累计实现成功交易<sup>①</sup>笔数206.68亿笔，金额49.28万亿元，同比分别增长75.01%和46.62%。分别占支付系统业务量的44.02%和1.12%。日均处理业务5,662.35万笔，金额1,350.01亿元。

<sup>①</sup> 包括通过ATM、POS终端、移动POS终端等传统渠道和通过电话、互联网等新兴渠道进行的银行卡存款、取现、消费、转账和查询等交易。



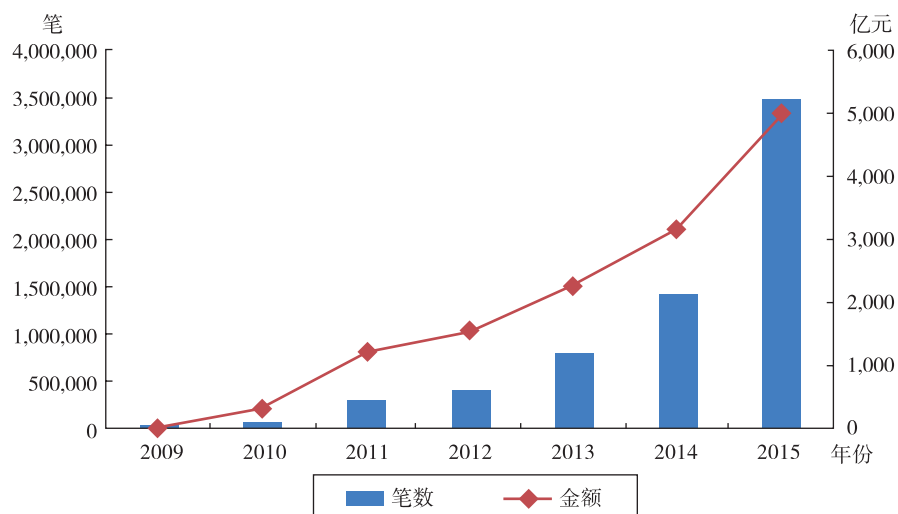
数据来源：中国银联股份有限公司。

图12 2003~2015年跨行成功交易笔数和金额变动趋势图

### 3. 城市商业银行汇票处理系统和支付清算系统

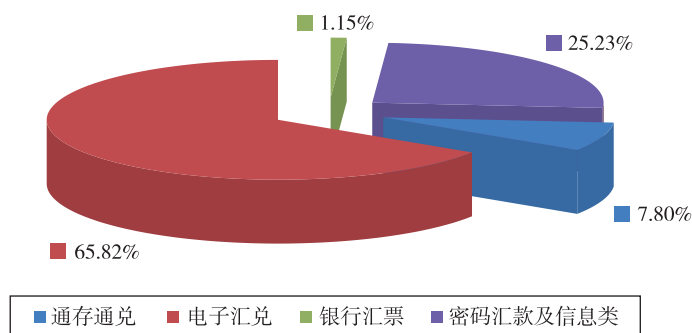
2015年，城市商业银行资金清算中心支付清算系统业务量继续稳健增长。截至2015年末，共有接入行100家，其中当年新增14家。全年共处理支付业务345.30万笔，清算资金5,030.65亿元，同比分别增长146.78%和59.88%。其中，处理汇兑业务229.92万笔，清算资金4,104.09亿元，同比分别增长98.67%和88.22%；通存通兑业务27.25万笔，同比笔数上涨12.65%，清算资金919.49亿元。

2015年，城市商业银行汇票处理系统业务量略微上涨。全年累计签发银行汇票2.86万笔，金额381.00亿元，同比分别上涨10.42%和13.74%；累计兑付银行汇票1.16万笔，金额143.99亿元，同比分别下降10.77%和21.27%；其中，工行代理兑付0.27万笔，金额26.05亿元，同比分别下降20.57%和33.44%。



数据来源：城市商业银行资金清算中心。

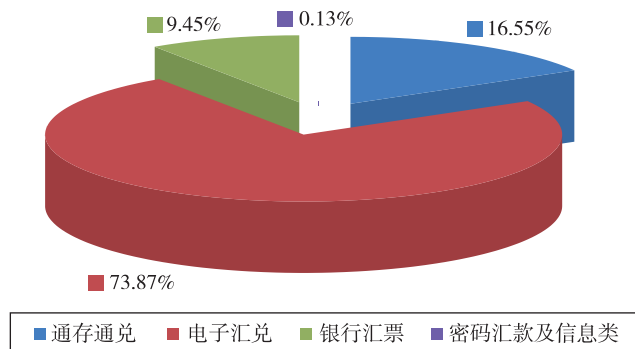
图13 2009~2015年城市商业银行资金清算中心支付清算业务量变动趋势图



注：因计算过程中存在四舍五入，所以占比数加总不等于100%。

数据来源：城市商业银行资金清算中心。

图14 2015年城市商业银行资金清算中心支付清算业务笔数占比图

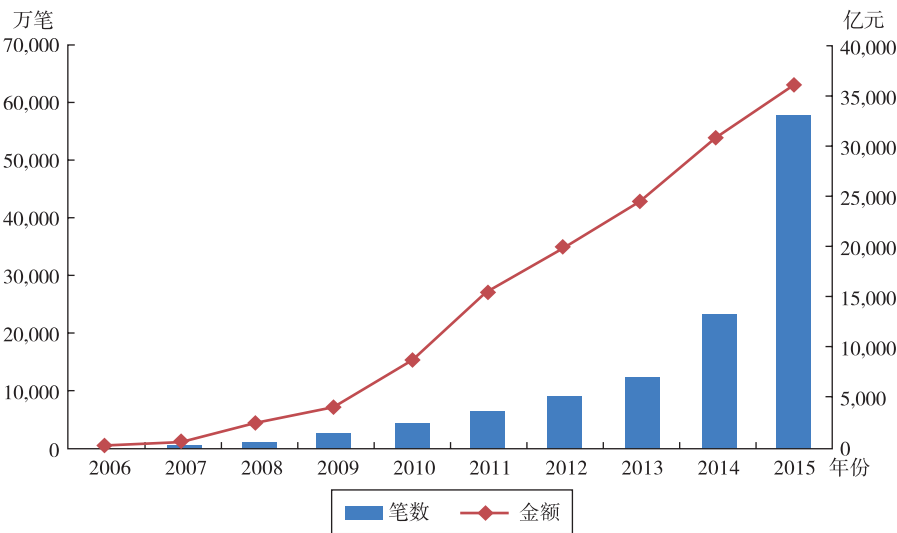


数据来源：城市商业银行资金清算中心。

图15 2015年城市商业银行资金清算中心支付清算业务金额占比图

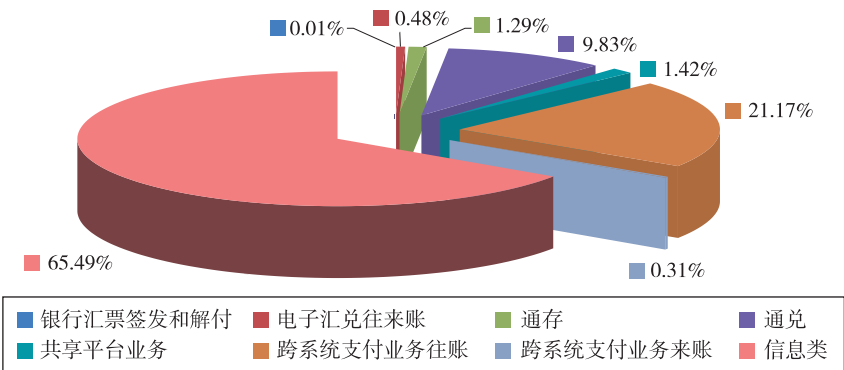
4. 农信银支付清算系统

2015年，全国农村合作金融机构通过农信银支付清算系统办理的支付结算业务量进一步增长。全年累计办理各类支付结算业务57,291.89万笔，清算资金35,977.91亿元，同比分别增长156.39%和27.39%。其中，账户通存通兑业务6,447.21万笔，清算资金11,827.54亿元，同比分别下降9.62%和12.50%；签发银行汇票业务2.56万笔，出票金额51.14亿元；解付银行汇票业务0.6万笔，清算资金26.11亿元；电子汇兑往来账业务741.83万笔，清算资金5,560.68亿元，同比分别增长41.51%和113.07%。2015年，农信银支付清算系统稳定运行率99.997%，农信银云支付平台各系统稳定运行率100%。



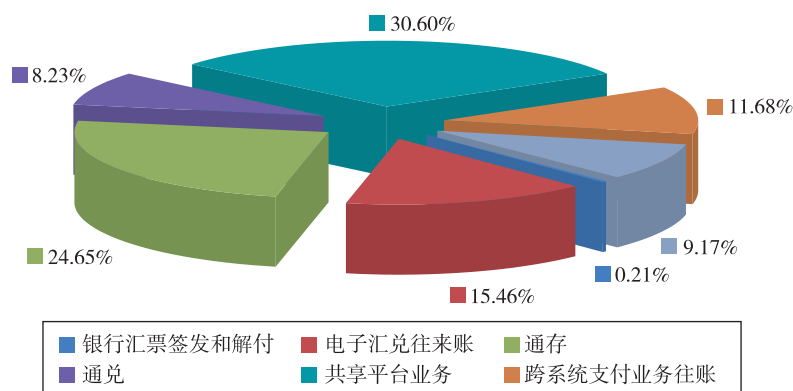
数据来源：农信银资金清算中心。

图16 2006 ~ 2015年农信银支付清算系统业务量变动趋势图



数据来源：农信银资金清算中心。

图17 2015年农信银支付清算系统业务笔数占比图



数据来源：农信银资金清算中心。

图18 2015年农信银支付清算系统业务金额占比图

## 二、证券登记结算系统

中国的证券登记结算系统主要是围绕票据市场、债券市场、股票市场等市场建立的，主要包括电子商业汇票系统、中央债券综合业务系统、上海清算所登记结算系统、中国结算证券结算系统。

### （一）电子商业汇票系统

电子商业汇票系统运行平稳，业务量逐月攀升。截至2015年末，电子商业汇票系统参与者共计396家，较上年末增加23家。2015年，电子商业汇票系统出票134.08万笔，金额56,000.13亿元，同比分别增长58.68%和78.92%；承兑137.52万笔，金额57,872.68亿元，同比分别增长64.15%和88.39%；贴现49.54万笔，金额37,337.01亿元，同比分别增长110.54%和148.83%；转贴现155.71万笔，金额221,285.89亿元，同比分别增长217.03%和360.35%。

### （二）中央债券综合业务系统

债券市场年度发行总量增长迅猛。2015年中央结算公司登记新发债券2,429只，发行量突破10万亿元。其中，支持34家地方政府成功自主发行债券3.84万亿元，是2014年的9.5倍。

从银行间债券市场新发债的券种结构来看，2015年国债发行1.80万亿元，同比增长25.43%；政策性银行债发行2.58万亿元，同比增长12.23%。商业银行债券发行0.20万亿元，同比增长140.89%，二级资本工具发行0.27万亿元；企业债券发行0.34万亿元，同比增长-50.72%；中期票据发行1.24万亿元，同比增长27.11%；短期融资券（含超短期融资券）发行3.24万亿元，同比增长49.35%；政策性银行债和国债在发行规模中占据主要地位，两者发行量合计约占银行间债券市场发行总量的27.15%，占中央结算公司发行总量的46%。

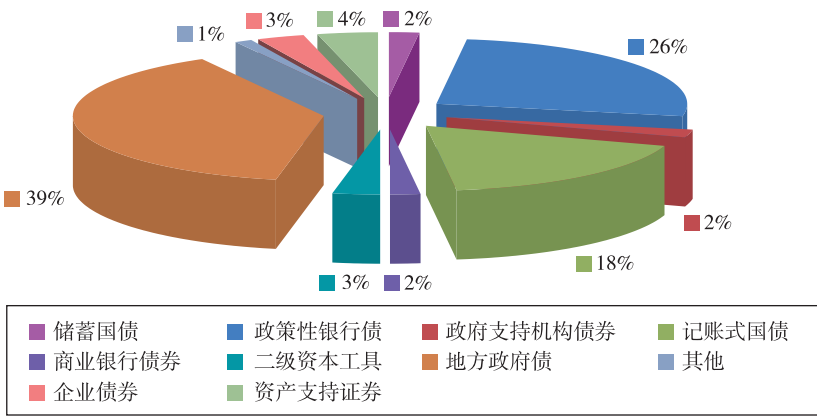


图19 中央结算公司2015年各券种累计发行量占比

债券市场托管总量继续平稳增长。截至2015年末，在中央结算公司托管的债券总量为35.04万亿元，占全市场托管量的78.13%，比2014年底同比增长21.96%。

表3 银行间债券市场机构托管数据

	余额（亿元）
全市场	448,521.05
中央结算公司登记托管的债券	350,421.90
上海清算所登记托管的债券	73,123.11
中国结算公司登记托管的债券	24,976.04

其中：上海清算所登记托管的债券总量不包括同业存单30,274.40亿元。

数据来源：中国债券信息网、上海清算所网站、中国结算网和万得资讯。

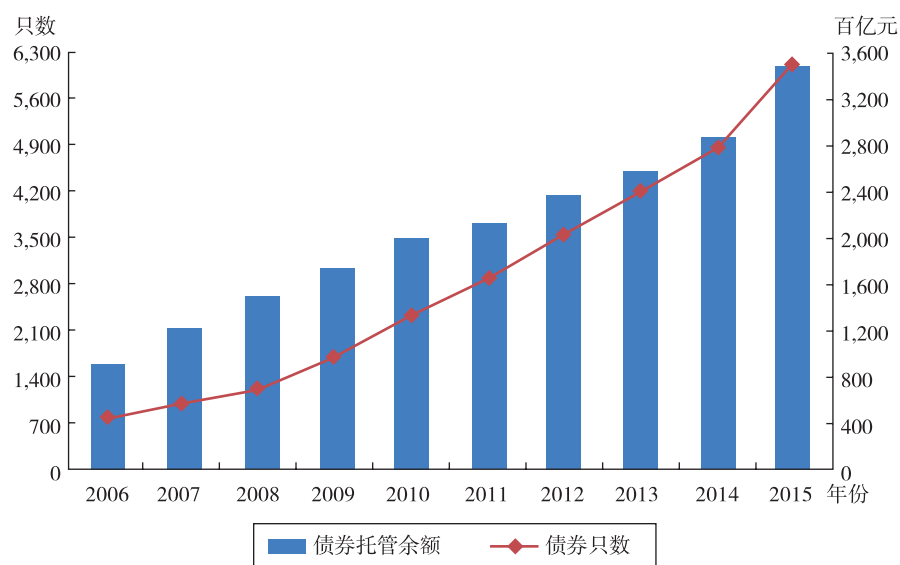


图20 2006~2015年中央结算公司之债券托管变化趋势图

债券市场现券交易、回购交易活跃度明显上升。中央结算公司全年债券交易结算量为466.58万亿元，同比增长90.49%，其中现券交易结算量60.54万亿元，同比增长95.43%；回购交易结算量404.93万亿元，同比增长89.61%。

表4 2015年银行间债券市场交易结算情况

	结算量 (亿元)
全市场	6,751,306.16
中央结算公司小计	4,665,782.13
现券交易	605,425.28
回购交易	4,049,292.01
债券借贷	11,064.84
上海清算所小计	818,363.67
现券交易	236,202.95
回购交易	582,160.72
交易所小计	1,267,160.36
现券交易	16,203.12
回购交易	1,250,957.24

数据来源：中国债券信息网、上海清算所网站、中国结算网和万得资讯。



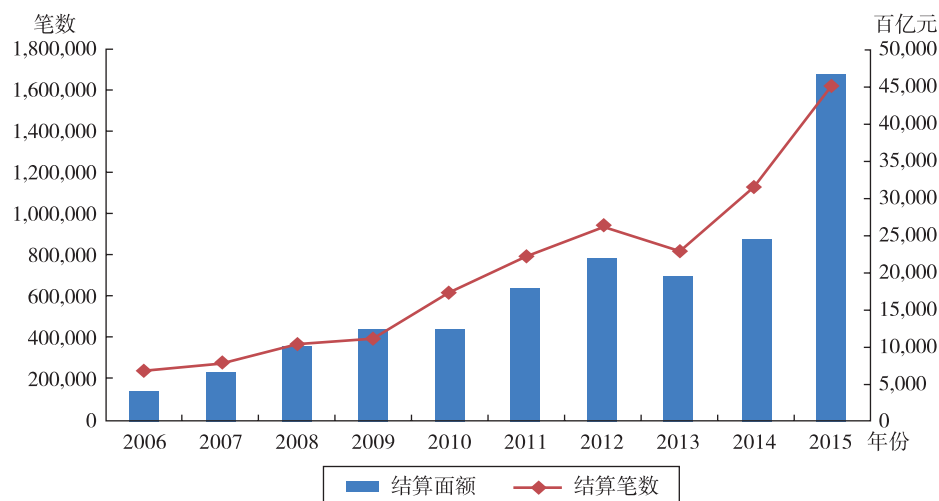


图21 2006~2015年债券交易结算量趋势图

券款对付结算业务稳步推进，DVP结算量持续扩大。2015年，银行间债券市场DVP结算参与者数量持续快速增长，非银行机构使用DVP办理债券结算业务规模不断扩大。截至2015年末，银行间市场参与DVP结算的成员总计9,258家，全年新增3,554家。其中，通过支付系统清算账户办理的254家，通过在中央结算公司开立的债券结算资金专户办理的9,004家。2015年，债券市场结算成员共办理DVP资金结算244.06万笔，资金结算量达860.67万亿元，同比分别增长48.04%和92.73%。全年DVP结算资金占全市场结算资金总量的98.88%，同比提高1.39个百分点。全年共249个交易日，日均DVP结算金额达3.46万亿元，同比增长93.50%。

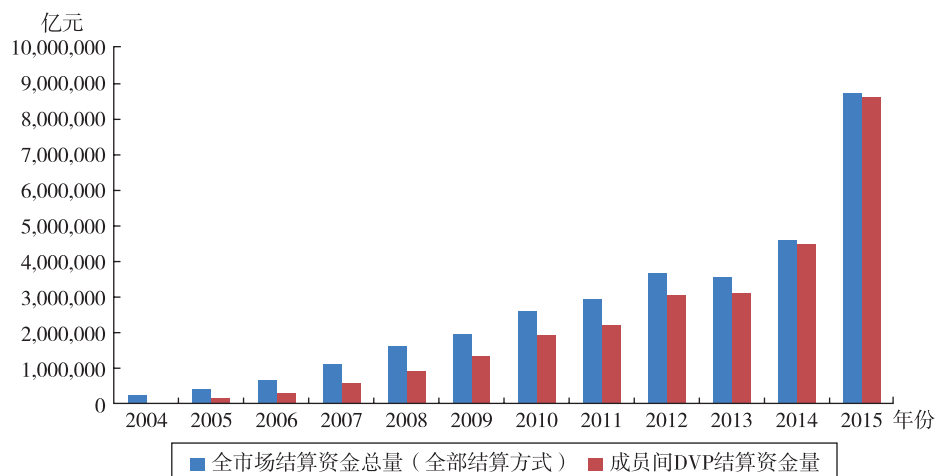


图22 2006~2015年资金结算总量与DVP资金结算量趋势图

债券付息兑付业务稳步有序进行。2015年完成国债、金融债、企业债、中期票据、央行票据、商业银行债、资产支持证券等债券的付息兑付共计7,793只，同比增长72.68%，汇划付息兑付资金超过15万笔，金额达4.90万亿元。

### （三）中国证券登记结算系统

**本年投资者情况。**2015年全年新增投资者2,616.16万个，比2014年多增2,135.03万个。2015年末投资者累计数为9,910.53万个。

**登记存管证券数量明显增加。**截至2015年末，登记存管的沪深证券交易所的证券达到8,508只。其中，A股2,810只，比上年增加217只；B股101只，比上年减少3只；国债223只，比上年增加34只；地方债171只，比上年增加164只；政策性金融债2只，比上年减少1只；公司债1,527只，比上年增加840只；企业债1,692只，比上年增加189只；可转债6只，比上年减少24只；分离式可转债1只，比上年减少1只；中小企业私募债956只，比上年增加343只；封闭式基金15只，比上年增加1只；ETF127只，比上年增加23只；LOF599只，比上年增加211只；实时申赎货币基金9只，比上年减少1只；资产证券化产品269只，比上年增加186只。2015年各种登记存管证券数量占比情况如图23所示。

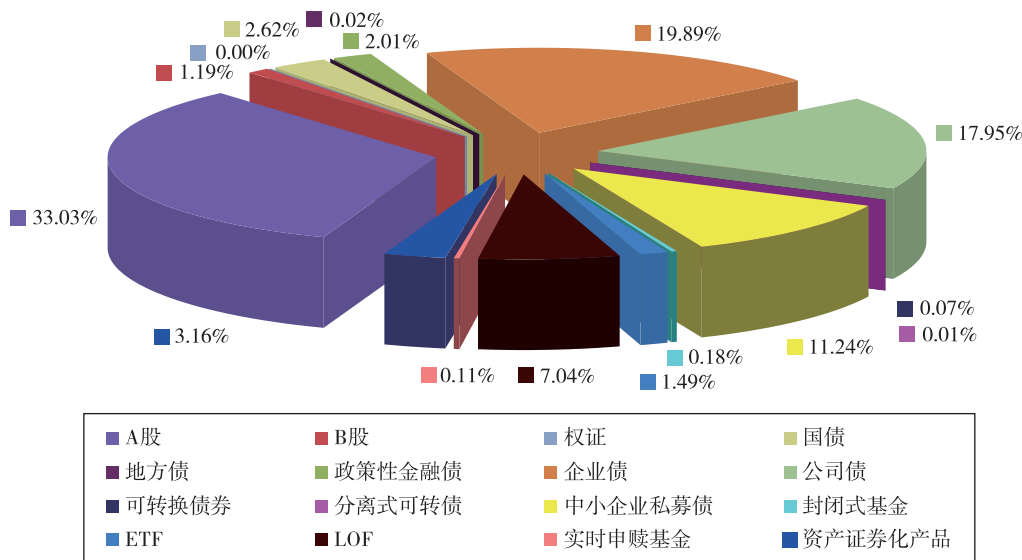


图23 2015年登记存管证券数量占比

截至2015年末，登记存管的沪深证券交易所的证券面值为8.62万亿元。其中，流通A股面值3.74万亿元，流通B股面值269.80亿元，限售流通股面值5,097.89亿元，非流通

股面值4.10亿元，国债面值5,307.35亿元，地方债面值366.96亿元，政策性金融债面值95.00亿元，企业债面值9,084.78亿元，公司债面值18,452.51亿元，可转债面值132.74亿元，分离式可转债面值68.00亿元，中小企业私募债面值6,227.79亿元，封闭式基金面值272.04亿元，ETF面值678.84亿元，LOF面值1,484.43亿元，实时申赎货币基金面值478.04亿元，资产证券化产品面值699.81亿元。2015年各种登记存管证券面值占比情况如图24所示。

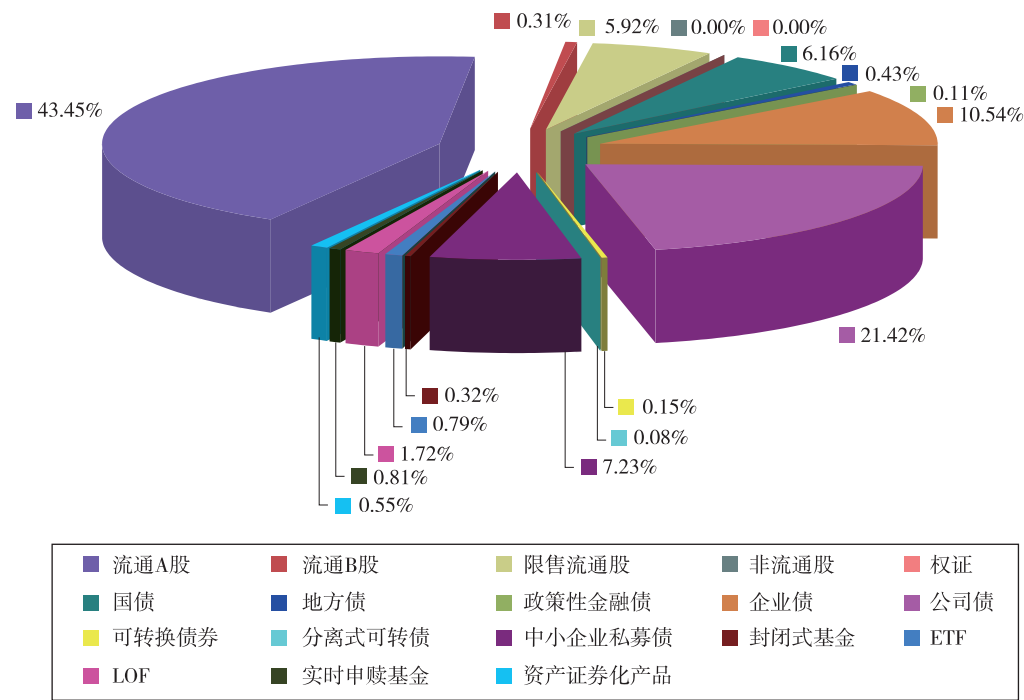


图24 2015年登记存管证券面值占比

截至2015年末，登记存管的沪深证券交易所的证券流通市值为48.62万亿元。其中，A股流通市值43.68万亿元，B股流通市值2,200.44亿元，国债流通市值5,426.29亿元，地方债流通市值367.58亿元，政策性金融债流通市值108.74亿元，企业债流通市值9,041.98亿元，公司债流通市值18,354.95亿元，可转债流通市值162.46亿元，分离式可转债流通市值67.20亿元，中小企业私募债流通市值6,008.01亿元，封闭式基金流通市值352.44亿元，ETF流通市值4,703.60亿元，LOF流通市值1,449.41亿元，实时申赎货币基金流通市值520.52亿元，资产证券化产品流通市值615.32亿元。2015年各种登记存管证券市值占比情况如图25所示。

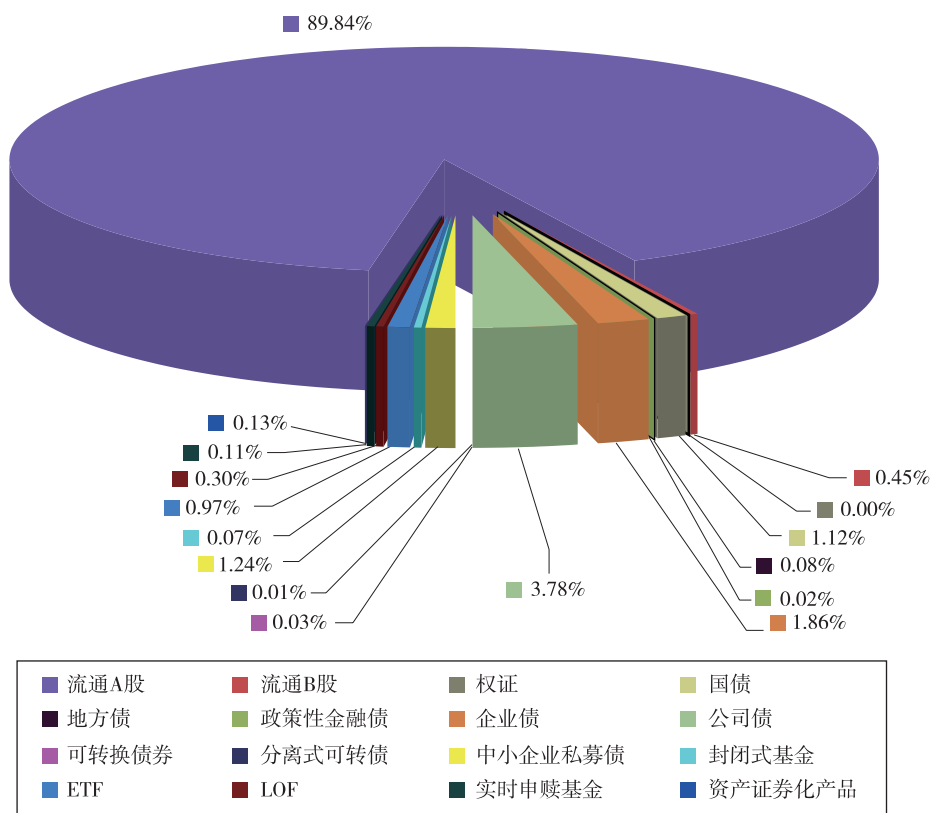


图25 2015年登记存管证券流通市值占比

结算总额和结算净额均大幅增长。2015年证券结算总额为1,136.81万亿元，较上年增加595.45万亿元，增幅为109.99%；结算净额为58.86万亿元，较上年增加35.07万亿元，增幅为147.41%。

多边净额结算规模不断扩大。2015年共处理交易所市场证券交易208亿笔、约合1,034万亿元；净额结算量59万亿元，同比增长147%。在清算结算业务不断发展的同时，业务系统的服务对象迅速增加。截至2015年末，累计开立投资者一码通账户9,910万户，结算参与人数量达到189家<sup>①</sup>。

开放式基金业务稳步发展。截至2015年末，开放式基金TA系统内参与的管理人共有162家，其中基金公司69家、券商91家、银行1家、境外TA1家；服务的销售机构达261家，其中商业银行46家、证券公司98家、基金公司及资产管理公司直销75家、专业销售

<sup>①</sup> 指境内结算参与人数量，含财务公司、保险公司、财政公司、国债服务部等结算参与人。

机构42家。累计代理发行理财产品3,752只,其中开放式基金622只、创新型封闭式基金5只、券商集合理财产品3,111只、银行理财产品14只。产品类型涵盖了股票型、债券型、混合型、货币型、保本型、QDII、FOF、LOF、上证基金通、场外ETF等。全面支持集合计划的参与、退出、权益分派、业绩报酬、收益补偿、展期以及TA移转等各类业务。

#### (四) 上海清算所登记结算系统

发行托管规模增长迅速。2015年,上海清算所各类新发行债券共10,716只,累计面额为111,701.74亿元,债券兑付6,039只,累计面额64,116.61亿元。从全年发行的券种结构来看,企业信用类共发行债券4,582只,同比增长32.43%,面额54,315.60亿元,同比增长31.78%;金融机构共发行债券(含同业存单)6,134只,同比增长397.08%,面额57,386.13亿元,同比增长320.49%。截至2015年末,上海清算所托管债券9,512只,托管余额103,299.51亿元。托管余额首次突破10万亿元,同比增长85.45%。

市场服务范围逐步扩大。截至2015年末,上海清算所累计开立9,048个投资者账户,同比增长76.17%。其中开发性金融机构1家、政策性银行2家、存款类金融机构1,116家、非银行金融机构123家、证券类金融机构124家、基金管理公司9家、保险类金融机构97家、非金融机构法人63家、非法人机构7,254家<sup>①</sup>、境外机构248家、自贸区境内及境外机构9家、特殊账户2家<sup>②</sup>。

### 三、中央对手

郑州商品交易所、大连商品交易所、上海期货交易所和中国金融期货交易所相应地在相应的期货交易中充当中央对手方。

#### (一) 上海清算所

银行间市场中央对手清算基础设施建设进一步推进。2015年,上海清算所推出外汇

<sup>①</sup> 非法人机构包括证券投资基金、证券公司资产管理计划、基金公司特定客户资产管理组合、企业年金计划、保险产品、信托产品、社保产品、其他非法人机构等。

<sup>②</sup> 中央外汇业务中心和中国结算公司。

中央对手清算代理业务，进一步拓展参与者范围；整合债券现券与回购，推出债券中央对手清算业务，进一步提高债券清算效率；推出标准债券远期中央对手清算，进一步丰富利率衍生品种类；推出多项大宗商品中央对手清算业务，覆盖航运、能源、金属、化工4大领域。目前，上海清算所清算系统为外汇、债券、利率衍生品、大宗商品等四大类业务提供中央对手清算服务。

债券中央对手清算业务。2015年3月起，上海清算所正式推出债券净额清算业务，在债券现券交易净额清算业务基础上，推出涵盖债券现券、质押式回购、买断式回购交易的中央对手清算业务，并通过代理清算的分层机制，为更多市场机构提供净额清算服务。2015年，债券现券交易清算总量达236,202.94亿元，债券回购交易清算总量达582,160.72亿元。其中债券现券交易中央对手清算笔数达10,974笔，面额22,956.67亿元；债券回购中央对手清算笔数达503笔，面额470.99亿元。债券中央对手清算业务的清算会员从2014年末的59家扩大至66家。

外汇交易中央对手清算业务。2015年4月正式推出人民币外汇交易中央对手清算代理业务，非上海清算所人民币外汇交易中央对手清算会员的外汇市场参与者，可以通过外汇综合清算会员代理参加清算业务。2015年，外汇竞价清算会员达258家，外汇询价清算会员达41家，客户6家。2015年开展外汇竞价交易清算1.51万笔、外汇询价交易25.94万笔，累计折合4.96万亿美元。

人民币利率衍生品中央对手清算业务。2015年4月，推出标准债券远期集中清算业务，11月30日标准债券远期正式通过X-Swap平台系统进行交易，与外汇交易中心实现前后台直通式处理。截至2015年末，人民币利率衍生品交易清算共63,511笔，金额80,856.51亿元，同比增长250.79%。其中，人民币利率互换集中清算63,428笔，金额80,836.91亿元，同比增长250.71%；标准债券远期集中清算83笔，金额19.60亿元。截至2015年末，人民币利率互换清算会员达95家，标准债券远期清算会员达19家。

航运及大宗商品衍生品中央对手清算业务。2015年相继推出自贸区铜溢价掉期、人民币苯乙烯掉期、自贸区乙二醇进口掉期、人民币集装箱掉期和中国沿海煤炭远期运费协议5项创新中央对手清算业务。航运及大宗商品衍生品中央对手清算合约数（按月拆、单边）达182.67万张，同比增长573%；清算合约金额达674.41亿元（单边），同比增长230%；共有10家清算会员，28家经纪公司参与业务，市场参与客户数稳步上升，达到385家，同比新增125家（含自营客户）。

## （二）上海期货交易所

目前上市交易的产品包括黄金、白银、铜、铝、锌、铅、镍、锡、螺纹钢、线材、燃料油、天然橡胶、石油沥青、热轧卷板等14种期货合约，并陆续推出了黄金、白银、有色金属、黑色金属和能源化工品种连续交易。2015年3月，上海期货交易所镍、锡期货正式上市交易，对促进镍、锡行业市场化定价机制的形成，为产业链上下游企业提供有效的风险管理工具，促进我国镍锡产业可持续发展、提升期货市场服务实体经济发展功能都具有重要意义。2015年交易规模稳步增长，全年市场总成交量为10.51亿手（单边），金额为63.56万亿元（单边），同比分别增长24.69%和0.51%。

## （三）郑州商品交易所

目前上市交易的期货品种有普通小麦、优质强筋小麦、早粳稻、晚粳稻、粳稻、棉花、油菜籽、菜籽油、菜籽粕、白糖、动力煤、甲醇、精对苯二甲酸（PTA）、玻璃、硅铁和锰硅，基本形成综合性品种体系，覆盖农业、能源、化工、建材和冶金等国民经济重要领域。2015年着手研发国债作为商品期货保证金业务，丰富投资者可作为保证金的有价证券品种，降低投资者交易成本。郑州商品交易所结算共办理交易结算业务成交量10.70亿手，金额30.98万亿元，同比分别增长58.28%和33.31%。

## （四）大连商品交易所

2015年期货交易结算业务继续稳步增长，未发生过逾期、违约等风险。2015年共结算期货交易量11.16亿手（单边），金额41.94万亿元（单边），同比分别增长44.94%和1.08%；共处理资金划转21,122笔，金额4,643亿元，其中，会员出入金业务19,138笔，金额4,563亿元，分别占业务总量的90.61%和98.28%，货款划转业务1,984笔，金额80.70亿元，分别占业务总量的9.39%和1.72%。

## （五）中国金融期货交易所

2015年交易所结算、交割和资金风险监控业务运行平稳。全年各金融期货品种在244个交易日内累计成交3.41亿手（单边），成交金额417.76万亿元（单边）；日均持仓22.50万手，日均持仓金额2,602.79亿元；日均资金总额647.79亿元，日均交易保证金526.26亿元，日均资金使用率80.65%。



## 专题1

# 人民币跨境支付系统建设

CIPS是人民币国际化的基础设施，是人民币跨境支付安排的“大动脉”，是“走出去”战略实施的重要工程。党中央、国务院高度重视，寄予厚望。2015年的政府工作报告特别提出，要加快建设CIPS，完善人民币全球清算服务体系；9月，李克强总理在大连夏季达沃斯论坛开幕式上，向国际社会郑重宣布：2015年底前我国将建成CIPS，更好地促进人民币离岸市场发展。人民银行认真贯彻落实党中央、国务院决策部署，统筹协调、精心组织、周密实施，分“两步走”加快推进建设工作，推动CIPS（一期）于2015年10月8日成功投产。

## 一、CIPS（一期）投产的重要意义

随着人民币跨境使用需求的不断扩大，人民币国际化进程大大加快，人民币跨境使用政策框架日渐完善，以大额支付系统为依托通过“清算行”模式和“代理行”模式开展的人民币跨境支付业务如火如荼。人民币国际化特别是人民币离岸市场的快速发展迫切需要基础设施的支撑，适应人民币跨境流通使用的CIPS建设提上了日程。CIPS（一期）建成运行，一方面，丰富了人民币跨境支付结算渠道，提高了人民币跨境结算效率，对于提高人民币跨境使用效益，更好地支撑实体经济发展和“走出去”战略实施，必将产生深远的影响；另一方面，展现了我国支付与市场基础设施发展的最新成就，人民币跨境清算结算体系在运行时间、清算路径、报文标准、参与者管理、流动性管理等方面实现新的突破，标志着我国跨境支付取得重大进展，金融市场基础设施建设再上新的台阶。

## 二、CIPS（一期）建设的主要做法

### （一）健全组织保障，强化任务落实

建设好CIPS，需要强有力的组织保障、统一的思想认识和坚决的执行力。CIPS（一期）的成功投产得益于强大的组织保障。在一期建设中，周小川行长亲自主持召开专题会议，研究推动CIPS建设事宜，统一思想认识，提出明确要求；分管行领导接力抓落实，坚持定期报告和例会制度，调度工作进展，协调解决问题，督促薄弱环节，指挥投产冲刺。工程建设领导小组成员单位各负其责、通力协作、狠抓落实、强化执行，先后完成业务需求拟定、技术立项、开发测试、模拟运行、参与者验收、业务培训、制度建设、动员部署、投产启动等各项建设任务，保障了CIPS（一期）建设又好又快开展。

### （二）力推市场运作，强化公平竞争

从设计之初到正式投产运行，CIPS建设始终贯穿市场运作的理念。在系统运营上，人民银行推动成立公司制企业法人，即跨境银行间支付清算（上海）有限责任公司作为CIPS运营机构，全面负责CIPS（一期）的系统运营维护、参与者服务、业务拓展等各方面工作，并接受人民银行的监督管理。在参与者确立上，根据银行机构的参与意愿，结合境内各银行跨境和离岸人民币业务量、技术开发能力和外资银行国别地域分布情况等，通过技术检验和业务验收，统筹确定19家境内外资银行机构作为CIPS（一期）首批直接参与者，截至上线当日，19家直接参与者合计发展了38家境内外银行和来自亚洲、欧洲、大洋洲、非洲等地区的138家境外银行。在参与者管理上，采取“多对多”关系架构，即一个直接参与者可与多个间接参与者建立业务关系、一个间接参与者可与多个直接参与者建立业务关系，督促直接参与者不断提高管理和服务水平，吸引更多的间接参与者与自身建立业务关系，促进市场公平竞争。

### （三）保障业务处理，强化协调运行

作为一个跨境系统，CIPS（一期）能够提供跨时区、广覆盖的人民币跨境清算结算

服务，以适应人民币国际化的全球发展。CIPS（一期）在运行设计上覆盖亚洲、欧洲、大洋洲和非洲主要时区，运行时间（8:30~20:00）较长，且采用国际上先进的“零余额账户”管理模式，通过与大额支付系统之间的注资、调增、调减、清零交互操作，实现业务处理的流动性需要。为此，人民银行延长大额支付系统清算窗口关闭时间至20:30、中央银行会计核算数据集中系统日终处理时间至20:30之后，保障零余额账户的清零操作正常执行，实现我国国内清算结算系统与CIPS的协调运行。

#### （四）做好监督管理，强化风险防范

人民银行在发挥好市场在资源配置中的决定性作用同时，还要更好地发挥政府的作用，履行好对CIPS的监督者的角色，维护好系统参与者和相关当事人的合法权益。在法律风险防范方面，夯实制度基础，颁布《人民币跨境支付系统业务暂行规则》，明确参与者的加入条件、业务处理、账户管理等要求，特别明确结算最终性规定；颁发《人民币跨境支付系统运营机构监督管理暂行办法》，明确人民银行对CIPS运营机构的监督管理事项和监督管理手段。经人民银行批复后，CIPS运营机构制定并发布《人民币跨境支付系统参与者服务协议》和《人民币跨境支付系统业务操作指引》，以法律文本形式约定CIPS运营机构和参与者的权利与义务，以操作指引的形式细化主要业务流程和具体要求。在流动性风险防范方面，通过与大额支付系统的交互操作，实现CIPS本身业务处理所需流动性的注入和日终余额的回收；为保证系统流动性充足，采取最低注资限额的系统控制，低于该限额的，不得发起支付业务。

### 三、CIPS（一期）的主要功能

CIPS（一期）的主要功能是为参与者的跨境支付业务提供资金清算结算服务，便利跨境人民币业务处理，促进跨境贸易和跨境投融资等业务开展。

在运行时序方面，CIPS（一期）按照北京时间运行，以中华人民共和国的法定工作日为系统工作日。每日运行时序分为营业准备、日间处理、业务截止和日终处理四个阶段，日间处理支付业务的时间为9:00~20:00，覆盖亚洲、欧洲、非洲、大洋洲等人民币业务主要时区和80%以上的人民币跨境业务量。

**在参与者管理方面**，CIPS（一期）参与者分为直接参与者和间接参与者两类。CIPS为每个参与者分配系统行号作为其在系统中的唯一标识，直接参与者在CIPS开立账户，可以通过CIPS直接发送和接收业务；间接参与者通过直接参与者间接获得CIPS提供的清算服务，以及CIPS提供的增值服务。要求参与者一点专线接入，实现CIPS来账报文自动清分至辖属机构，往账报文自动经由直接参与者一点发送，做到业务集中清算，缩短清算路径，提高清算效率。

**在账户设置方面**，直接参与者加入CIPS时，运营机构同步为其在CIPS开立零余额账户。CIPS在大额支付系统开立清算账户。作为CIPS所有直接参与者的共同权益账户，该账户内的资金属于所有CIPS直接参与者，并按照CIPS中的账户余额享有对应的权益。CIPS的清算账户和直接参与者的零余额账户均不得透支，CIPS在日终处理阶段自动将直接参与者零余额账户余额转至其大额支付系统账户，全部转账成功后，所有零余额账户和CIPS清算账户余额为零。

**在资金结算方面**，采用实时全额结算方式处理客户汇款和金融机构汇款两类业务。直接参与者账户余额足以支付的，CIPS予以实时处理；不足支付的，按照支付业务接收的先后顺序进行排队处理。CIPS可以根据直接参与者发起的指令，撤销处于排队状态的支付业务，但当CIPS成功借记发起直接参与者账户并贷记接收直接参与者账户后该支付业务不得撤销。

**在流动性管理方面**，实行最低限额制度，直接参与者通过注资、调增和调减等方式，对其CIPS账户进行流动性管理，确保账户余额充足。其中，注资应当由直接参与者在每个系统工作日的营业准备时间内（8:30~9:00）内进行，进入日间处理阶段后未能达到注资最低限额的，不得办理支付业务。直接参与者之间拆借资金应当根据银行间同业拆借有关规定办理。直接参与者拆出后的账户余额不得低于注资最低限额。

**在报文传输方面**，力求自动直通处理，提高业务处理效率。CIPS（一期）采用国际通用ISO20022报文标准，采纳统一规范的中文四角码，支持中英文传输，在名称、地址、收费等栏位设置上更有利于人民币业务的自动处理；充分考虑SWIFT ISO20022与现行SWIFT MT报文的转换要求，以实现跨境业务直通处理并支持未来业务发展需求；要求参与者发起或接收报文时，联动内部会计系统，实现报账以一体化处理。

## 四、CIPS建设的未来展望

CIPS（一期）投产以来，运行平稳，业务处理正常，总体运营情况良好。一期的投产之日，也是CIPS（二期）建设的启动之日。相比较一期建设，CIPS（二期）建设时间更短、功能更加复杂、建设难度更大，因此CIPS（二期）建设工作更具挑战性。CIPS（二期）建设的基本考虑是：

### （一）丰富系统功能

在一期基础上，CIPS（二期）将分步实施系统功能的优化工作。采用更为节约流动性的混合结算，将实时全额结算和定时净额结算相结合，全面支持跨境结算。进一步延长运行时间，扩大时区覆盖范围，满足各时区跨境支付需求。引入境外直接参与者，启用境内机构的资金托管功能；允许境外机构通过专线网络或SWIFT通用网络接入。按照《人民币跨境支付系统业务暂行规则》规定，允许金融市场基础设施运营机构比照银行业金融机构接入系统。

### （二）保障平稳运行

CIPS（二期）开发建设的前提是一期的平稳运行。为此，积极督促各系统直接参与者和运营机构履行好“守夜者”和“护航者”角色，密切监测系统，履行好定期报告制度，及时反映系统运行和业务处理中出现的问题。及时了解各系统直接参与者和运营机构系统运行、业务发展状况和客户需求情况，为二期建设积累第一手宝贵资料。

### （三）发挥跨境结算主渠道作用

督促首批直接参与者履行好“受益者”和“开拓者”角色，进一步整合资源，抢抓机遇，加快业务拓展，营销培育更多的间接参与者；加快直接参与者扩容工作，吸引更多的优质参与者加入系统，扩大系统覆盖面，不断提高系统业务量和业务竞争力，推动CIPS成为人民币跨境结算主渠道。做实CIPS运营机构，不断提高公司经营管理和系统运营服务水平。

## 专题2

# 个人银行账户分类管理：政策解读

2015年12月，中国人民银行发布《关于改进个人银行账户服务 加强账户管理的通知》（银发〔2015〕392号，以下简称《通知》），要求银行落实个人银行账户实名制、建立银行账户分类管理机制、规范代理开立个人银行账户、强化内部管理和改进银行账户服务。

## 一、政策出台背景

银行账户实名制是一项重要的、基础性的金融制度，是金融账户实名制和经济活动的基础，是建设惩防体系、打击违法犯罪活动、维护经济金融秩序的重要保障。2000年，国务院发布《个人存款账户实名制规定》，以行政法规的形式正式确立个人银行账户实名制。十五年来，为切实落实银行账户实名制，人民银行会同公安部、中国银监会以及银行业金融机构（以下简称银行）等按照党中央、国务院统一要求和部署，在制度建设、信息系统建设、专项治理检查和宣传教育等方面做了大量艰苦、细致的工作。在各方的共同努力下，我国银行账户实名制工作已经取得了重大进展，银行账户实名制体系基本建立，对于保护社会公众资金安全、维护经济金融秩序、促进市场经济健康发展、建立健全惩治及预防腐败体系发挥了重要作用。

取得成绩的同时，也必须清醒地看到，我国银行账户实名制的实施情况仍不容乐观，实施环境有待改善。人民币银行账户管理制度执行不严、开立匿名或假名银行账户等情况仍时有发生，社会公众的风险意识尚未完全形成，银行账户实名制落实不到位的问题依然存在。因此，有必要进一步加强银行账户实名制管理，明确银行客户身份识别责任，强化个人人民币银行结算账户（以下简称个人银行账户）管理。

同时，随着社会经济和互联网的发展，信息技术的日新月异和个人经济活动的丰富多样，对银行账户服务提出了许多新的、更高的要求。例如，依托自助机具和电子渠



道开立银行账户，免除柜台排队的困扰；通过各类银行账户办理消费、公用事业缴费等小额支付，便利日常支付；部分特殊群体无法自行前往银行办理业务，希望银行提供安全、便捷的账户服务；支付服务需求日趋多元化、个性化，需要银行不断创新服务产品，更新服务理念，拓展银行账户服务的深度和广度；新型网络银行出现以及部分银行拟将生物特征识别技术引入银行账户开立环节等。这些不仅要求银行提升银行账户服务质量和效率，也需要中央银行改进银行账户管理方法、提高监管水平。

在这样的背景下，《通知》以改进个人银行账户服务和满足社会公众支付服务需求为出发点和落脚点，以落实银行账户实名制和保护存款人合法权益为核心，结合互联网发展的大背景和银行账户服务创新需求，按照支持创新与加强监管相协调的管理思路，从落实个人银行账户实名制、建立银行账户分类管理机制、规范代理开立个人银行账户、强化银行内部管理和改进银行账户服务五方面进行了规范。

## 二、主要内容

### （一）严格落实银行账户实名制

实名制，顾名思义，就是要求社会公众用真实身份参与各类社会活动。银行账户实名制的核心包括核验开户申请人提供身份证件的有效性、开户申请人与身份证件的一致性和开户申请人的真实开户意愿三方面。银行在落实银行账户实名制时应围绕上述核心要素开展工作：一是开户申请人申请开立银行账户，必须向银行提交合法的身份证件和资料。二是银行应利用多种有效手段核验开户申请人提供身份证件的合法性，确保开户申请人与身份证件的一致性。三是核实开户申请人开户意愿的真实性。为此，《通知》对身份证件和辅助身份证明材料进行了重新梳理，明确银行可利用政府部门数据库、本银行数据库、商业化数据库、其他银行账户信息等，采取多种手段对开户申请人身份信息进行多重交叉验证，全方位构建安全可靠的身份信息核验机制。

运用生物特征识别技术能否有效核验存款人身份信息、确保落实银行账户实名制，是生物特征识别技术应用于银行账户开立的关键。目前，我国尚无生物特征识别技术的基础标准，也没有应用于金融领域的国家或行业标准。因此，将生物特征识别技术作为



核验存款人身份信息的主要手段的条件尚不成熟。但是，按照“鼓励创新、防范风险、趋利避害、健康发展”原则，为探索生物特征识别技术应用于金融领域的可行性，为未来制定相关标准积累经验，《通知》明确支持有条件的银行将生物特征识别技术应用于开立个人银行账户，将其作为核验存款人身份信息的辅助手段。

## （二）建立银行账户分类管理机制

长期以来，银行主要通过网点柜台提供银行账户开户服务，监管部门的相关制度也围绕柜台开立的银行账户进行规范。随着互联网和信息技术的发展，传统的柜台开户方式已无法有效满足存款人多样化的需求，一些银行也陆续尝试依托远程视频柜员机和智能柜员机等自助机具、网上银行和手机银行等电子渠道提供个人银行账户服务，为存款人开立和使用账户提供了便利。

由于不同渠道的个人开户申请人其身份信息核验手段各异，开立的银行账户风险程度也不尽相同，因此《通知》基于以下考虑，设计分类管理的安排：一是强化银行账户管理的需要。与柜台开户相比，通过自助机具和电子渠道等非柜面渠道开立银行账户，由于不亲见开户申请人，身份信息核验手段相对较弱；由于处于业务发展初期，身份信息核验方法有待检验，银行账户实名制落实情况有待评估。但对非柜面渠道开户的管理，依然要坚持银行账户实名制的底线原则，不能因开户申请受理渠道的变化而弱化银行账户实名制的审核，动摇银行账户实名制基础。因此，有必要根据身份信息核验手段和方法对个人银行账户进行分类，实施差异化管理，督促银行切实落实银行账户实名制。二是防范资金风险的需要。通过自助机具和电子渠道等非柜面渠道开立银行账户，由于无法现场核验开户申请人身份信息，开户意愿的核验难度较大，风险相对较高。特别是在我国公民个人信息保护意识和风险防范意识不强，个人身份信息保护力度不足的情况下，如对非柜面渠道开立的银行账户赋予过多的功能，将加大不法分子利用非柜面渠道假冒他人名义开户的可能性，对存款人资金安全构成威胁。三是满足存款人差异化支付服务需求的需要。例如，通过线上办理消费、公用事业费缴费等支付业务时，由于交易类型较单一、交易金额相对较低，存款人出于防范风险的需要希望对该类银行账户进行限制。在实际操作中，大部分存款人也设定了线上交易的银行账户功能范围和交易限额。而通过线下办理日常支付时，由于涉及范围比较广，交易类型相对复杂，存款人对此类银行账户的功能和交易金额要求较高。如不对银行账户进行有效区分，不仅无法

满足存款人差异化的支付服务需求，还将增加存款人的银行账户管理成本。

鉴于此，《通知》要求银行在切实落实账户实名制的前提下，根据开户申请人身份信息核验方式和风险等级对银行账户进行分类管理，允许银行在现有个人银行账户基础上，增加银行账户种类，将个人银行账户分为Ⅰ类银行账户、Ⅱ类银行账户和Ⅲ类银行账户（以下分别简称Ⅰ类户、Ⅱ类户和Ⅲ类户）。以往通过银行柜面开立的账户划为Ⅰ类户，今后开户申请人可通过柜面、远程视频柜员机和智能柜员机等自助机具、网上银行和手机银行等电子渠道开立Ⅰ类户、Ⅱ类户或Ⅲ类户。客户只要拥有一个Ⅰ类户，即可在任意银行通过自助机具、电子渠道等以更便捷的方式开立Ⅱ类户或Ⅲ类户。

### （三）确立账户功能与实名制落实程度的关系

Ⅰ类户、Ⅱ类户和Ⅲ类户这种由高级别到低级别设置，充分反映了不同主体不同级别账户在功能和限额方面的差异，由于Ⅰ类户的开立，无论通过柜面还是自助机具提出申请，必须经过柜面的严格核验，账户实名制落实相对而言最为严格，相关风险较低，因此赋予了该账户较多的功能，即Ⅰ类户为全功能的银行结算账户，存款人可通过Ⅰ类户办理存款、购买投资理财产品等金融产品、支取现金、转账、消费及缴费支付等。

通过自助渠道或电子渠道开立的Ⅱ类户和Ⅲ类户，由于未经过现场核验，账户实名制落实程度与Ⅰ类户相比较低，潜在风险较大，因此账户功能受到了一些设置：存款人可通过Ⅱ类户办理存款、购买投资理财产品等金融产品、办理限定金额的消费和缴费支付等；存款人可通过Ⅲ类户办理小额消费和缴费支付。Ⅱ类户与Ⅰ类户最大的区别是不能存取现金、不能向非绑定账户转账。Ⅲ类户与Ⅱ类户最大的区别是仅能办理小额消费及缴费支付，不得办理其他业务。

在限定账户金额方面，《通知》对Ⅱ类户设置了10,000元单日支付限额、Ⅲ类户设置了1,000元账户余额，主要的政策考虑是兼顾效率与安全，在满足客户个性化需求和电子商务交易需要，适当提高灵活性和便利性的同时，有效控制客户资金风险。由于通过电子渠道开立的个人银行账户，核实手段相对单一，开户申请人开户意愿的核验难度较大，不法分子利用此渠道假冒他人名义开户的风险相对较高。如不设置单日支付限额或限额过高，一旦发生不法分子冒名开户的风险事件，有可能给其带来较大的资金损失。尤其是Ⅲ类户只需从客户同名Ⅰ类户向Ⅲ类户转入任意金额激活账户，验证与Ⅰ类户是同一开户申请人即可开立，风险相对较大，更应对其存款额度作出严格限制。因此，有

必要设置限额，将资金风险控制在一定范围。

#### （四）规范代理开立个人银行账户行为

《个人存款账户实名制规定》第六条规定，“代理他人在金融机构开立个人存款账户的，代理人应当出示被代理人和代理人的身份证件”，明确了存款人可以采取代理方式开立银行账户。实践中，存款人也存在代理开户、代办业务的现实需求，例如代发工资、行动不便的个人办理相关银行业务等。这些均要求银行提供代理开户服务，提高账户服务的可获得性。但是，长期以来，由于未形成明确、统一、全面的代理开户制度规定，导致银行在办理代理开户业务时无所适从，有必要明确代理开户的相关要求。

为顺应存款人代理开户、代办业务的现实需求，有效指导银行办理代理开户业务，构建多层次、广覆盖的银行账户服务体系，《通知》明确了代理开户的主要情形：存款人开立代发工资、教育、社会保障、公共管理等特殊用途银行账户，无民事行为能力或限制民事行为能力的存款人，可以代理开户。同时，对于身患重病、行动不便、无自理能力等无法自行前往银行的特殊群体，办理挂失、密码重置、销户等业务时，银行可采取上门服务方式办理，也可由配偶、父母或成年子女代理办理。实际操作中，银行应兼顾原则性和灵活性，在切实落实银行账户实名制的前提下，根据存款人的实际情况自行确定代理开户的具体情形。

#### （五）强化管理改进服务

在严格落实银行账户实名制、切实保障存款人合法权益的基础上，《通知》要求银行从以下方面加强内部管理，改进账户服务，最大限度地为存款人提供快捷、便利的账户服务。一是要求银行细化银行账户业务操作规程、实行限额管理、检查存款人身份信息核验方式、合理确定存款人开立的个人银行账户数量等方面强化内部管理，切实保障银行账户实名制贯彻落实。二是鼓励银行积极利用技术创新支付服务产品，为存款人提供低成本或免费的支付结算服务，鼓励银行对存款人通过网上银行、手机银行办理的一定金额以下的转账汇款业务免收手续费。三是鼓励银行探索建立风险补偿机制，锁定存款人支付风险，切实保护其合法权益。

之所以实施限额管理，是因为与柜台办理业务相比，存款人通过网上银行、手机银行等非柜面渠道办理业务时，风险相对较大，不法分子也容易利用非柜面渠道骗取客户

资金。为维护存款人资金安全，切实保障存款人合法权益，《通知》要求银行根据存款人风险等级、支付指令验证方式等因素，对存款人通过非柜面渠道办理的业务进行限额管理，并及时向存款人提示交易风险。同时，为充分尊重客户的资金自主支配权，对于存款人本人同名银行账户之间、存款人银行账户向本人同名支付账户的转账业务，存款人采用数字证书或电子签名等安全可靠的支付指令验证方式的，银行不得设置限额，存款人有设置限额意愿的除外。

### 三、重要意义

银行账户制度是一项规范存款人与银行关系的基础性制度安排，涉及全体社会成员，《通知》的出台必将给存款人经济活动和银行经营发展带来积极深远的影响。

#### （一）推动银行加快业务创新，改进账户服务

引导银行进一步改进银行账户服务，通过多种渠道为存款人提供差异化的银行账户服务，提高银行账户服务的质量和效率，为存款人提供服务便利；推动银行调整战略定位、转变经营理念，加快电子银行业务的创新步伐，依托线上渠道提供银行服务，降低银行渠道运营成本，提升经营管理水平和核心竞争力。

#### （二）保护存款人资金安全，为存款人提供便利

存款人可以通过自助机具和电子渠道开立银行账户，银行账户开户渠道得以拓展和延伸，银行账户服务的便利性和存款人的开户体验大幅提升；存款人可根据自身安全或便捷的偏好选择开立不同类型的银行账户，将资金分散在各类银行账户，有效保护银行账户资金安全；存款人可根据消费场景使用不同功能的银行账户，有效满足其日益多样化、个性化的支付服务需求和其他金融服务需求。

## 第三部分

# 地方特色工作

- 人民银行太原中心支行支付机构综合评价机制初显成效
- 人民银行重庆营业管理部探索构建支付机构全过程监管机制
- 人民银行上海总部提升技术手段加强支付机构监管
- 人民银行济南分行创新监管措施强化银行账户管理
- 人民银行广州分行组织在自贸区首发商事主体电子证照银行卡
- 人民银行杭州中心支行强化会计核算流程管理
- 人民银行武汉分行构建四位一体会计核算安全新体系
- 人民银行成都分行借助“互联网+”技术实现农村助农取款服务点远程巡检联防
- 人民银行宁波市中心支行多措并举促进农村支付服务普惠
- 人民银行昆明中心支行多点突破提升云南省沿边跨境支付服务



2015年，中国人民银行各地分支机构，以及银行、清算机构、支付机构等支付服务组织，结合地方实际，发挥自身优势，在创新人民币结算账户管理措施、加强支付机构业务监管、强化会计核算管理、推进农村支付环境建设等方面开展了一系列特色工作。

## 一、人民银行太原中心支行支付机构综合评价机制初显成效

为进一步加强山西省支付机构日常监管，促进辖内支付服务市场规范有序发展，2015年人民银行太原中心支行在全省范围内组织开展了支付机构综合评价工作，并取得了初步成效。

为做好支付机构综合评价工作，太原中心支行根据《非金融机构支付服务管理办法》等有关制度，结合支付服务市场存在的突出问题，制定出台了《山西省支付机构综合评价办法（试行）》（以下简称《评价办法》）及相关配套制度，成立综合评价工作领导小组，明确了综合评价的对象、组织、主体、规则、内容及结果应用等，确保综合评价办法的可行性和可操作性。根据支付机构所从事业务类型的不同，对支付机构进行分类评价，分为预付卡发行与受理业务类、银行卡收单业务类、网络支付业务类，评价内容涵盖支付机构经营管理、客户备付金存管等情况。

为确保综合评价工作的公开公正，制定了严谨规范的综合评价程序。第一步，支付机构自评，支付机构每年开展两次自评，并将自评报告提交领导小组办公室。第二步，领导小组成员单位评价。领导小组成员单位制定评价标准，建立日常评价台账，将评价具体情况提交领导小组办公室。第三步，领导小组办公室初步综合评价。领导小组办公室根据收集的支付机构自评报告、领导小组成员单位评价情况等相关信息，提出初步评价意见，与支付机构自评报告一并提交领导小组审核。第四步，领导小组审定。领导小组召开综合评价会议，结合现场检查、支付机构自评情况等，审议确定综合评价结果，确定综合评价结果的运用方式。

综合评价实行评分制，得分由支付机构各类业务项的实得分加权平均后汇总得出，权重根据评价项目占该类支付机构业务内容的规模和重要性设置。根据综合评价得分，将综合评价结果分为A、B、C、D四个等级。对综合评价为“C等”、“D等”，以及



评价中存在问题较多、较严重的支付机构，作为下一阶段重点管理对象，视情况采取约谈、检查等措施。

截至2015年9月末，组织完成了2015年上半年综合评价工作，对30家支付机构形成了阶段性评价结果。其中，对评价结果为“C”的两家支付机构，将其列为下半年重点监管对象，并于2015年10月至11月对其开展了现场检查，共发现内控与制度建设不到位、特约商户实名制落实不到位、收单业务外包管理不规范等15类问题。针对发现的问题，下达了执法检查意见书，督促整改，并将依法实施行政处罚。

通过开展支付机构综合评价工作，将支付机构一段时期内的经营管理、业务开展等情况归纳汇总分类，使人民银行可以全面直观地掌握支付机构存在的主要问题及风险隐患，进一步丰富支付机构非现场监管手段。根据综合评价结果，能够及时确定支付机构存在的普遍问题或存在问题较多、较严重的支付机构，进而有针对性地实施监管，提高支付机构监管效率。

## 二、人民银行重庆营业管理部探索构建支付机构全过程监管机制

2015年，人民银行重庆营业管理部结合辖区监管实际，确立“强化事前监管、深化协作监管、推进分类监管”的工作思路，着力构建支付机构全过程监管机制，进一步夯实辖区支付机构监管基础，取得良好成效。

（一）前移3项业务风控关口，强化事前监管。一是严把银行存管业务资质关。对辖区商业银行实施全面排查，将不符合备付金银行条件的2家银行予以清退，目前辖区17家开展备付金存管业务的银行均符合规定条件。二是严把支付机构开户关。在支付机构开户环节，重庆营管部在现行监管政策框架下制定工作细则，实施开户事前辅导制，明确“一户一协议”、“先协议后开户”，要求支付机构和备付金银行在每户的开户协议中明确账户性质，清晰约定权利、义务和责任，并经人民银行辅导确认后方可开立，及时制止辖内2起支付机构不符合规定的开户行为。同时，针对存量账户全面开展比对核实，通过银行、支付机构、人民银行账户系统3个维度进行筛查比对，纠正支付机构违规开户行为，清理清退27个不合规账户。三是严把分公司准入关。制定实施细则，健全分公司



备案程序，增加现场核查、建立与支付机构法人联系机制等环节，组织对截至2014年底已备案的25家分公司进行补充备案，严格督促支付机构分公司落实属地化经营管理。

（二）事中监控突出3个环节，深化协作监管。一是建设监管系统，强化非现场监测预警。历时5个月建成运行了支付机构风险评估及监测预警系统，通过连接人民银行、备付金银行和支付机构，实现基础信息管理、账户及分公司备案流程管理、数据统计管理等日常监管工作的电子化，有效提升非现场监管效率。二是实施银行首问负责制，强化备付金核对校验。针对备付金银行内部多头管理、职责界定不清，外部存管银行与合作银行间沟通渠道不畅等问题，建立备付金银行协调沟通工作机制，推动各备付金银行建立省级分行（总行）牵头部门首问负责制；制定完善存管业务制度14项，开展行内业务培训400余人次；要求合作银行统一运用大额支付系统自由格式报文告知存管银行备付金账户信息；通过月度例会、季度报告、定期通报等措施加大跟踪督导力度，有力督促存管银行贯彻落实备付金信息核对校验机制。三是落实“白名单”控制，强化备付金流向监控。针对银行对备付金出金监控不力，未对支付机构违规划转指令予以拒绝等问题，结合建立客户信息库等监管要求，督导银行建立完善备付金收款方“白名单”控制机制，突出以技术手段加强备付金出金控制，目前全辖基本实现备付金流向监控全覆盖。

（三）开展两类主体事后评价，推进分类监管。一是开展支付机构风险评估。修订完善辖区《支付机构风险评估实施办法》，对支付机构开展年度风险评估，实施分类、重点监管。针对不同的评估结果，分别采取相应的监管措施，特别是对风险等级较高的支付机构，采取约谈负责人、向法人通报评估结果、加大执法检查力度等举措，对开立备付金账户、拓展业务领域、开展创新业务等严格事前监管。二是推进备付金银行履职评价。研究制定《备付金银行履职评价管理办法（试行）》，对银行落实备付金存管职责情况开展年度评价。2015年，两次在全辖通报各备付金银行履职情况，对履职不到位的3家备付金银行给予行政处罚。

### 三、人民银行上海总部提升技术手段加强支付机构监管

针对辖内支付机构数量多、业务量大、监管人员相对短缺的实际情况，人民银行上

海总部探索通过提升技术手段加强对支付机构的监管，近两年来先后建设完成了上海市支付机构监管信息系统（以下简称监管信息系统）一期和二期，强化对支付机构信息数据、备付金、异常交易和出金等方面的监管。

监管信息系统连接上海市支付机构、相关商业银行以及人民银行上海总部，在人民银行上海总部建设中心系统，支付机构、商业银行采取MQ通道通信或Socket通信方式以接口形式与中心系统进行数据交互。为保障数据安全，监管信息系统通过上海城市金融网与支付机构、商业银行实现互联互通，严格与互联网分离。监管信息系统主要有以下功能：

一是强化支付机构信息管理。监管信息系统一期于2014年5月上线运行，功能涵盖支付机构基本信息管理、高管信息管理、备付金银行账户管理、备付金核对校验、业务报表管理、分公司管理、业务外包管理、收费标准管理、预付卡机构售卡点管理、不良信息管理等子项目。根据系统一期收集的支付机构数据信息，可以开展比率分析、结构分析、时间序列分析、同质同类分析和异常变动分析等。

二是强化备付金监管。备付金监管是人民银行对支付机构监管的核心。为进一步提高支付机构客户备付金监管效率，规范备付金管理和使用，督促备付金银行切实履行外部监督职责，在一期的基础上，人民银行上海总部于2015年6月启动了监管信息系统二期建设。通过该系统，支付机构以实时采集与批量上报相结合的方式向人民银行上海总部中心系统上送交易流水及商户信息，人民银行上海总部中心系统作为数据转发通道将支付机构报送的数据转发至对应备付金银行，解决了备付金银行获取支付机构交易明细难度较大的问题。督促备付金银行基于支付机构交易明细与银行账户交易明细及时进行校验、预警、核查，并将校验结果、差异数据等通过系统上报至人民银行上海总部中心系统，由人民银行上海总部协调备付金银行对相关差异数据开展进一步核查。

三是强化异常交易和出金管理。监管信息系统建立了涵盖大金额交易、交易金额整数倍、关联公司往来交易、备付金账户与自然人交易、交易关键字、现金交易、自有资金与备付金账户间往来交易、支付机构账户与其董事监事高级管理人员往来交易等异常监测指标，要求商业银行每日上报异常交易数据和出金记录，由人民银行上海总部协调备付金银行对相关异常交易数据和出金记录作进一步核查，切实防范支付机构挪用备付金和违规经营的行为。

截至2015年末，第一批试点17家备付金银行及7家支付机构已接入监管信息系统二期，系统运行良好。人民银行上海总部将在试点运行的基础上加大推广力度，提升支付机构监管效率和水平。

## 四、人民银行济南分行创新监管措施强化银行账户管理

2015年，人民银行济南分行积极开展人民币银行结算账户监管创新，通过完善比对机制、加强身份认证、强化跨部门协作管理等措施，进一步提升山东省银行结算账户管理工作水平。

一是创新非现场监管手段，建立“多系统比对，自动化处理”的账户信息比对机制。为进一步提升银行结算账户非现场监管水平，落实账户管理制度，人民银行济南分行在全省账户管理系统与同城清算系统账户信息比对的基础上，依托金融城域网组织开发了银行结算账户比对信息管理系统（以下简称比对系统），实现了支付系统、同城清算系统、国库会计数据集中系统以及银行机构系统等四个系统账户信息与账户管理系统信息的比对。比对工作全流程自动化处理，并通过模块化运行，实现了“比对时间自主”、“比对系统自选”、“比对银行自定”的自主灵活比对。比对系统有效扩大了账户信息比对数据范围，缩短了比对工作周期，增强了比对工作的灵活性和可操作性，有效提升了银行结算账户业务非现场监管和现场检查的效率和效果。2015年4月1日，比对系统在济南市成功试点运行，累计比对支付系统、同城清算系统交易数据8.7万余笔。济南分行对比对发现的违规账户及时进行了处理。在总结济南试点经验的基础上，济南分行部署在全省推广运行比对系统，实现以信息化手段促规范化管理的目标。

二是组织省内银行接入山东省公安厅共享服务平台，进一步落实银行账户实名制。鉴于联网核查公民身份信息系统仅能够验证客户居民身份证信息的情况，人民银行济南分行多次与山东省公安厅协调，得到其支持，并联合印发文件，组织省内银行机构接入山东省公安厅共享服务平台，成功实现了在线查询客户相关身份信息，将省内常住人口和暂住人口身份信息均纳入了银行机构核查的范围，成为联网核查公民身份信息系统的

有益补充。接入山东省公安厅共享服务平台，为银行机构核验客户身份证件信息提供了便捷有效的技术手段，较好地解决了联网核查公民身份信息系统信息误差引发的客户投诉问题，有利于进一步落实银行账户实名制，推动商业银行进一步完善管理制度，优化业务流程，降低经营风险。截至2015年末，全省银行日均查询量约为1.2万笔。

三是构建警银联合整治支付结算违法犯罪机制，为银行卡业务发展创造良好环境。为防范和化解支付风险，维护山东省支付服务市场秩序，保障支付服务相关当事人合法权益，人民银行济南分行与山东省公安厅加强协作，建立了预防和打击支付结算领域违法犯罪活动的合作机制。双方对各自工作中掌握的支付结算重大案件信息和风险信息实行共享，对涉嫌支付结算违法犯罪的行为实行协查。2015年，济南分行将山东省公安厅掌握的全国信用卡诈骗案、妨害信用卡管理案等涉卡案件的犯罪分子信息下发至全省各商业银行，累计下发银行卡黑名单信息1.8万余条，为商业银行审核银行卡开立申请人资质、控制银行卡业务风险提供了有力的信息支持。

## 五、人民银行广州分行组织在自贸区首发商事主体电子证照银行卡

为进一步改进广东自贸区珠海横琴新区片区（以下简称横琴自贸区）金融服务水平，以支付服务创新支持广东自贸区建设，人民银行广州分行联合广东省工商局，组织中国银联与相关商业银行在横琴自贸区启动了商事主体电子证照银行卡项目。

商事主体电子证照银行卡以电子营业执照为基础，集合企业其他登记、许可、备案、资质认证等证照基本信息，并加载金融功能，成为可在银行系统使用的“企业电子身份证”，实现以银行卡为载体，促进政府管理信息化与金融信息化的深度融合和长远发展。

为确保项目建设稳步推进，广州分行多途径推动银政合作，有序、有效推进商事主体电子证照银行卡项目建设。2015年4月，横琴新区率先在全国发行“商事主体电子证照卡”，商事登记三证合一改革取得新突破。以此为契机，广州分行主动联系横琴自贸区管委会，向其推介银行卡的金融服务功能和行业应用优势，建议将商事主体电子证照

与银行卡相结合，得到横琴自贸区管委会的重视和认可。为确保电子证照银行卡项目顺利推进，广州分行组织中国银联和相关发卡银行及时分析、研究和解决项目中出现的问题，共同开展难点攻关，推动项目建设稳步实施。

2015年12月，全国首张商事主体电子证照银行卡在横琴自贸区发行。该卡具有三个领域的功能：一是在行政办事领域，企业凭借该卡可在横琴综合服务中心各办事窗口办理行政审批、变更等各类电子政务。二是在金融服务领域，银行可通过电子证照银行卡有针对性地为企业各类银行服务；企业可凭该卡在银行办理账户结算、转账支付、贷款管理、资信评级、融资管理、理财管理等业务。三是在商务应用领域，电子证照银行卡具备的身份认证和金融支付功能为企业进一步开展各类“互联网+”业务提供有力支撑。该卡将在促进自贸区政府服务便利化、提高金融服务水平等方面发挥重要作用。

## 六、人民银行杭州中心支行强化会计核算流程管理

根据ACS上线后基层人民银行会计核算模式和会计核算风险点的变化，人民银行杭州中心支行组织辖内嘉兴市中心支行开展会计核算流程管理试点，开发了基于地市中心支行及县支行营业网点应用的ACS辅助操作系统——会计核算流程管理系统（简称管理系统），切实强化基层人民银行会计核算业务管理，提升会计核算质量。

（一）准确界定岗位履职边界，强化会计核算内部控制。针对目前会计核算人员审核ACS业务原始凭证要素时，存在各岗位流程重复、交叉审核凭证要素，容易因职责不明确产生疏漏最终导致业务处理失败的情况，从基础业务入手逐项梳理业务操作流程中影响业务效率、占用管理成本的主要因素，分析业务流程的交叉点和关键点，理清业务流程间的逻辑关系，对业务流程提出简化思路 and 措施。重点将运管中心会计主管岗引入流程加强事中控制和业务授权，对前中台业务的岗位履职边界以标准化方式嵌入到统一的数据平台，在人员、标准、职责上予以明确，清晰界定岗位履职边界。在管理系统开发时，专设角色管理模块、关系维护模块，以系统方式清晰展示了会计核算人员岗位对应关系、岗位职责、岗位与印、押、证对应关系、不相容岗位设置要求等，优化人员离岗或人员兼岗时的岗位设计过程，避免业务授权、交接手续疏漏等引起的内控风险。

（二）规范会计核算操作要求，提高会计核算质量。管理系统按照ACS系统业务种



类和凭证种类，将常规业务、重要业务操作流程和操作要求进行梳理和优化，将操作环节及操作要求嵌入管理系统，业务人员在日常ACS处理发起各项核算业务前，先行在流程管理系统发起校验，各岗位业务人员通过流程管理系统，对原始凭证审核事项进行逐项校验通过后，方可流转至下一岗位，从而有效防范原始凭证审核风险，实现从业务开始到结束的全流程风险控制。同时，管理系统对常规日常工作事项通过定向推送方式督促提醒业务人员强化时序管理，以避免因人员疏忽、岗位交接或代班人员素质不均衡造成日终未签退、同城排队业务未及时解救等影响ACS时序管理的事件发生。

（三）实行智能分类管理，强化会计核算监督检查。管理系统以不同岗位人员的履职工作为基础，充分利用网络化、信息化手段，将基于流程系统发起的业务流、信息流汇集于同一数据平台，对银行机构和不同岗位人员的履职行为进行记录和监控，并通过履职行为记录定期开展数据分析及通报，提示开户单位及相关岗位人员加强风险控制，提升工作质量。其中，数据统计模块将日常的业务流、信息流汇集于同一个中央数据库，并根据各类明确的指令和计算要求进行相应的数据采集和信息输出，自动生成《ACS业务量统计表》、《ACS差错登记簿》，免去了原先依靠手工逐笔清点、纸质登记、集中电子化整理的烦琐，有利于季末、年终各重要时间节点时开展工作评价、工作总结，也有助于功能的提升。监督检查模块整合部门内的各类会计监督检查功能，通过监督检查项目的第一责任人直接触发业务，系统对各类业务基础数据进行自动分析、采集并生成相应的电子检查数据和表式，使各类会计监督检查可实时以电子化登记簿形式体现，减少部分事项的重复、交叉检查，将部分检查事项交给系统运算分析，降低监督检查工作量，提高工作质量。

## 七、人民银行武汉分行构建四位一体会计核算安全新体系

2015年，针对辖内地（市）中心支行内设机构调整和ACS由集中外部监督向分散内部监督转变的实际，人民银行武汉分行以“规范操作，完善监督，稳定运行，防范风险”为主线，探索构建调查研究、业务监督、飞行检查、人员培训“四位一体”会计核

算安全管理体系，成效明显。截至2015年末，省内ACS始终保持平稳运行，业务成功率达99%以上。

（一）以调查研究为先导，明确业务管理重点。从风险与履职的角度出发，在客观审视监督定位、有效把控风险内涵、准确定义核心风险等方面进行调研，形成ACS业务流程及风险控制报告、完善ACS模式下业务监督模式等调研成果，确立完善会计核算安全管理的指导思想，并为地（市）中心支行内设机构、人员调整后强化会计核算安全管理措施制定、制度完善等提供决策支撑。在此基础上，制定《武汉分行中央银行会计核算数据集中系统实用操作手册》，以文字图表相结合的模式，确定机构管理、用户管理等19大类会计核算处理操作行为规范；制订《武汉分行中央银行会计核算数据集中系统应急处置方案（试行）》，提出在紧急情况下，保障ACS业务连续性的解决方案。

（二）以机构改革为契机，强化业务监督管理。针对事后监督中心撤销，监督人员回归业务科室，但整体监督人员缺乏的实际，因地制宜采用地（市）中心支行授权方式强化监督管理。下发专门通知，要求各中心支行在保证ACS业务监督中心职责、会计核算主体职责“两到位”的基础上，可授权其辖属县（市）支行内部设置独立的ACS业务监督岗位，代行本级营业网点监督。地（市）中心支行支付结算部门设置监督主管岗，对辖属各营业网点监督业务进行复审，同时会计核算档案资料由地（市）中心支行集中保管变更为县（市）支行自行保管。截至2015年末，全省共有十堰、随州、恩施等6家地（市）中心支行采用“地（市）集中管理，县（市）分散实施”的会计核算监督模式，通过监督双岗审核制的实施，进一步强化会计核算监督管理。

（三）以飞行检查为手段，防范业务操作风险。为及时发现可能存在的倾向性、苗头性问题，有效防范、化解相关业务风险，依据往年会计核算业务监测、考评结果，选取部分中心支行、县（市）支行，采取“不定路线、不打招呼、直奔现场”的模式，着重就特定业务操作管理、会计资料日常提交、重要空白凭证保管及使用、会计内控制度执行等关键风险点开展飞行检查。检查结束后，针对发现的问题，及时开展现场指导，分析问题根源，查找关键环节，提出整改意见，要求被检查单位举一反三，强化会计核算日常管理，落实各项责任到人。通过飞行检查，绷紧全省各分支机构会计核算安全弦，警钟长鸣，保障会计核算岗位各项职责落到实处。

（四）以人员培训为保障，提升业务办理质量。针对中心支行内设机构调整后会计核算岗位人员变动较大的实际，全面收集ACS日常运行管理中出现的典型案例，组织

开展会计核算业务流程及风险控制培训；面向分管会计核算业务的领导进行风险防范的专题培训，提请各级行加大对ACS业务的重视力度，加强业务领导和指导；针对ACS具体业务操作，组织业务骨干，详细讲解操作步骤及操作规范；建立ACS业务操作微信群组，发现问题及时反馈，由业务骨干及时解答，相互交流工作经验。通过组织业务培训，面对面授课，手把手指导相结合的方式，有效提升人员整体素质和业务操作水平。

## 八、人民银行成都分行借助“互联网+”技术实现农村助农取款服务点远程巡检联防

针对助农取款服务点管理受地理位置、道路交通、人力物力等多因素影响，经常出现日常维护或巡检不到位、风险管控难度大的情况，人民银行成都分行指导农业银行凉山分行利用“互联网+”技术，开发“互联网远程可视巡检平台”（以下简称巡检平台），创新巡检管理模式，有效提升服务点的服务管理水平和风险防范能力。

巡检平台是依托农业银行总行的互联网金融“磐云平台”，采取“物理网点+旋转摄像头+数据服务器+运维管理”方式研发的互联网金融产品。该平台基于互联网云端传输，搭建“蓝光储存”服务器，配备WIFI驱动270度旋转摄像头，通过蓝牙连接。在收单机构的PC端和手机端分别安装巡检平台系统，通过操作视屏系统调整摄像头角度，实现对服务点的全方位监控。同时，平台加载中国移动公司“6995+户联防平台”，使之具备报警联防功能，通过可视界面和警报声音展现告警信息，精准定位求助人位置，并上报至警情监控系统，迅速发现、处置、管控风险，为服务点提供平安联防能力。

通过巡检平台对助农取款服务点进行巡检的主要做法如下：一是巡检主体。人民银行、收单机构以及平台开发商相关部门和人员使用手机从开发商处下载安装“巡检平台”APP，并获得相应权限后，即可自主操作系统实现远程可视巡检。目前，凉山地区巡检主体责任由助农取款收单机构承担。二是巡检方式。分为视频巡检和电话巡检，一般情况下优先选择视频巡检。视频巡检时，现场情景系统可进行自动截图，并将图像上传存储；当视频巡检存在瑕疵或盲区时，采用电话巡检作为补充，并要求服务点代理人现场拍照上传图片进行存档。三是巡检频率。巡检平台可实现7×24小时不间断巡检。



实际操作中采用定期巡检和不定期巡检相结合，即由后台客户远程中心按月开展定期全面巡检，收单机构根据风险管控需要，由其客户经理开展不定期的随机抽样巡检。四是巡检报警。巡检平台同步加载移动公司的“6995+户联防平台”服务。通过联防平台，每个助农取款服务点及附近的10户居民组成群组，与服务点所属收单机构和服务点所在乡镇政府治安管理机构实现联防通信信息共享。当服务点出现问题 and 发生风险状况时，可及时拨打“6995”号码发起应急求助语音请求，收单机构、移动公司、乡镇警管、周边群组内用户将同步收到报警信息，能够及时应对处置，形成多方呼应、他救和自救相结合的多方联防联动处理机制。五是现场抽查。收单机构可根据巡检平台巡检反馈或其他渠道获取的信息，及时组织人员对存在疑点的服务点进行现场巡检维护，及时堵塞漏洞，消除风险隐患。

通过巡检平台对助农取款服务点进行巡检，不仅节约成本，提升效率，也能够实时监督服务点业务合规性，及时发现不法分子、代理人利用服务点从事洗钱等违法犯罪活动。

## 九、人民银行宁波市中心支行多措并举促进农村支付服务普惠

人民银行宁波市中心支行立足辖区农村地区的实际，构筑“行政引导、市场驱动”的良好工作机制，以“助农金融服务点”为载体，以“便民、惠民、利民”为宗旨，加大偏远农村地区支付服务力度，于2015年6月末率先在浙江省范围内实现助农服务点对金融服务空白村的100%全覆盖，持续着力优化农村支付服务环境，使农村居民切实体会到精准支付服务带来的实惠与便利。

### （一）坚持集约原则，整合支付资源，构建合理、高效的支付服务网络

一是加强原有服务网点整合，实现支付资源充分利用。将原有的农信社便民金融服务点、邮储银行村邮站、农行惠农通服务点等1,222个受理点，将其打造成统一的助农金融服务点，向农村百姓提供基础支付结算业务，并拓展开办贷款申请受理、货币反假鉴

定、零钞残钞兑换、金融消费权益保护和金融信息宣传等附加金融服务，有效满足农村居民日益多元化的金融服务需求。

二是促进不同功能网点融合，发挥优势互补作用。主动加强与商务主管部门协作，联合下发专门通知，推进助农金融服务点和村级电子商务服务点的合作共建，在助农金融服务点叠加电子商务功能，延伸开通网上支付、移动支付等电子支付，实现“互联网+”模式下的“一站式”服务，为大量农产品走出农村、开拓市场提供有力支撑，促进当地生产发展和农民增收。例如，余姚市依托服务点实现网上代销农产品250余种，带动农户3,800户，农村企业120家。2015年，全市已有718个助农金融服务点叠加升级为村级电子商务服务点。

三是推动多种功能结合，提升支付服务的“含金量”。依托助农金融服务点的“桥头堡”作用，积极开展农村金融知识教育，提升农村居民运用金融工具的能力。目前，2,786个服务点都已经设立信息宣传、公示窗口，可以提供支付结算、征信、国债、反洗钱、反假币等金融基础知识，有利于提高农村居民金融知识水平和风险意识，提升农村居民金融意识和金融工具应用水平。

## （二）突出精准服务导向，打造实用、便利的支付服务工程体系

一是明确联网通用要求，突出便利性，提升农村居民的金融体验。明确要求凡具有银联标识的标准银行卡，都能在服务点获取各类基础性服务。2015年，全市助农金融服务点累计办理查询业务86.41万笔、助农取款业务117.11万笔、现金汇款56.39万笔、转账汇款42.89万笔，累计金额32.66亿元，业务量在浙江省居首位。

二是突出重点，围绕实需性，力争服务覆盖的全面性。借助宁波市票据电子交换系统，在助农金融服务点推广应用付费通业务，通过一卡通委托扣款和实时缴费等功能，极大地方便了农村居民缴纳水、电、煤、有线电视、电话费各种公用事业费用。2015年，全市助农金融服务点累计办理代理缴费业务266.19万笔，金额2.10亿元。

三是坚持便民利民原则，强调“一站式”，保障农村居民得到实惠。目前，助农金融服务点可以提供涵盖农村居民日常生活的各种金融支付需求，极大地节省农村百姓办理支付业务的资金成本和时间成本。按照1笔业务帮助农村居民节省时间0.5小时、路费2元计算，仅现金取款和缴费业务就帮助农民节省时间191.65万个小时和路费766.60万元左右。

## 十、人民银行昆明中心支行多点突破提升云南省沿边跨境支付服务

随着云南沿边金融综合改革试验区建设工作的启动，人民银行昆明中心支行认真落实《云南省、广西壮族自治区建设沿边金融综合改革试验区总体方案》，鼓励和支持试验区内银行机构和支付机构提供跨境支付服务，提高沿边跨境支付结算便利度，取得多点突破。

（一）开通NRA账户存取现金功能试点。云南省边境州市跨境贸易使用人民币结算时，存在境外机构需要向NRA账户存入现金，用于支付境内出口企业款项的实际需求。在充分调研的基础上，详细论证了放开NRA账户存取现功能的利弊，并于2015年7月获总行批准试点，云南成为全国首个NRA账户放开存取款功能的省份。2015年11月，制定下发《云南省境外机构人民币银行结算账户现金业务审批管理实施细则（试行）》，对审批责任主体、操作流程、取款额度等事项作明确规定。NRA账户存取现金功能的放开，有效解决了境外机构资金跨境结算难题和云南省边境州市替代种植产业支付结算难题。

（二）在全省推广跨境金融支付服务点。为提高境外沿边支付结算便利度，全面推进沿边金融改革先行先试，在充分借鉴银行卡助农取款服务成熟模式的基础上，开展“跨境金融服务点”试点建设。指导相关收单机构选择滇缅、滇老、滇越沿边区域内经济实力强、信誉良好、有跨境贸易需求或在境外开展替代种植的优质企业和商户，通过POS机具开展跨境支付服务，推动非现金支付工具在境外的使用。在尚未建立银行结算通道的境外地区，该项目的推动实施能方便替代种植农户日常小额取现、转账、消费等业务办理，实现了云南省银行卡助农取款服务业务模式走出去，为推进云南省沿边大开放、大发展提供了强有力的支持。截至2015年末，云南省跨境金融支付服务点数量达到21个，累计实现清算笔数11,740笔，清算金额1,746.64万元。

（三）推动中缅双边实现银行卡跨境结算。结合边贸结算业务现状、中小微企业支付需求、边贸商户不同经营特点等，选取德宏瑞丽市开展针对缅甸的边贸银行卡结算试点工作。该业务以银联卡为载体，通过银联跨境结算系统及受理网络，推动银联卡在中缅跨境贸易及货币兑换等方面的应用，拓展正规结算渠道，抑制“地摊银行”的作用。在具体实施上，利用现有的跨境金融支付服务点，依托银联国际在缅建立的清算渠道，

由政府对边贸企业资质、贸易真实性、诚信等情况进行审核，并纳入特定对象库，针对这些企业的需求打造真实贸易背景下的跨境支付服务产品。同时，积极推动银联双币种卡在缅甸的应用，借助“瑞丽中缅货币兑换中心”，整合银行、特许机构、地摊银行资源，探索构建市场接受和认可的汇率形成机制，为银联国际提供缅币汇率参考，规避汇率风险。

# 第四部分

## 附录

- 2015年中国支付体系发展大事记
- 2015年中国支付体系发展核心指标
- 非银行支付机构名录



## 附录1 2015年中国支付体系发展大事记

1月9日，中国人民银行下发《关于开展支付机构客户备付金管理专项检查工作的通知》，部署开展支付机构客户备付金管理专项检查，防范客户备付金风险。

1月25日，中国人民银行办公厅印发《关于做好支付信息统计分析系统数据报送有关工作的通知》，加强支付信息统计数据报送工作。

1~3月，中国人民银行对卡友支付服务有限公司、随行付支付有限公司开展现场验收工作，并根据验收情况出具书面验收意见。

1~4月，中国人民银行地（市）中心支行设立支付结算科，强化辖区内支付结算业务管理的针对性。

1~7月，中国人民银行、工业和信息化部、公安部、工商总局、中国银监会、国家互联网信息办公室开展联合整治银行卡网上非法买卖专项行动。

1~9月，中国人民银行组织开展全国存量个人人民币银行存款账户相关身份信息真实性核实验收工作。

2月1日，最高人民法院、中国人民银行签订《关于网络协助查询机制建设合作备忘录》，明确双方在网络协助查询的责任和义务。

2月5日，中国人民银行发布《中国人民银行支付系统参与者监督管理办法》，加强对支付系统参与者的监督管理。

2月9日，中国人民银行办公厅下发《关于建立农村支付服务环境建设业务指标统计报送制度的通知》，加强业务数据统计报送工作。

2~11月，中国人民银行组织在地方性银行业金融机构（不含村镇银行）和外资银行上线运行中央银行会计核算数据集中系统综合前置子系统。

3月18日，中国人民银行办公厅印发《中央银行会计核算数据集中系统业务连续性方案（试行）》，指导和规范会计核算业务应急处置。

3月28日，恒丰银行（中国）有限公司北京分行等35家机构切换为支付系统间接参与者。

4月9日，国务院印发《关于实施银行卡清算机构准入管理的决定》，明确银行卡清

算市场实行准入管理。

4月13日，中国证券登记结算有限责任公司取消自然人投资者开立A股账户的一人一户限制，允许自然人投资者根据实际需要开立多个沪、深A股账户及场内封闭式基金账户。

4月25日，中国人民银行全面组织完成第二代支付系统全国推广工作，实现银行机构以法人为单位在支付系统“一点清算”。

4月27日，上海清算所正式推出人民币外汇交易中央对手清算代理业务。

4~12月，中国人民银行、公安部、最高人民法院、最高人民检察院、国家外汇管理局联合召开打击利用离岸公司和地下钱庄转移赃款专项行动。

6月8日，全国所有银行开通银联卡ATM跨行转账服务。

6月26日，中国支付清算协会行业风险信息共享系统正式上线。

6月29日，中国人民银行下发《关于加强银行卡收单业务外包管理的通知》，规范银行卡收单业务外包管理，维护银行卡市场秩序。

7月1日起，中国人民银行将周末（周六、周日）及法定节假日期间小额支付系统普通贷记业务的限额由5万元/笔调整为50万元/笔。

7~9月，中国人民银行对易宝支付有限公司、上海富友支付服务有限公司开展现场验收工作，并根据验收情况出具书面验收意见。

7月18日，中国人民银行等十部委联合印发《关于促进互联网金融健康发展的指导意见》，促进互联网金融健康发展。

8月4日，中国人民银行办公厅下发《关于开展支付机构支付业务系统漏洞风险排查工作的通知》，加强支付机构支付业务技术管理。

8月19日，中国支付清算协会互联网金融风险信息共享系统正式上线。

8月28日，中国人民银行依法注销浙江易士企业管理服务有限公司“支付业务许可证”。

9月7日，中国人民银行印发修订后的《支付清算系统危机处置预案》，进一步提高支付系统应对突发事件的处置能力。

9月8日，跨境银行间支付清算（上海）有限责任公司成立。

9月11日，中国人民银行发布《人民币跨境支付系统业务暂行规则》，规范人民币跨境支付系统业务行为。



9月15日，中央银行会计核算数据集中系统人民币存款准备金考核方法由“时点法”转换为“平均法”。

9月21日起，中国人民银行对大额支付系统清算窗口时间业务处理规则进行调整，支持人民币跨境支付系统（CIPS）运行后相关业务的处理。

10月8日，中国人民银行依法注销广东益民旅游休闲服务有限公司“支付业务许可证”。

10月8日，CIPS（一期）成功上线运行，为境内外金融机构人民币跨境和离岸业务提供资金清算、结算服务。同日，CIPS（二期）建设正式启动。

10月20日，中国人民银行办公厅下发《关于境外中央银行类机构在境内银行业金融机构开立人民币银行结算账户有关事项的通知》，规范境外中央银行、货币当局、其他官方储备管理机构、国际金融组织以及主权财富基金在境内开立人民币银行结算账户。

11月3日，中国银联宣布银联卡小额免密免签服务正式试点推出。

11月16日，中国人民银行下发《关于〈支付业务许可证〉续展工作的通知》，推动“支付业务许可证”续展工作有序开展，维护支付服务市场秩序。

11月18日，人民币银行结算账户对外服务系统上线试运行，中国人民银行与最高人民法院建立“总对总”的网络协助查询机制。

11月30日，中国银联、国家开发银行和老挝中央银行共同宣布，三方合作建设的老挝国家银行卡支付系统项目正式上线。

12月3日，中国人民银行印发《关于上海汇付数据服务有限公司银行卡收单业务验收的意见》。

12月12日，中国银联联合20余家商业银行在京共同发布“云闪付”。

12月18日，中国人民银行办公厅下发《关于建设电信诈骗风险交易事件管理平台相关工作的通知》，与公安部搭建通信信息诈骗交易风险事件管理平台，建立电信诈骗犯罪涉案银行账户紧急止付和快速冻结机制。

12月18日，中国支付清算协会发布《银行卡收单外包业务自律规范》，就外包业务管理提出了统一的自律规范标准。

12月25日，中国人民银行发布《关于改进个人银行账户服务 加强账户管理的通知》，便利存款人开立和使用个人银行账户，切实落实银行账户实名制。

12月28日，中国人民银行发布《非银行支付机构网络支付业务管理办法》，规范支

付机构网络支付业务，防范支付风险，保护当事人合法权益。

12月28日 中国人民银行、工商总局联合发布《关于“三证合一”登记制度改革有关支付结算业务管理事项的通知》，加快推进“三证合一”登记制度改革，规范支付结算业务管理。

12月31日，中国人民银行顺利组织完成2015年支付系统和中央银行会计核算数据集中系统年终决算工作。

## 附录2 2015年中国支付体系发展核心指标

项目		单位	数值	增长率(%)
M <sub>0</sub> 与 GDP	M <sub>0</sub>	万亿元	6.32	4.81
	M <sub>0</sub> /GDP	%	9.34	-0.13
银行结算账户	个人账户	账户总量	亿户	73.25
		人均拥有账户数	户	5.36
	单位账户	账户总量	万户	4,439.03
		其中：基本存款账户	万户	2,835.43
非现金支付工具	交易笔数		亿笔	943.22
	其中：票据		亿笔	4.17
	银行卡		亿笔	852.29
	贷记转账等其他结算业务		亿笔	86.76
	交易金额		万亿元	3,448.85
	其中：票据		万亿元	238.23
	银行卡		万亿元	669.82
	贷记转账等其他结算业务		万亿元	2,540.80
	交易金额/GDP		倍	50.97
银行卡 (发卡及受理)	境内	发卡机构数量	个	913
		累计发卡数量	亿张	54.42
		其中：借记卡	亿张	50.10
		信用卡及借贷合一卡	亿张	4.32
		人均持卡量	张	3.98
		联网商户数量	万户	1,670
		POS数量	万台	2,282.10
		ATM数量	万台	86.67
		信用卡期末应偿信贷总额	万亿元	3.09
		银行卡消费额(剔除房地产、汽车销售及批发类交易)占全年社会消费品零售总额的比重	%	47.96
	境外	受理国家数量	个	150
		受理商户数量	万户	1,720
		ATM数量	万台	125
		交易笔数	万笔	34,000
		交易金额	亿元	6,187

续表

项目			单位	数值	增长率（%）
支付系统	人民币支付系统	交易笔数	亿笔	469.46	25.51
		其中：大额支付系统	亿笔	7.89	10.66
		小额支付系统	亿笔	18.35	27.79
		交易金额	万亿元	4,377.46	29.08
		其中：大额支付系统	万亿元	2,952.06	25.79
		小额支付系统	万亿元	24.94	12.95
		交易金额/GDP	倍	64.69	21.42
		大额支付系统直接参与者	个	268	38.25
	境内外币支付系统	交易笔数	万笔	207.88	8.77
		交易金额（折合美元）	亿美元	9,062.04	5.07
		系统参与者	个	47	17.5
证券结算系统	银行间债券市场	发行量	万亿元	21.29	79.36
		托管量	万亿元	44.85	25.84
		结算量	万亿元	675.13	91.71
		兑付金额	万亿元	4.90	11.36
	交易所证券市场	过户笔数	亿笔	207.87	167.15
		过户金额	万亿元	1,033.65	105.39
		结算总额	万亿元	1,136.81	109.99
		结算净额	万亿元	58.86	147.41

注：主要指标释义

1.  $M_0$ /GDP的增长率为本年数减上年数；
2. 累计发卡数量：不包括睡眠卡（指一年以上未发生业务且余额10元以下的借记卡）；
3. 银行卡境外相关数据均特指银联卡；
4. 人民币支付系统：包括中国人民银行大、小额支付系统，全国支票影像交换系统，网上支付跨行清算系统，同城票据交换系统，人民币跨境支付系统（一期），银行业金融机构行内支付系统，中国银联银行卡跨行交易清算系统，城市商业银行汇票处理系统和支付清算系统，农信银支付清算系统。

## 附录3 非银行支付机构名录

序号	机构名称	核准日期
1	支付宝（中国）网络技术有限公司	2011年5月3日
2	银联商务有限公司	2011年5月3日
3	资和信电子支付有限公司	2011年5月3日
4	财付通支付科技有限公司	2011年5月3日
5	通联支付网络服务股份有限公司	2011年5月3日
6	开联通支付服务有限公司	2011年5月3日
7	易宝支付有限公司	2011年5月3日
8	快钱支付清算信息有限公司	2011年5月3日
9	上海汇付数据服务有限公司	2011年5月3日
10	上海盛付通电子支付服务有限公司	2011年5月3日
11	北京钱袋宝支付技术有限公司	2011年5月3日
12	东方电子支付有限公司	2011年5月3日
13	深圳市快付通金融网络科技服务有限公司	2011年5月3日
14	广州银联网络支付有限公司	2011年5月3日
15	北京数字王府井科技有限公司	2011年5月3日
16	北京银联商务有限公司	2011年5月3日
17	杉德电子商务服务有限公司	2011年5月3日
18	裕福支付有限公司	2011年5月3日
19	易生支付有限公司	2011年5月3日
20	深圳银盛电子支付科技有限公司	2011年5月3日
21	迅付信息科技有限公司	2011年5月3日
22	网银在线（北京）科技有限公司	2011年5月3日
23	海南新生信息技术有限公司	2011年5月3日
24	平安付电子支付有限公司	2011年5月3日
25	拉卡拉支付股份有限公司	2011年5月3日
26	上海付费通信息服务有限公司	2011年5月3日
27	平安付科技服务有限公司	2011年5月3日
28	上海银联电子支付服务有限公司	2011年8月29日
29	连连银通电子支付有限公司	2011年8月29日
30	联动优势电子商务有限公司	2011年8月29日
31	成都摩宝网络科技有限公司	2011年8月29日
32	捷付睿通股份有限公司	2011年8月29日

续表

序号	机构名称	发证日期
33	证联支付有限责任公司	2011年8月29日
34	上海得仕企业服务有限公司	2011年8月29日
35	山东鲁商一卡通支付有限公司	2011年8月29日
36	中付通信息服务股份有限公司	2011年8月29日
37	四川商通实业有限公司	2011年8月29日
38	南京市市民卡有限公司	2011年8月29日
39	上海富友金融网络技术有限公司	2011年8月29日
40	天翼电子商务有限公司	2011年12月22日
41	联通支付有限公司	2011年12月22日
42	中移电子商务有限公司	2011年12月22日
43	上海点佰趣信息科技有限公司	2011年12月22日
44	天津城市一卡通有限公司	2011年12月22日
45	江苏瑞祥商务有限公司	2011年12月22日
46	武汉市金源信企业服务信息系统有限公司	2011年12月22日
47	广东银结通电子支付结算有限公司	2011年12月22日
48	现代金融控股(成都)有限公司	2011年12月22日
49	国付宝信息科技有限公司	2011年12月22日
50	重庆易极付科技有限公司	2011年12月22日
51	河北一卡通电子支付服务有限公司	2011年12月22日
52	山西万卡德商务有限公司	2011年12月22日
53	哈尔滨华通支付网络科技有限公司	2011年12月22日
54	商盟商务服务有限公司	2011年12月22日
55	安徽华夏通支付有限公司	2011年12月22日
56	河南汇银丰信息技术有限公司	2011年12月22日
57	贵州汇联通电子商务服务有限公司	2011年12月22日
58	大连中鼎资讯有限公司	2011年12月22日
59	宁波银联商务有限公司	2011年12月22日
60	厦门易通卡运营有限责任公司	2011年12月22日
61	深圳市钱宝科技服务有限公司	2011年12月22日
62	上海电银信息技术有限公司	2011年12月22日
63	易联支付有限公司	2011年12月22日
64	北京海科融通支付服务股份有限公司	2011年12月22日
65	中联信(福建)支付服务有限公司	2011年12月22日
66	深圳市腾付通电子支付科技有限公司	2011年12月22日

续表

序号	机构名称	发证日期
67	东方付通信息技术有限公司	2011年12月22日
68	易智付科技（北京）有限公司	2011年12月22日
69	顺丰恒通支付有限公司	2011年12月22日
70	上海华势信息科技有限公司	2011年12月22日
71	易票联支付有限公司	2011年12月22日
72	资和信网络支付有限公司	2011年12月22日
73	深圳市深银联易办事金融服务有限公司	2011年12月22日
74	上海银生宝电子支付服务有限公司	2011年12月22日
75	深圳市银联金融网络有限公司	2011年12月22日
76	宝付网络科技（上海）有限公司	2011年12月22日
77	上海德颐网络技术有限公司	2011年12月22日
78	中金支付有限公司	2011年12月22日
79	上海富友支付服务有限公司	2011年12月22日
80	安易联融电子商务有限公司	2011年12月22日
81	北京爱农驿站科技服务有限公司	2011年12月22日
82	上海付费通企业服务有限公司	2011年12月22日
83	北京首采联合电子商务有限责任公司	2011年12月22日
84	北京中欣银宝通支付服务有限公司	2011年12月22日
85	上海都市旅游卡发展有限公司	2011年12月22日
86	北京市政交通一卡通有限公司	2011年12月22日
87	通联商务服务有限公司	2011年12月22日
88	北京雅酷时空信息交换技术有限公司	2011年12月22日
89	上海通卡投资管理有限公司	2011年12月22日
90	北京中投科信电子商务有限责任公司	2011年12月22日
91	上海商联信电子支付服务有限公司	2011年12月22日
92	安付宝商务有限公司	2011年12月22日
93	上海便利通电子商务有限公司	2011年12月22日
94	上海纽斯达科技有限公司	2011年12月22日
95	锦江国际商务有限公司	2011年12月22日
96	上海申城通商务有限公司	2011年12月22日
97	上海大众交通商务有限公司	2011年12月22日
98	上海杉德支付网络服务发展有限公司	2011年12月22日
99	卡友支付服务有限公司	2012年6月27日
100	汇潮支付有限公司	2012年6月27日

续表

序号	机构名称	发证日期
101	上海瀚银信息技术有限公司	2012年6月27日
102	银视通信息科技有限公司	2012年6月27日
103	上海东方汇融信息技术服务有限公司	2012年6月27日
104	天津融宝支付网络有限公司	2012年6月27日
105	南京苏宁易购支付网络科技有限公司	2012年6月27日
106	双乾网络支付有限公司	2012年6月27日
107	山东省电子商务综合运营管理有限公司	2012年6月27日
108	深圳市神州通付科技有限公司	2012年6月27日
109	嘉联支付有限公司	2012年6月27日
110	智付电子支付有限公司	2012年6月27日
111	北京一九付支付科技有限公司	2012年6月27日
112	北京数码视讯支付技术有限公司	2012年6月27日
113	汇元银通（北京）在线支付技术有限公司	2012年6月27日
114	随行付支付有限公司	2012年6月27日
115	网易宝有限公司	2012年6月27日
116	浙江贝付科技有限公司	2012年6月27日
117	浙江航天电子信息产业有限公司	2012年6月27日
118	浙江甬易电子支付有限公司	2012年6月27日
119	福建国通星驿网络科技有限公司	2012年6月27日
120	鹰皇金佰仕网络技术有限公司	2012年6月27日
121	集付通支付有限公司	2012年6月27日
122	新疆润物网络有限公司	2012年6月27日
123	江苏省电子商务服务中心有限责任公司	2012年6月27日
124	山东网上有名网络科技有限公司	2012年6月27日
125	上海优乐网络科技股份有限公司	2012年6月27日
126	上海亿付数字技术有限公司	2012年6月27日
127	上海新华传媒电子商务有限公司	2012年6月27日
128	上海商业高新技术发展有限公司	2012年6月27日
129	上海乐易信息技术有限公司	2012年6月27日
130	上海金诚通电子支付服务有限公司	2012年6月27日
131	中钢银通信息技术服务有限公司	2012年6月27日
132	上海大千商务服务有限公司	2012年6月27日
133	上海润通实业投资有限公司	2012年6月27日
134	普天银通支付有限公司	2012年6月27日



续表

序号	机构名称	发证日期
135	上海巾帼三六五企业服务有限公司	2012年6月27日
136	上海瑞得企业服务有限公司	2012年6月27日
137	江苏爱心消费支付服务有限公司	2012年6月27日
138	江苏大众书局商务服务有限公司	2012年6月27日
139	南京万商商务服务有限公司	2012年6月27日
140	江苏鸿兴达邮政商务资讯有限公司	2012年6月27日
141	江苏旅通商务有限公司	2012年6月27日
142	无锡市民卡有限公司	2012年6月27日
143	苏州市民卡有限公司	2012年6月27日
144	山东城联一卡通支付有限责任公司	2012年6月27日
145	成都天府通金融服务股份有限公司	2012年6月27日
146	汇通宝支付有限责任公司	2012年6月27日
147	中付支付科技有限公司	2012年6月27日
148	深圳商联商用科技有限公司	2012年6月27日
149	西安银信商通电子支付有限公司	2012年6月27日
150	陕西易通商联网络支付科技有限公司	2012年6月27日
151	陕西邮政西邮寄电子支付有限责任公司	2012年6月27日
152	北京恒信通电信服务有限公司	2012年6月27日
153	北京和融通支付科技有限公司	2012年6月27日
154	商银信支付服务有限责任公司	2012年6月27日
155	北京市银博盛世电子商务有限公司	2012年6月27日
156	北京银通支付有限公司	2012年6月27日
157	北京交广科技发展有限公司	2012年6月27日
158	北京华瑞富达科技有限公司	2012年6月27日
159	北京高汇通商业管理有限公司	2012年6月27日
160	北京润京搜索投资有限公司	2012年6月27日
161	银信联（北京）支付有限公司	2012年6月27日
162	北京中诚信和支付有限公司	2012年6月27日
163	北京广聚福支付有限公司	2012年6月27日
164	北京商银科技有限公司	2012年6月27日
165	国旅（北京）信息科技有限公司	2012年6月27日
166	重庆城市通卡支付有限责任公司	2012年6月27日
167	重庆市公众城市一卡通有限责任公司	2012年6月27日
168	重庆千礼科技有限公司	2012年6月27日

续表

序号	机构名称	发证日期
169	御嘉支付有限公司	2012年6月27日
170	山西易联支付数据处理有限公司	2012年6月27日
171	山西兰花商务支付有限公司	2012年6月27日
172	吉林省通卡支付股份有限公司	2012年6月27日
173	哈尔滨金联信支付科技有限公司	2012年6月27日
174	浙江盛炬支付技术有限公司	2012年6月27日
175	舟山市明生商盟科技服务有限公司	2012年6月27日
176	浙江银付通信息科技有限公司	2012年6月27日
177	福建一卡通网络有限责任公司	2012年6月27日
178	福建省掌财通支付服务有限公司	2012年6月27日
179	福建省瑞特商业支付有限公司	2012年6月27日
180	厦门象屿支付有限公司	2012年6月27日
181	安徽省万事通金卡通科技信息服务有限公司	2012年6月27日
182	安徽圣德天开信息科技有限公司	2012年6月27日
183	安徽瑞祥资讯服务有限公司	2012年6月27日
184	江西缴费通信息技术股份有限公司	2012年6月27日
185	湖南星广传媒有限公司	2012年6月27日
186	长沙商联电子商务有限公司	2012年6月27日
187	广西支付通商务服务有限公司	2012年6月27日
188	海南海岛一卡通支付网络有限公司	2012年6月27日
189	昆明卡互卡支付科技有限公司	2012年6月27日
190	乐富支付有限公司	2012年6月27日
191	云南本元支付管理有限公司	2012年6月27日
192	兰州易家万通企业服务有限公司	2012年6月27日
193	青岛百森通支付有限公司	2012年6月27日
194	青岛百达通支付服务有限公司	2012年7月20日
195	广东汇卡商务服务有限公司	2013年1月6日
196	湖南财信金通电子商务有限责任公司	2013年1月6日
197	上海千悦企业管理有限公司	2013年1月6日
198	中汇电子支付有限公司	2013年1月6日
199	辽宁新天数字科技有限公司	2013年1月6日
200	江苏飞银商务智能科技有限公司	2013年1月6日
201	山东高速信联支付有限公司	2013年1月6日
202	中百电子支付服务有限公司	2013年1月6日

续表

序号	机构名称	发证日期
203	成都支付通新信息技术服务有限公司	2013年1月6日
204	陕西煤炭交易中心有限公司	2013年1月6日
205	北京亚科技术开发有限责任公司	2013年1月6日
206	河北北人冀通支付服务有限公司	2013年1月6日
207	杭州市民卡有限公司	2013年1月6日
208	合肥新思维商业管理有限责任公司	2013年1月6日
209	郑州建业至尊商务服务有限公司	2013年1月6日
210	长沙星联商务服务有限公司	2013年1月6日
211	贵州贵金支付网络服务有限公司	2013年1月6日
212	山东银利企业服务有限公司	2013年1月6日
213	上海商旅通商务服务有限公司	2013年1月6日
214	江苏大贺会支付商务服务有限公司	2013年1月6日
215	江苏金禧智能卡管理有限公司	2013年1月6日
216	百联优力（北京）投资有限公司	2013年1月6日
217	银盈通支付有限公司	2013年1月6日
218	北京全顺通商贸有限公司	2013年1月6日
219	北京恒达万华支付有限公司	2013年1月6日
220	温州之民信息服务有限公司	2013年1月6日
221	厦门夏商电子商务有限公司	2013年7月6日
222	安徽皖垦商务投资服务有限公司	2013年7月6日
223	云南银通支付管理有限公司	2013年7月6日
224	北京百付宝科技有限公司	2013年7月6日
225	北京中汇金支付服务有限公司	2013年7月6日
226	艾登瑞德（中国）有限公司	2013年7月6日
227	山西金虎信息服务有限公司	2013年7月6日
228	北京国华汇银科技有限公司	2013年7月6日
229	北京繁星山谷信息技术有限公司	2013年7月6日
230	宁国百家汇投资管理有限公司	2013年7月6日
231	杭州通策会综合服务有限公司	2013年7月6日
232	上海索迪斯万通服务有限公司	2013年7月6日
233	榆林元亨商务管理有限责任公司	2013年7月6日
234	安徽长润支付商务有限公司	2013年7月6日
235	福建省银通商务服务有限公司	2013年7月6日
236	圣亚云鼎支付有限公司	2013年7月6日

续表

序号	机构名称	发证日期
237	广东信汇电子商务有限公司	2013年7月6日
238	易通支付有限公司	2013年7月6日
239	深圳市兄弟高登科技有限公司	2013年7月6日
240	永超源支付科技有限公司	2013年7月6日
241	北京新浪支付科技有限公司	2013年7月6日
242	湖南银河金谷商务服务有限公司	2013年7月6日
243	武汉城市一卡通有限公司	2013年7月6日
244	快捷通支付服务有限公司	2013年7月6日
245	先锋支付有限公司	2013年7月6日
246	汇明商务服务有限公司	2013年7月6日
247	湖北蓝天星投资有限公司	2013年7月6日
248	西安城市一卡通有限责任公司	2014年7月10日
249	新疆一卡通商务服务有限公司	2014年7月10日
250	山东运达电子商务有限公司	2014年7月10日
251	深圳瑞银信信息技术有限公司	2014年7月10日
252	重庆联付通网络结算科技有限责任公司	2014年7月10日
253	武汉合众易宝科技有限公司	2014年7月10日
254	深圳市国采支付科技有限公司	2014年7月10日
255	广州商物通网络科技有限公司	2014年7月10日
256	广州市汇聚支付电子科技有限公司	2014年7月10日
257	广州合利宝支付科技有限公司	2014年7月10日
258	北海石基信息技术有限公司	2014年7月10日
259	乐刷科技有限公司	2014年7月10日
260	深圳市讯联智付网络有限公司	2014年7月10日
261	金运通网络支付股份有限公司	2014年7月10日
262	邦付宝支付科技有限公司	2014年7月10日
263	山东飞银智能科技有限公司	2014年7月10日
264	北京理房通支付科技有限公司	2014年7月10日
265	北京畅捷通支付技术有限公司	2014年7月10日
266	广东盛迪嘉电子商务股份有限公司	2014年7月10日
267	广东广物电子商务有限公司	2015年3月26日

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**of the People's Bank of China, No.1, 2016**

# **2015** | **China Payment System Development Report**

Payment and Settlement Department  
of the People's Bank of China



CHINA FINANCIAL PUBLISHING HOUSE



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# Preface

*China Payment System Development Report (Report)* is one of the Financial Service Reports of the People's Bank of China (PBC) and has been issued for 9 editions since 2006. The *Reports* elaborate the achievements of China payment system during the 11<sup>th</sup> Five-Year Plan and the 12<sup>th</sup> Five-Year Plan periods. They have great value for readers who are interested in and devoted to researching the development of China payment system, particularly the institutions and individuals participating in the system development, and thus have attracted wide attention. In addition, the *Reports* facilitate the international community to understand the development of China payment system and strengthen the communication on payment systems between China and other economies.

The *Report* is divided into four parts: Part I introduces the development and accomplishments of China payment system in 2015 in consolidation of legal basis, increase of service providers, development of financial market infrastructures, promotion of non-cash payment instruments, oversight of the payment system, improvement of rural payment service environment, international cooperation on payment and settlement, and outlook for the payment system. Part II describes the operation of financial market infrastructures in 2015 by analyzing a large number of data relating to payment systems, securities settlement systems and central counterparties to demonstrate major features and trends of the payment system. Part III presents featured achievements made by PBC branches in payment, clearing and settlement. In addition, it briefly introduces the practice of some banking institutions in improving intra-bank fund transfer etc.. Appendices in Part IV cover major events concerning payment system development in 2015, key indicators for payment system development and statements on key payment services. Here we provide the English version of Part I, II and IV (Appendix 3 excluded), and Special Topics.

The *Report* in 2015 highlights the oversight of the payment system and enriches the relevant content in this regard. It also elaborates the introduction of the commodity exchanges to better reflect the development of CCPs in China. Considering the statistical indicators of the quarterly reports of payment business were revised in 2015, we have deleted the former “Appendix 3-Major Business Data Reports” from this *Report* so as to show different focus compared with the quarterly reports.

We would like to extend our sincere gratitude to relevant departments and branches of PBC, China Foreign Exchange Trading System, China National Clearing Center, China UnionPay Co., Ltd., Shanghai Clearing House Co., Ltd., Clearing Center for City Commercial Banks, Rural Credit Banks Funds Clearing Center, China Central

Depository & Clearing Co., Ltd., China Securities Depository and Clearing Corporation Limited, Shanghai Futures Exchange, Zhengzhou Futures Exchange, Dalian Futures Exchange and China Financial Futures Exchange that have generously provided materials for the *Report*, and also to China Financial Publishing House that makes efforts to edit it.

Given the author's theoretical and practical limitations, we highly appreciate suggestions and comments from institutions, experts, scholars and people of all circles.

Xie Zhong  
Director General of Payment and Settlement Department of PBC  
August 18, 2016

## List of Abbreviations

ABS	Accounting Banking System
ACH	Accounting Clearing House
ACS	Accounting Data Centralized System
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
BEPS	Bulk Electronic Payment System
CBGS	Central Bond Generalized System
CBRC	China Banking Regulatory Commission
CCCCB	Clearing Center for City Commercial Banks
CCDC	China Central Depository & Clearing Co.,Ltd.
CCP	Central Counterparty
CCPC	City Clearing Processing Center
CDFCPS	China Domestic Foreign Currency Payment System
CFETS	China Foreign Exchange Trading System
CFFE	China Financial Futures Exchange
CIPS	Cross-border Interbank Payment System
CIS	Cheque Image System
CNAPS	China National Advanced Payment System
CPMI	Committee on Payments and Market Infrastructures
CSD	Central Securities Depository
CSDC	China Securities Depository and Clearing Corporation Limited
DCE	Dalian Commodity Exchange
DFCPS	Domestic Foreign Currency Payment System
DVP	Delivery Versus Payment
ECDS	Electronic Commercial Draft System
ETF	Exchange Traded Funds
EMEAP	Executive Meeting of East Asia Pacific
FOF	Fund of Fund
FTZ	Free Trade Zone
HVPS	High Value Payment System
IBPS	Internet Banking Payment System
LOF	Listed Open-Ended Fund

MMF	Money Market Fund
MTN	Medium Term Note
NCDs	Negotiable Certificate of Deposits
NPC	National Process Center
PBC	People's Bank of China
PFMIs	Principles for Financial Market Infrastructures
QDII	Qualified Domestic Institutional Investor
RCBFCC	Rural Credit Banks Funds Clearing Center
RTGS	Real Time Gross Settlement
SAIC	State Administration for Industry and Commerce
SEACEN	South East Asian Central Banks
SDR	Special Drawing Right
SHCH	Shanghai Clearing House
SSE	Shanghai Stock Exchange
SSS	Securities Settlement System
STP	Straight-through Processing
ZCE	Zhengzhou Commodity Exchange

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# Part I

## The Achievements of China Payment System in 2015

- Recent Progress in Formulation of Rules
- Rapid Growth of Payment Service Providers
- Sound Development of Financial Market Infrastructures
- Steady Development of Non-cash Payment Instruments
- Intensified Oversight of the Payment System
- Further Improvement of Financial Inclusion in Payment Area
- Deepening International Cooperation in Payment and Settlement Area
- Outlook for the Development of China Payment System



## I. Recent Progress in Formulation of Rules

2015 was a critical year to intensify the reform, a beginning year to promote the strategy of rule by law and a fruitful year for the consolidation of rules and regulations in the payment system. During the past year, regulatory documents concerning the access of bankcard clearing institutions, network payment, account classifications and Cross-border Interbank Payment System etc. were issued.

***The 9<sup>th</sup> Amendment to Criminal Law of the People's Republic of China* was approved by National People's Congress.** In August 2015, the 16<sup>th</sup> meeting of the Standing Committee of the 12<sup>th</sup> National People's Congress passed *the 9<sup>th</sup> Amendment to Criminal Law of the People's Republic of China*. Such provisions as the criminal liability to be borne by network payment service providers who “contribute to the leak of their clients' information if the circumstances exert serious negative influence” or “provide payment and clearing services for the cyber-criminal activities deliberately” are added in Article 287 of *Criminal Law*. This is beneficial to the protection of web users' information and punishing the behaviors concerning network payments that violate the law.

**The State Council issued *Decision on Access Management of Bankcard Clearing Institutions*.** For the purpose to improve the market-based mechanism for China's bankcard clearing services, prevent clearing risks and to maintain stability of the payment system, the State Council issued *Decision on Access Management of Bankcard Clearing Institutions* (Guofa[2015]No. 22, hereinafter referred to as the *Decision*). The *Decision* specifies the access criteria and management requirements. Its issuance marks the open-up of China's RMB bankcard clearing market and means a lot to the intensification of financial reform, the promotion of level playing field and the innovative development in domestic bankcard market.

### Column1

#### Opening up Bankcard Clearing Market and Promoting Access Management

As a legal person specializing in bankcard clearing services, a bankcard clearing institution lies at the heart of the whole bankcard industry. It can promote large-scale issuance and acceptance of bankcard and enhance the efficiency of card processing and fund clearing through the establishment of a unified brand, a comprehensive technological standard system, a whole set of business rules and the enrollment of issuers and acquirers. Recent years have seen rapid growth of card issuance and transaction volumes and diversified and customized card payment

services, which raises the appeal for the level and efficiency of bankcard clearing services. In order to deepen financial reform, improve the market-oriented mechanism and promote orderly competition and healthy development of the bankcard clearing market, the State Council released the *Decision*. It stipulates that qualified legal persons, no matter domestic or offshore, may apply for the license to engage in China's bankcard clearing market.

As an important financial market infrastructure, a bankcard clearing institution engages in debit and credit calculation and fund clearing services for its participants, which touches upon major interest of the public and legitimate rights of relevant parties. It has direct impact on the bankcard transaction orders, interbank clearing arrangement and the stability of the payment system. Opening up the market and adopting access management for bankcard clearing institutions can ensure institutions that enter the market have professional expertise and sound operation as required for the sake of risk prevention and meanwhile help to promote competition in China's bankcard clearing market so as to provide differentiated and diversified clearing services for relevant parties.

The *Decision* mandates the People's Bank of China (hereinafter referred to as PBC) and China Banking Regulatory Commission (hereinafter referred to as CBRC) to lay down detailed rules on conditions and procedures of authorization and measures on prudential supervision. The two government bodies shall carry out functional supervision and jointly prevent systematic risk from happening. The *Decision* requires any person that is willing to run the business shall obtain the license and become a bankcard clearing institution. The *Decision* specifies access criteria in terms of registered capital, investor, bankcard clearing standards, infrastructures, board of directors, senior management and internal control. The application procedure is divided into two phases-preparation and the start of business. Applicants shall submit relevant materials to PBC, who will, after seeking opinions from CBRC, make the decision of approval or rejection. The *Decision* regulates business operation in respect of brand of bankcard clearing services, operation of infrastructures, business processing and confidentiality etc. so as to ensure safe, efficient and stable business flows. Both offshore and domestic institutions are subject to the same criteria regarding conditions and procedures of authorization and business operation so as to promote open-up of the financial industry and fair competition in the market. In addition, the *Decision* clarifies that offshore institutions which merely offer foreign currency clearing services are exempt from the licensing requirement in principle.

With the consolidation of its legal basis, China's bankcard clearing market will attract more eligible players to participate in the business. This can inspire the potential and energy of the market, promote the sustainable and sound development of the industry and further facilitate the clearing services for customers. Consequently, it will help to accelerate the reform, open-up and innovation of China's payment service market.

**PBC, along with other 9 authorities, promulgated *Guiding Opinions on Promoting the Healthy Development of Internet Finance*.** In order to encourage financial innovation, promote the healthy development of internet finance and to further maintain market order, PBC and 9 other authorities jointly promulgated *Guiding Opinions on Promoting the Healthy Development of Internet Finance* (Yinfa[2015]No.221) in July 2015. The *Opinions* proposes administrative measures to encourage innovation and to support the steady growth of internet finance pursuant to the principle of “encouraging innovation, preventing risks, drawing on advantages, avoiding disadvantages and developing in a healthy way”. It also clarifies the supervisory mandates for different business types.

**PBC released *Administrative Measures on Network Payments Provided by Non-bank Payment Institutions*.** For the purpose to regulate non-bank payment institutions (hereinafter referred to as payment institutions), prevent payment risks and to safeguard the legitimate rights of relevant parties, PBC released *Administrative Measures on Network Payments Provided by Non-bank Payment Institutions* (Notice of PBC [2015] No.43, hereinafter referred to as the *Measures*) in December 2015. The *Measures* sets out the supervisory requirements and rules for network payments provided by payment institutions concerning real-name verification, the management of business operation and risks and the protection of information security and clients’ interests etc. and sets up classified supervisory mechanism for payment accounts. This helps to further regulate China’s payment service market, balance between ensuring payment safety and efficiency and to promote payment innovation and the healthy development of internet finance.

## Column 2

### **Striking the Balance between Security and Convenience to Promote the Healthy Growth of Network Payments Provided by Payment Institutions**

For the purpose of encouraging payment innovation, maintaining order in the payment service market, protecting the legitimate rights of consumers and boosting healthy growth of online payment, PBC released *Administrative Measures on Network Payments Provided by Non-bank Payment Institutions* (hereinafter referred to as the *Measures*) in December 2015, which shall take effect in July 2016.

Under the principle of “encouraging innovation, facilitating the public and protecting financial security”, the *Measures* aims to promote the implementation of the real-name system for payment accounts, balance between security and efficiency, protect consumers’ rights and to promote payment innovation. Firstly, it clearly orientates the role of payment institutions as offering low-value payment with convenience and facilitating e-commerce. This will mitigate risk contagion across markets and contribute to the maintaining of market order and the financial stability.

Secondly, it adheres to the implementation of real-name system, which guarantees smooth payment transactions and serves as the foundation of anti-money laundering, anti-terrorist financing and curbing illegal activities. To address the feature of non-face-to-face account opening with online payment, payment institutions are required to identify customers through multi-channel verification. Thirdly, it balances security and efficiency. With regulatory emphasis shifting from convenience for low-value payment towards security for high-value payment, a corresponding incentive mechanism is introduced to differentiate caps on the transaction amount of balance payment in accordance with various security levels, thus leading payment institutions to ensure the safety of customer funds through authentication approaches. Fourthly, it underlines the protection of legitimate rights of consumers.

The *Measures* guides payment institutions to establish a sound risk control scheme which provides loss compensation and dispute resolution, thus lowering risks and protecting consumers' rights. Fifthly, it specifies the classified supervision so as to promote innovation. A regulatory mechanism shall be established to monitor payment institutions and their businesses in a differentiated way. Qualified institutions are encouraged to forge ahead with innovation in technology, procedure and service, thus unleashing growth momentum of the payment service market and embracing flexible regulation as well.

By balancing security and efficiency, the *Measures* divides payment accounts into three types in order to meet diversified needs of customers, reflecting respect for customer choice. Type I account authenticates customer through one single source(e.g. ID online verification) and enables account balance payment for consumption and fund transfer. This type of account is mainly used in low-value provisional payment with simple and convenient authentication. For the sake of both convenience and security, type I account features relatively low cap on transaction amount. However, payment institutions may upgrade the account level to type II or III and raise the trade ceiling through strengthened customer authentication. The latter two types of accounts enjoy higher cap on transaction amount as they employ higher level of authentication, which to some extent prevents faked or anonymous payment accounts and prohibits falsified account opening and access to account for illegal behaviors. Due to high risks involved in investment and wealth management business, the *Measures* stipulates that only type III account holders may buy financial products for wealth management with balance payment, thus protecting the security of customers' funds.

As follow-up policy upon *Guiding Opinions on Promoting the Healthy Development of Internet Finance*, the *Measures* is regarded as a significant move towards a comprehensive regulatory system in internet finance and plays a major role in maintaining order of our payment service market and fair competition, protecting legitimate rights of consumers, fostering innovation of payment services and healthy growth of internet finance.



**PBC released the regulatory document concerning classified management of individual bank accounts.** For the purpose to improve individual RMB bank settlement account services, facilitate the opening and use of the accounts and to implement real-name system, PBC released *Notice on Improving Individual Bank Account Services and Strengthening the Management of Accounts* (Yinfa[2015]No.392) in December 2015. The *Notice* specifies the requirements for the implementation of real-name system, the mechanism for classified management of bank accounts, the agent service to open individual bank account, the internal control of the banks and the improvement of related services etc.

**PBC issued *Provisional Administrative Measures on the Supervision of the CIPS Operator*.** For the purpose to maintain the order of cross-border payments and mitigate risks, PBC issued *Provisional Administrative Measures on the Supervision of the CIPS Operator* (Yinfa[2015]No.290) in September 2015. The *Measures* illustrate the business scope of the CIPS operator. It also raises requirements for matters to be reported or approved and management of CIPS account in HVPS.

**PBC promulgated the business rules of CIPS.** For the purpose to regulate the business operation of CIPS, prevent payment risks and to protect the legitimate interests of the CIPS operators and the participants, PBC promulgated *Provisional Business Rules on Cross-border Interbank Payment System* (Yinbanfa[2015]No.210) in September 2015. They specify the requirements for the CIPS operators and the participants in respect of participation, account management, business processing and settlement etc.

**PBC released *Notice on the Management of Outsourcing for Bankcard Acceptance*.** In order to regulate the outsourcing of bankcard acceptance, prevent relevant risks and to maintain the order of the bankcard market, PBC released *Notice on the Management of Outsourcing for Bankcard Acceptance* (Yinfa[2015]No.199) in June 2015. It stipulates the responsibilities of the acquirers, the necessity to strengthen the self-discipline of the outsourcing business and requires the acquirers to do self-examination on the outsourcing business and rectify the activities that violate the rules. Also, the *Notice* requires PBC branches to oversight the outsourcing business in their domain.

**PBC issued *Administrative Measures on the Participation of the Payment Systems*.** For the purpose to reinforce the supervision on participants of the payment systems and to ensure the stable operation of the systems, PBC issued *Administrative Measures on the Participation of the Payment Systems* (Yinfa[2015]No.40) in February 2015. The *Measures* stipulates the reporting and approving procedures and clarifies the requirements for on-site inspection and off-site supervision so as to improve the risk management for participants of the payment systems.

**PBC revised *Crisis Response Plan for Payment and Clearing Systems*.** In order to ensure the safe and stable operation of the payment systems, PBC promulgated the revised *Crisis Response Plan for*

*Payment and Clearing Systems* (Yinfa[2015] No. 284). The *Plan* stipulates the reporting procedures, time schedule and response plan for emergencies. It also raises requirements for the early warning and system recovery etc.

**PBC released the business continuity plan for ACS and other relevant documents.** In March 2015, PBC released *Business Continuity Plan for Accounting Data Centralized System (tentatively)* (Yinbanfa[2015]No.77). It specifies the requirements for ACS'S emergency response, the reporting and decision-making procedures in case of contingencies so as to improve the way to handle emergencies and thus to help ensure the continuity of the central bank's accounting system and the safety of the funds deposited in PBC. In October and November, relevant rules and operating protocols were issued to regulate the business processing and information inquiry for ACS.

**PBC and State Administration for Industry and Commerce (SAIC) jointly released *Notice on Payment and Settlement Issues in the Registration Reform Namely "3 Certificates into 1"*.** In order to accelerate the registration reform namely "3 Certificates into 1" and regulate the oversight of the payment and settlement services, PBC and SAIC jointly released *Notice on Payment and Settlement Issues in the Registration Reform Namely "3 Certificates into 1"* (Yinfa[2015] No. 401) in December 2015. It clarifies information processing rules for organizational codes concerning unit bank account business and electronic commercial draft business. Furthermore, it specifies the requirements to implement the real-name system during the reform of "3 Certificates into 1".

## 2. Rapid Growth of Payment Service Providers

Over these years, China has formed a diversified payment service system, with PBC as the core, banking institutions (including finance companies) as a basis, clearing institutions and payment institutions as a supplement to provide more and more specialized service and improve competence, efficiency and quality of payment services.

### 2.1 Payment Service Providers

**PBC**, the organizer, catalyst and overseer of China payment system, is entitled with the jurisdiction to ensure payment and clearing systems operate smoothly. PBC has established and been operating the 2<sup>nd</sup> generation of China National Advanced Payment System (CNAPS II), Accounting Data Centralized System (ACS), Cheque Image System (CIS) and Domestic Foreign Currency Payment System (DFCPS) etc. which play an important role in facilitating low-cost and efficient fund transfer and supporting the economic and financial development.

In 2015, PBC and its branches actively took measures to implement the decisions of CPC Central

Committee and the State Council, promote establishment of payment system, strengthen payment service oversight and to maintain the order of the payment service market. At the end of 2015, PBC had 2 121 branches altogether, among which there was 1 head office in Shanghai, 8 provincial branches, 2 operation offices, 8 branch operations offices, 20 central sub-branches in provincial capitals, 5 sub-provincial central sub-branches, 315 prefecture-level central sub-branches and 1 762 county-level branches.

**Banking institutions** are the major payment service providers. In 2015, focusing on steady growth, structural adjustment, benefiting people's livelihood and risk prevention, oriented by improving development quality and economic performances, banking institutions are committed to encouraging financial service innovation and improving payment service. Great achievements have been made in serving real economy, forestalling risks, deepening reform and opening up, etc. By the end of 2015, China had formed a multi category, broad coverage of the banking system.<sup>①</sup> Banks are capable to provide multi-level, different, personalized payment services for the companies, institutions and individuals by updating their systems in back office, providing and accepting various payment tools in front desks.

**Clearing institutions** are active participants in China payment service market and provide specific clearing services in certain areas. UnionPay is a joint organization of Chinese bankcard, who provides interbank bankcard information exchange service and resource sharing, and guarantees the cross-bank, cross-region and cross-border usage of bankcards through its Interbank Bankcard Clearing System. By the end of 2015, UnionPay had issued more than 5 billion cards, and its network had extended to 150 countries and regions, and the number of merchants and ATM accepting UnionPay cards had reached 33.9 million and 2 million respectively.

Clearing Center for City Commercial Banks (CCCCB) developed featured products and services aiming to meet the demands of city commercial banks and township banks. In 2015, based on its own payment and settlement system and electronic payment platform, CCCCCB developed the function of real-time agent paying and collecting to realize quick payment, gateway payment and agent payment business. By the end of 2015, there were altogether 100 participants in the clearing system of CCCCCB.

Rural Credit Banks Funds Clearing Center (RCBFCC) supported small-scale financial institutions like rural credit banks to develop newly emerging payment like online and mobile payments, based on its clearing system. By the end of 2015, the 2<sup>nd</sup> generation of rural credit bank payment and

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<sup>①</sup> The banking institutions include China Development Bank, policy banks, large-scale commercial banks, share-holding commercial banks, city commercial banks, rural commercial banks, rural cooperative banks, rural credit cooperatives, postal savings bank, foreign financial institutions, sino-German housing savings bank, township banks, private banks and financial companies.

settlement system (NCS2) had 41 036 participants, including 56 direct participants and 40 980 indirect participants.

China International Payment Service Corp., which was established after the approval of PBC is the operator of Cross-border Interbank Payment System (CIPS). It is an independent corporation and was registered in Shanghai on July 31<sup>st</sup>, 2015. It is responsible for CIPS operation and maintenance, participant services, business development, etc. By the end of 2015, CIPS had 19 direct participants and 185 indirect participants to meet the RMB cross-border settlement needs of financial institutions and companies.

**Payment institutions play an important role in China's retail payment market.** In recent years, with the rise of electronic commerce, payment institutions have been providing small amount, fast and convenient retail payment services for the community by utilizing internet, mobile communications and other new information technology. By the end of 2015, 268 payment institutions had obtained the payment licenses to develop payment business in mainland China, among which 117 payment institutions had been permitted to be engaged in online payment, 165 in prepaid card business and 62 in bankcard acceptance.

## 2.2 Post-trade Service Providers

**China Central Depository & Clearing Co., Ltd. (CCDC).** In 2015, CCDC completed the issuance of local government bonds successfully. The total amount of bonds deposited in CCDC kept increasing steadily. The settlement amount of bonds grew largely. DVP settlement amount had been further promoted. The coupon payment business operated orderly and smoothly. CCDC supported bond counter business and provided the continuous trading services for counter bonds. CCDC realized DVP settlement for the offshore central banks and real-time transfer for coupon payments. CCDC updated relevant systems to accommodate with the extension of operational hours of the payment systems. CCDC set up Shanghai branch and Shenzhen customer service center, providing off-site bond issuance services and completed the preparations of bond registration, depository and settlement for Shanghai Free Trade Zone. In terms of system operation and maintenance, CCDC continued to comprehensively enhance the ability of IT integrated services. The Central Bond Generalized System ran smoothly.

Column 3

### **DVP Settlement of Bond Transactions for Overseas Central Banks Launched**

In November 2015, Delivery Versus Payment (DVP) settlement of bond transactions for overseas

central banks was officially launched. Upon the approval of PBC, overseas central banks are entitled to open clearing accounts in the payment system as special indirect participants. Under the scheme of DVP settlement, CCDC sends real-time account transfer messages to HVPS, which then directly settles funds for bond transactions to the accounts of licensed participants. In this way, efficiency of bond transaction settlement for overseas central banks can be greatly enhanced, symbolizing complete roll-out of DVP settlement of RMB bond transactions in the interbank market.

At the end of 2010, PBC carved out *Overall Plan on the Pilot Program of Investment in the Interbank Bond Market by Overseas Central Banks*, which entitled PBC to transact bonds on behalf of overseas central banks. Without proper settings of DVP settlement in place for overseas central banks, bond transactions were processed by PBC Shanghai headquarter through Delivery after Payment or Payment after Delivery, leading to lower efficiency of settlement. Meanwhile, coupon payment of bonds for overseas central banks was processed by CCDC through manual transfer, bearing lower efficiency of fund transfer and higher operational risks.

In July 2015, PBC released *Notice on RMB Investment in the Interbank Market by Overseas Central Banks, International Financial Organizations, and Sovereign Wealth Funds*, signaling greater openness of the interbank market. At the same time, the momentum of RMB's entry into the SDR currency basket had been stepped up, prompting an urgent need to provide overseas central banks with safer and more efficient settlement service as well as coupon payment of bonds gearing up to the international standard. Consequently, under the guidance of PBC and based on thorough study on the systems involved in bond transactions, China National Clearing Center (referred to as CNCC) and CCDC promoted DVP settlement and the automation of coupon payment for overseas central banks, which went live on November 25<sup>th</sup>, 2015.

By the end of 2015, 41 overseas central banks had made investment in the interbank market. Their DVP settlements were proved to be stable and continued to grow in volume. Looking forward, DVP settlement will play a more active role in ensuring safety and efficiency of transaction settlement for overseas institutions as well as convenience of investment and financing.

**China Securities Depository and Clearing Corporation Limited (CSDC).** In 2015, the amount of securities registered and deposited in CSDC increased significantly. Open-end funds developed steadily. As a CCP, CSDC provided multilateral net settlement services for the exchange traded securities. The total amount of the settlement and the net settlement increased significantly. The customers grew rapidly. At the end of 2015, the amount of “one-code pass” account was 99.1 million in total, the settlement participants reached 189.

**Shanghai Clearing House (SHCH).** In 2015, SHCH further expanded the service scope of its

registration and depository system. The registration service for certificate of deposit, the spot clearing service for commodities in Shanghai Free Trade Zone and the settlement for Negotiable Certificate of Deposit were launched. SHCH provides registration, depository and settlement services for super short-term financing coupons, private debt financing tools, short-term financing bonds, small and medium-sized enterprises collection of notes, asset-backed securities, short-term financing bonds of securities companies, asset-backed notes, financial bonds of asset management companies, medium-term notes, NCD, project revenue bills, certificates of deposit, FTA NCD etc.

#### Column 4

### **Innovation Practices of SHCH in Shanghai Free Trade Zone**

In order to meet the demand of RMB internationalization and marketization of interest rate and exchange rate, enlarge the RMB financial market from domestic to overseas players and enhance the depth and width of domestic financial services, SHCH has scaled up innovation in the free trade zone( referred to as FTZ) to phase in multiple types of clearing and settlement in the FTZ.

Practice 1: launching the FTZ Central Counterparties (referred to as CCP) clearing and settlement of financial derivatives of shipping and commodities. In February and July 2015, SHCH launched CCP clearing and settlement of FTZ Copper-premium Swap and FTZ Ethylene Glycol Import Swap respectively. FTZ Copper-premium Swap represents the first global premium index on financial derivatives, paving way for the investment in the domestic financial market for both FTZ and offshore RMB. FTZ Ethylene Glycol Import Swap helps converge the pricing, risk control and fund operation of related industries to the FTZ, bolstering its innovative growth. In 2015, both services had amounted to 3,680 bilateral transactions with a total value of CNY 6.34 billion.

Practice 2: rolling out the FTZ clearing and settlement of spot commodities. In July 2015, SHCH rolled out a set of streamlined clearing and settlement services to meet the demand of separation of transaction, custody, clearing and settlement and storage for the FTZ spot commodities market, consolidate the pilot advantages of FTZ in financial reform and innovation and serve the multi-layered commodities market in Shanghai.

Practice 3: kicking off the service of registration, trusteeship and settlement of FTZ interbank deposits. In September 2015, SHCH launched the service of registration, trusteeship and settlement for FTZ interbank deposits, giving a heavy boost to financial innovation and opening

up in the FTZ. Under the deployment of PBC Shanghai headquarter, the first batch of FTZ interbank deposits were issued, which were registered, confirmed and put into market by SHCH. In 2015, SHCH launched 8 FTZ interbank deposits worthy of CNY 2.9 billion, all of which featured discounted issuance with duration of 3 months.

**China Foreign Exchange Trading System (CFETS).** CFETS continuously improved the trading platform in 2015. CFETS directly linked its trading system and post-trade processing platform with the relevant systems of the interbank market members and thus achieved straight through processing (STP). In the interbank market, more than 65% foreign exchange spot transactions, 93% foreign exchange options trading, 95% interest rate swap transactions and 100% gold inquiry transactions were confirmed through the trading platform.

**Futures Exchanges.** There are mainly 4 futures exchanges in China-namely Shanghai Futures Exchange, Zhengzhou Commodity Exchange, Dalian Commodity Exchange and China Financial Futures Exchange.

In 2015, Shanghai Futures Exchange added futures contracts of nickel and tin. After the release of *Administrative Measures on Shanghai Futures Exchange to Designate Depository Bank*, Shanghai Futures Exchange expanded the amount of depository banks for the first time. The banks increased from 5 to 12.

The margin real-time measurement and simulation of the settlement system of Zhengzhou Commodity Exchange were formally launched. Zhengzhou Commodity Exchange upgraded the system linking the exchange and banks, added such functions as margin, interbank funds transfer and real-time monitoring of bank accounts. In 2015, Zhengzhou Commodity Exchange began to take treasury bonds as the margin for commodity futures and introduced CCDC as the depository.

Agricultural futures like soybean, soya bean meal, corn and industrial futures like steel ore, coke, charred coal and plastics are traded in Dalian Commodity Exchange. At present, its members include 152 futures trading companies, 16 non-futures trading companies and 13 margin depository banks. In 2015, 2 margin depository banks were added.

Stock index and treasury bond futures are traded in China Financial Futures Exchange. After the Shanghai and Shenzhen 300 Index futures and 5-year treasury bond futures went live in 2015, China Financial Futures Exchange launched the pilot to take treasury bonds as futures margin and began to trade 10-year treasury bond futures, SSE 50 and CSI 500 Stock Index futures.



### 3. Sound Development of Financial Market Infrastructures

In 2015, further progress was made in the development of financial market infrastructures. Maintenance and management were improved, business scale kept growing, and transaction volume increased continuously.

**The payment, clearing and settlement systems operated by PBC remained safe and stable.** By the end of April 2015, CNAPS II had rolled out nationwide, which enabled banks to adopt “Single Addressee” as a legal entity. The efficiency of payment and settlement was greatly improved. Furthermore, PBC consolidated business rules of CNAPS II adjusted caps of BEPS credit payments during holidays and weekends, and made it more convenient for companies, public entities and individuals to process high-value interbank payment transactions. PBC also improved backup plans of the CCPCs and participants to support the participants’ backup front-end processors to link with the payment systems, and organized NPC and part of the participants to carry out the shifting drill between the main systems and back-up systems to improve its ability to handle emergencies. By the end of 2015, CNAPS II had 137 842 participants, among which 655 were direct participants and 137 187 were indirect participants. In 2015, payment systems of PBC processed 6 billion transactions with a total value of CNY 3 135.25 trillion, up by 43.31% and 27.67% year on year respectively. Among them, transactions handled by HVPS achieved 789 million in volume and CNY 2 952.06 trillion in value, BEPS 1.84 billion in volume and CNY 24.94 trillion in value, IBPS 2.97 billion in volume and CNY 27.76 trillion in value, ACH 395 million in volume and CNY 124.34 trillion in value, DFCPS 2.08 million in volume and USD 906.20 billion (CNY 5.70 trillion) in value, CIS 8.96 million in volume and CNY 447.78 billion in value.

**Functions of ACS were improved constantly.** In November 2015, the ACS information management subsystem was rolled out to all provincial branches of PBC, to further broaden the scope of information services and to provide strong support for the business management and macro policies. In 2015, the ACS comprehensive front end processor subsystem has been running in 143 local banks and foreign banks, to offer “home-based” accounting services of PBC. PBC opened the functions of fund collection for 22 banks in ACS, which helped save the liquidity of nearly CNY 90 billion in average per day and greatly improved efficiency of fund use. In 2015, ACS operated stably and its business scale kept growing. It facilitated the transmission mechanism of the monetary policy to run smoothly and further enhanced the accounting service levels of PBC. In 2015, transactions processed through ACS reached 4.87 million in volume, with daily volume of 19 600.

**CIPS operated steadily.** CIPS (phase I) has been operating smoothly since it went live in October



2015. It provided safe and efficient clearing and settlement services for onshore, offshore and cross-border RMB payments of domestic and overseas financial institutions. The business scale of cross-border payments dominated. By the end of 2015, CIPS had processed 86 700 transactions with a total value of CNY 480.90 billion. The daily transaction amounted to 1 400 in volume and CNY 7.76 billion in value averagely.

**Business scale of UnionPay Interbank Bankcard Clearing System kept rising.** Based on its design objective of “technological architecture integration, operational architecture integration”, UnionPay major and backup sites took cloud computing as the main technical direction in 2015. It adopted cloud computing technology by developing cloud computing environment, building cloud management platform and database management platform in newly released systems. UnionPay strengthened emergency management, implemented the disaster recovery plan and developed the backup cloud under cloud computing environment. It also performed multi-level drill for disaster recovery. UnionPay’s important systems for interchange, clearing, acquiring and international business etc. realized “zero disruption” all year long. In 2015, interbank bankcard transactions achieved 20.67 billion in volume and CNY 49.28 trillion in value, up by 75.01% and 46.62% year on year respectively. Thereinto, transactions via ATM amounted to 3.22 billion in volume and 3.68 trillion in value. Transactions via POS amounted to 11.1 billion in volume and 31.26 trillion in value.

**The business of CCCCB kept growing rapidly.** In 2015, the transactions processed by systems of CCCCB amounted to 3.45 million in volume and CNY 503.07 billion in value, up by 146.78% and 59.88% year on year respectively. Thereinto, the remittance reached 2.30 million in volume and CNY 410.41 billion in value, up by 98.67% and 88.22% year on year respectively. Interbank saving and withdrawal business reached 0.27 million in volume and CNY 91.95 billion in value, up by 12.65% and down by 4.81% year on year respectively. The real-time agent paying and collecting business amounted to 0.88 million in volume and CNY 0.71 billion in value, respectively accounted for 25.52% and 0.14% of the total cash business all the year round.

**Systems of RCBFCC continued to run stably with rapid growth in transaction volume and value.** In 2015, RCBFCC completed the migration to NCS2 which implemented the vertical development based on accounts of members’ customers with multiple channels, various products, different mediums and abundant objects. Systems of RCBFCC ran stably all year. Transactions processed through the systems of RCBFCC reached 5 729.19 billion in volume and CNY 3.60 trillion in value, up by 156.39% and 27.39% year on year respectively, with daily transaction 1.57 million in volume and CNY 9.85 billion in value.

**Central Bond Generalized System (CBGS) operated steadily.** In 2015, the total issuance of all kinds of bonds via CBGS reached CNY 10 trillion in value, up by 70% year on year. The volume of

bond depository business rose steadily to reach 35.04 trillion, up by 21.96% year on year. Bond cash settlement and repo settlement in interbank market amounted to CNY 466.58 trillion in value, up by 90.49% year on year. The transactions settled in DVP mode achieved CNY 860.67 trillion in value, up by 92.73%. The transactions settled in DVP mode accounted for 98.88% of the total, up by 1.39 percentage points year on year.

**The securities registration and settlement system operated rapidly.** In 2015, the securities registration and settlement system operated smoothly. The gross settlement value and net settlement value greatly increased. The gross settlement value of the year reached CNY 1 136.81 trillion, rising by CNY 595.45 trillion with a growth rate of 109.99%. The net settlement value reached CNY 58.86 trillion, rising by CNY 35.07 trillion with a growth rate of 147.41%. The quantity of securities registered and deposited at CSDC increased significantly. There were 8 508 securities registered and deposited at CSDC, up by 34.41% year on year.

**Comprehensive system business of SHCH developed rapidly.** In 2015, total issuance of SHCH grew up quickly and new bonds issued reached 10 761 with CNY 11.17 trillion in value. Bond redemption was 6 039 in volume, and CNY 6.41 trillion in value. Scale of bond depository increased greatly, whose volume achieved 9 512 with the depository balance of CNY 10.33 trillion increased by 85.45% compared with that of last year. Business scale was constantly enlarged. Investor accounts opened in SHCH accumulated to 9 048, up by 76.17% year on year. The clearing for spot commodities traded in Shanghai Free Trade Zone achieved 25 in volume and CNY 22 million in value.

**The trading volume in CFETS kept increasing.** In 2015, 72 institutions took part in the business of transactions confirmation in interbank foreign exchange market, 292 649 transactions were processed, with a total value of USD 5.71 trillion, accounted for 42% of all transactions. 104 institutions took part in the business of interest rate swap transaction confirmation, 65 392 transactions were processed with notional principal of USD 8.72 trillion, accounted for 99.5% of all transactions. The business of gold inquiry trading was completely confirmed, with 3 020 in volume and CNY 979.70 billion in value.

**The clearing services provided by the futures exchanges grew steadily.** In 2015, the transactions handled by the clearing system of Shanghai Futures Exchange reached 1 051 million lots<sup>①</sup> in volume and CNY 63.56 trillion in value, up by 24.69% and 0.51% year on year respectively. The transactions handled by the clearing system of Zhengzhou Commodity Exchange reached 1 070 million lots in volume and CNY 30.98 trillion in value, up by 58.30% and 33.31% year on year respectively. The

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① The business date of the futures exchanges in this report are calculated unilaterally.

delivery settlement business reached 0.25 million lots in volume and CNY 9.43 billion in value, up by 41.66% and 35.57% year on year respectively. The transactions handled by the clearing system of Dalian Commodity Exchange reached 1 116 million lots in volume and CNY 41.94 trillion in value, up by 44.94% and 1.08% year on year respectively, money transfer achieved 21.12 thousand in volume and CNY 464.3 billion in value. The transactions handled by the clearing system of China Financial Futures Exchange reached 341 million lots in volume and CNY 417.76 trillion in value. Its margin variation totaled 49 100 in volume and 7.84 trillion in value.

## 4. Steady Development of Non-cash Payment Instruments

In 2015, non-cash transactions<sup>①</sup> in China amounted to 94.32 billion in volume and CNY 3 448.85 trillion in value.

### 4.1 Bills

**Bill transactions continuously declined, and transactions settled by commercial draft grew steadily compared with last year.** In 2015, transactions settled by bill amounted to 417 million in volume and CNY 238.23 trillion in value, down by 27.87% and 11.07% year on year respectively. Among them, transactions of cheque achieved 391 million in volume and CNY 211.53 trillion in value, down by 29.10% and 12.79% year on year respectively. Transactions settled by commercial draft amounted to 19.06 million in volume and CNY 20.99 trillion in value, up by 3.45% and 8.86% year on year respectively. Bank draft settled was 2.12 million in volume and CNY 1.56 trillion in value, down by 31.09% and 7.36% year on year respectively. Transactions of bank promissory note amounted to 4.59 million in volume and CNY 4.15 trillion in value, down by 3.92% and 4.82% year on year respectively.

### 4.2 Bankcard

#### 4.2.1 The number of bankcard issued kept growing

By the end of 2015, the number of issued bankcard in use had achieved 5.44 billion<sup>②</sup>, increased by 10.25% compared with that of last year, while the growth rate witnessed a year-on-year drop by 6.88

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① Non-cash transactions include transactions settled by bill, bankcard and other settlement means, which refer to credit transfer, direct debit, consignment of acceptance and domestic letter of credit.

② Bankcard issued accumulated to 5.81 billion (2 billion financial IC cards), up by 17.72% year on year.

percentage points. Among them, debit card issued and in use amounted to 5.01 billion, up by 11.81% compared with that of last year, while growth rate slumped by 5.39 percentage points. Credit cards and combo cards with debit and credit functions issued and in use accumulated to 432 million, down by 5.05% compared with that of the year before, and growth rate dropped 21.5 percentage points. The ratio of issuance number between debit card and credit card in use was approximately 12.74:1, increased on the year-on-year basis. By the end of 2015, the number of cards per capita was 3.99, up by 9.62% compared with last year. Thereinto, the number of credit card per capita achieved 0.29, down by 14.71% compared with that of the year before. The figures in Beijing and Shanghai reached 1.34 and 1.01 respectively, which were still far beyond the national average level.

#### **4.2.2 The accepting environment gradually improved**

By the end of 2015, merchants linked to China UnionPay Interbank Bankcard Clearing System had accumulated to 16.7 million, POS terminals exceeding 22.80 million and ATM terminals 866.70 thousand, increased by 4.67 million, 6.89 million and 251.80 thousand year on year respectively. By the end of 2015, the bankcard number corresponded to each ATM and POS terminal was 6 279 and 238, down by 21.78% and 23.23% respectively compared with those of last year.

#### **4.2.3 The transaction of bankcard kept rapid climbing**

In 2015, the transaction settled by bankcard amounted to 85.23 billion in volume and CNY 669.82 trillion in value, up by 43.07% and 48.88% respectively compared with those of the year before, and the growth rate increased by 17.91 and 42.61 percentage points. The average transaction per day achieved 233.50 million in volume and CNY 1 835.12 billion in value. Thereinto, cash deposit through bankcard was 9.19 billion in volume and 70.97 trillion in value, up by 4.57% and 0.47% respectively compared with those of last year; cash withdrawal through bankcard reached 18.42 billion in volume and CNY 73.15 trillion in value, down by 7.48% and 1.69% year on year respectively; transfer through bankcard<sup>①</sup> achieved 28.59 billion in volume and CNY 470.70 trillion in value, up by 157.11% and 79.34% respectively compared with those of last year; consumption reached 29.03 billion in volume and CNY 55.00 trillion in value, increased by 46.96% and 29.78% year on year respectively.

#### **4.2.4 Consumption via bankcard rapidly developed**

In 2015, average consumption value per card was CNY 10 106, up by 17.69% compared with the

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<sup>①</sup> From 2015, the statistical caliber of transfer through bankcard increased the domestic and foreign payment transaction (exclude the consumption) via the channels of internet bank, fixed-line bank and mobile bank etc.

year before; average consumption value per transaction was CNY 1 894, down by 11.74% on the year-on-year basis. Interbank consumption amounted to 17.24 billion in volume and CNY 42.91 trillion in value, increased by 108.2% and 49.83% respectively compared with those of last year, accounted for 59.38% and 78.02% respectively of bankcard consumption transaction. The bankcard penetration rate achieved 47.96%, slightly went up 0.26 percentage point.

#### 4.2.5 Credit quotas of credit card kept growing, credit usage rate<sup>①</sup> kept climbing

By the end of 2015, the aggregate credit line had accumulated to CNY 7.08 trillion in value, up by 26.43% compared with that of last year; outstanding balance of credit card achieved CNY 3.09 trillion in value, up by 32.05% year on year. Average credit line per card was CNY 17 900, credit usage rate reached 43.77%, went up by 2.08 percentage points compared with that of the year before. The outstanding balance overdue more than six months amounted to CNY 38.03 billion in value, up by 2.26 billion (6.33% ) year on year. It accounted for 1.23% of the total outstanding balance, slightly dropped by 0.3 percentage point.

### 4.3 Settlement Means

Credit transfer amount accounted for over 90% of other settlement means. In 2015, the settlement by means of credit transfer, direct debit, consignment of acceptance, domestic letter of credit etc. amounted to 8.68 billion in volume, and CNY 2 540.81 trillion in value. Whereby, the transaction of credit transfer achieved 6.34 billion in volume and CNY 2 409.94 trillion in value, which accounted for 73.11% and 94.85% respectively of the total sum of credit transfer, direct debit, consignment of acceptance and domestic letter of credit.

### 4.4 Network Payments<sup>②</sup>

Transactions of network payments rose rapidly. In 2015, internet payments processed by banking institutions reached 36.37 billion in volume and CNY 2 018.20 trillion in value, 27.29% and 46.67% higher than last year respectively; fixed-line payments amounted to 298 million in volume and CNY 14.99 trillion in value, rising by 27.35% and 148.18% compared with those of last year respectively; mobile payments achieved 13.84 billion in volume and CNY 108.22 trillion in value, up by 205.86% and 379.06% respectively year on year.

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① The ration between outstanding balance of credit card to aggregate credit line.

② The network payments in this *Report* refer to the payment business initiated via E-channel, mainly include internet payment, fixed-line payment , mobile payment etc.

In 2015, the aggregated internet payments via payment institutions accumulated to 82.15 billion in volume and CNY 49.48 trillion in value, increased by 119.51% and 100.16% compared with those of the year before respectively.

## 5. Intensified Oversight of the Payment System

### 5.1 The Supervisory Mechanism Consolidated

For the purpose to reinforce the development of the supervisory mechanism, improve the use of resources and to enhance the efficiency for the central bank to perform her duties, PBC promoted the structural adjustment and internal coordination for the prefecture-level central sub-branches pursuant to *Guiding Opinions on the Structural Adjustment in Prefecture-level Central Sub-branches of PBC* (Yinsandingban[2014]No.7) in 2015. In order to accommodate to the rapid growth of the payment service market, payment and settlement divisions were set up.

### 5.2 Market Access and Exit Getting Stricter

#### 5.2.1 Market access

In 2015, PBC formulated and released the renewal plan for payment licenses to regulate the access to the market in a more prudential way. PBC organized the payment institutions that are willing to carry on providing payment services to prepare for the renewal job. For those who were engaging in the business without a license, PBC had instructed them to cease the illegal business operations and ruled out the application for licenses for those applicants who were frequently complained or weak in compliance and internal control.

#### 5.2.2 Market exit arrangements

PBC canceled the licenses released to 2 payment institutions who had severely violated relevant rules. Also, PBC required 4 other payment institutions to exit from part of the bankcard acceptance market.

### 5.3 Off-site Supervision Strengthened

#### 5.3.1 Continued to implement the real-name system

PBC signed *Memorandum on the Formulation of Network-based Information Inquiry Mechanism* with the Supreme People's Court and developed the system providing RMB bank account services.

PBC, along with Ministry of Public Security and other relevant authorities, set up the mechanism for payment suspension and instant freeze in case of emergencies and developed a platform to control information fraud risks. Last but not least, PBC set up the tiered individual bank account system and reiterated the requirement to implement the real-name system.

#### Column 5

### **The Mechanism of Payment Suspension and Instant Freeze for Bank Accounts Suspicious of Telecom Fraud Established**

For the purpose of combating telecom fraud, enhancing the efficiency of fund freeze for public security departments and safeguarding people's property, PBC and Ministry of Public Security, in collaboration with Ministry of Industry and Information Technology, State Administration for Industry and Commerce, Legislative Affairs Office of the State Council and CBRC, established the mechanism of payment suspension and instant freeze in case of emergencies. Meanwhile, PBC and Ministry of Public Security co-launched a platform for the management of transaction risk incidents concerning telecom fraud.

By connecting the public security departments with banks and licensed payment institutions, the platform can realize payment suspension, instant freeze, information sharing and quick inquiry of bank accounts when suspicious of telecom fraud.

First, the platform enables public security departments, banks and payment institutions to send and receive electronic messages and relevant legal documents through the platform and thus suspends payments and freezes the funds in the suspicious accounts.

Second, the platform features information sharing of accounts under investigation, which constitutes a database of accounts under investigation and suspicious of fraud. Information on accounts under investigation refers to information about bank accounts and payment accounts identified by public security departments as being used for telecom fraud or confirmed as being used for leasing, selling, lending, renting, purchasing and borrowing. Information on accounts suspicious of fraud refers to suspicious transaction information about bank accounts and payment accounts collected by public security departments, banks or payment institutions as well as account information used for leasing, selling, lending, renting, purchasing and borrowing. Banks and payment institutions should release warnings to account holders concerning accounts under investigation and suspicion.

Third, the platform provides quick inquiry into accounts under investigation, which enables public security departments to send inquiries and legal documents to account servicing banks



or payment institutions during the process of investigation. Upon the inquiry, account servicing banks or payment institutions should collect related information on the accounts under investigation and feedback through the platform, thus realizing online inquiry among banks, payment institutions and public security departments.

The mechanism of payment suspension and instant freeze helps create a complete logic chain of monitoring and tracking funds for the public security departments to intercept accounts under investigation, accelerate fund blocking and reduce cases and public losses. Thus it plays a major role in protecting people's legitimate rights and enhancing social harmony and stability. Looking forward, PBC will draw lessons from previous experience, improve the mechanism and leverage existing resources to expand access to the function of account inquiry and fund blocking to courts and procuratorates.

### 5.3.2 The statistical analysis of payment data improved

PBC released *Notice on the Reporting of Payment Data for the Analytical Work* (Yinbanfa[2015] No.20), which specified the requirements for the reporting timeline, reporting body and the integrity, authentication and accuracy of the data. Also, PBC published *Quarterly Reports* and the review of payment system operation so as to provide statistical reference for the overseers.

### 5.3.3 The development of off-site supervisory system promoted

PBC organized to develop off-site supervisory system for nationwide payment institutions. The system aims to improve the information management of payment institutions, monitor the movement of the clients' funds and to analyze relevant data. It also helps PBC head office and branches to work together to enhance the efficiency of supervision over payment institutions. Phase one of the system has been developed and tested.

### 5.3.4 Tiered supervisory mechanism for payment institutions set up

Jurisdictional supervision was adopted, specifying the respective roles of PBC branches where payment institutions' legal entity and branches are located. Furthermore, PBC formulated *Administrative Measures on the Tiered Management and Assessment of Non-bank Payment Institutions*, which adopted dynamic management approach and clarified the goals, principles, application of the assessment outcomes and the implementing procedures.

### 5.3.5 Risk management of non-cash payments strengthened

PBC: i) kept monitoring the challenges in the development of payment service market, ii) regulated



non-cash payment services and promoted the healthy development of payment innovation, iii) intensified the management of the cooperative activities between banks and payment institutions; iv) consolidated the mechanism of the information sharing and risk alerts. In 2015, 3 editions of *Supplement for Risk Events in Payment and Settlement Area* were issued, covering prepaid card, bills, bankcard, account management and network payments etc.

## 5.4 On-site Inspection Getting Stricter

### 5.4.1 The on-site inspection for the verification of identities used to open RMB bank deposit accounts was completed

This was a nation-wide campaign. PBC branches selected certain bank outlets and then inspected how they verify the authentication of the documents provided when clients open accounts there, how they dealt with accounts opened with anonymous names or pseudonyms and how their business processing systems flagged the suspicious accounts. This greatly promoted the implementation of the real-name system.

### 5.4.2 PBC led the ad-hoc inspection of the management of clients' funds

In 2015, PBC organized 192 payment institutions and 193 banks where the funds from the payment institutions' clients were deposited to perform the ad-hoc inspection. This task covered all payment institutions with prepaid card license and other types of payment institutions of certain business scale. It enhanced payment institutions and banks' awareness of relevant rules concerning clients' funds, specified the responsibilities of relevant parties, reduced the risk that the clients' funds might be embezzled and safeguarded the legitimate rights of the consumers.

### 5.4.3 PBC organized the on-site spot check of the outsourcing business of bankcard acceptance

The spot check was carried out in December 2015. PBC head office and the branches both selected certain targets in their mandates. 24 banks and 33 payment institutions were selected. The scope included but not limited to settlement with merchants, transaction processing, the generation of encryption keys on the terminals, management of the outsourcers and risk management etc.

### 5.4.4 PBC organized the on-site inspection of bankcard acceptance

In 2015, PBC guided relevant branches to inspect 5 payment institutions that violated related rules while performing bankcard acceptance to see how their ratification work was going. This helped to enhance their awareness of compliance and thus benefit their business to grow in a

more healthy way.

#### **5.4.5 PBC organized the development of on-site inspection tools and promoted their use**

PBC: i) promoted the tools to be used to inspect RMB bank accounts, payment systems and clients' funds for prepaid card business, ii) updated the versions of the tools, iii) organized the development, testing and the compilation of the brochure for the tool for bankcard acceptance, iv) explored to develop the inspection system in a step-by-step way.

##### Column 6

### **Ad hoc Inspection on the Management of Clients' Funds Launched**

With rapid growth of payment institutions in recent years, clients' funds for payment scaled up steadily. PBC attached great importance to monitoring clients' funds of payment institutions, which constitutes a dominant role in the regulation of payment institutions. A regulatory mechanism was established covering deposit, aggregation, use and transfer of clients' funds, which mandates the segregation of clients' funds of payment institutions. However, in practice, several institutions still appropriated clients' funds, leading to a looming risk of fund losses. In order to protect the legitimate rights of consumers and maintain the market order, PBC deployed and launched ad hoc inspection on clients' funds with payment institutions from January to October 2015.

The inspection has been the first of its kind since the license approval of payment institutions was rolled out, targeting 192 payment institutions and 193 clients' funds deposited banks including legal persons and branches, which covered all the prepaid card issuers and payment institutions with a certain business scale. Major inspection items included security of clients' funds, account setting usage of banks deposited with clients' funds, monitoring from the relevant banks and appropriation of clients' funds.

The inspection led to the following conclusion. Generally speaking, the majority of the institutions conformed to the regulations and formulated internal manuals to implement the management of clients' funds. Nevertheless, a few institutions seriously violated the rules by conducting the following misbehaviors. First, appropriation of clients' funds. Payment institutions sold prepaid cards on credit, without crediting the client's account with actual funds, transferred settlement funds to institutions other than contracted merchants and initiated direct transfer of funds to their own accounts and those of affiliated parties. Second, negligence of depository banks to conduct

external oversight of the funds. A number of banks simply received clients' funds without establishing an effective check and proof mechanism. They didn't take necessary measures to control the recipients of the transferred funds from clients' funds account, nor did they review the large-value funds transfer of payment institutions and fund transfer to the affiliated parties. As a result, there has been little effect of external oversight over those clients' funds. Third, the regulations on clients' funds management lack substantial binding effect to tackle appropriation incidents. To date, the only instrument to fight against serious misuse of clients' funds has been the administrative penalty stipulated in *Administrative Measures on Payment Services Provided by Non-financial Institutions* (referred to as *The Measures*). No superior legal document is in place to support investigation and pursue accountability.

PBC has taken hard measures against the problems emerged from the ad hoc inspection. It has urged the payment institutions with large fund loopholes to make up for them by the end of 2015. The central bank has disapproved additional business applications and conducted careful review on the continuation of the license from payment institutions that embezzle funds frequently or in large value and were ranked with high risks. In addition, it has made industry-wide disclosure of fund deposited banks negligent of external oversight and even canceled the qualification of banks with serious violation against clients' funds. PBC will closely watch and analyze the dynamics of the payment service market, identify and assess emerging problems and map out contingency plans against major payment risks. Meanwhile, the central bank will actively call on the legislative body to elevate the legal rank of *Administrative Measures on Payment Services of Non-financial Institutions* so as to eliminate the legal barriers in risk management.

## 5.5 Performed Relevant Assessments

PBC promoted the implementation of *Principles for Financial Market Infrastructures*. The self-assessment of financial market infrastructures, assessment of authorities' responsibilities and the international assessments of the implementation of *Principles for Financial Market Infrastructures* were already completed. PBC also were preparing for the assessment against financial market infrastructures of FASP which are organized by IMF and the World Bank.

In 2015, PBC completed the formulation of the assessment methodology and indicators to identify risks in the payment services provided by banking institutions. Those for payment institutions were still in progress.

## 5.6 Ad hoc Campaigns Carried out Effectively

In 2015, PBC, along with Ministry of Industry and Information Technology, Ministry of Public Security, State Administration for Industry and Commerce, China Banking Regulatory Committee

and the State Internet Information Office, performed a campaign to combat the illegal online sale of bankcard. The above authorities jointly investigated the cases, looked into the illegal websites, advertisements, and merchants and prevented the open-up of bankcard in pseudonyms. The campaign helped to promote the parties engaging in bankcard services to behave in a more regulated way, enhance the risk awareness of the public and to improve bankcard service market.

#### Column 7

### **Campaign in Cracking down on Illegal Online Sale of Bankcards Launched by PBC in Collaboration with Multiple Authorities**

The campaign in cracking down on illegal online sale of bankcards kicked off in December 2014 and lasted for 8 months. During the period, multiple departments fulfilled their respective duties, communicated and cooperated closely with each other to clear up misleading online information, combat illegal behaviors, streamline the process of online issuing and activation and strengthen public knowledge. The action has largely contributed to the reduction of illegal transaction cases, a better compliance of bankcard operators, a stronger sense of risk prevention among the public and a healthier market place.

The first step was clearing up harmful information on online transaction of bankcards for the creation of a healthy online environment. Online transaction of bankcards was deemed as a hotspot of online monitoring and inspection. Websites were banned from publishing harmful information. Illegal commercials about unlawful transaction of bankcards were shut down. The campaign has strengthened the management of basic internet resources such as domain and IP address and the supervision on enterprises offering internet access, giving a major blow to the websites for illegal transaction of bankcards. During the 8 months, 33 951 harmful messages were deleted from the internet, 6 886 illegal websites, 10 140 illegal commercials and 1 891 illegal merchants were shut down.

The second step was investigating into a series of cases regarding illegal transaction of bankcards, acting as deterrence to crimes. In collaboration with related departments, PBC investigated 7 598 cases involving 150 000 accounts and CNY 1.7 billion. The central bank also assisted the public security departments to launch 60 combats against 4 803 cases of illegal transaction of bankcards, where 1 626 suspects were arrested, involving 85 555 bankcards with a value of CNY 234 million.

The third step was streamlining card issuing process for the improvement of bank account management. PBC has released regulations on bankcard activation, mobile payment and online

payment and identified measures that require agents for card activation to verify the will of the principal and mandate cardholders to activate a batch of cards personally in front of the bank counter. PBC has coordinated with related departments to conduct self-examination on card issuing business of 150 000 branches of banking institutions, through which problems were discovered and tackled timely. During the campaign, national banks intercepted 70 881 cards with falsified activation, discovered 34 000 bank accounts with potential risks, supervised and rectified 1 679 problems concerning bank accounts.

The last step was enhancing public education to raise the awareness of the nature and consequences of illegal transaction of bankcards. During the campaign, a publicity activity centering on “Illegal Sale of Bankcards Is Harmful to All” was launched across internet, broadcast, television and magazines. In addition, multi-faceted activities were organized on March 15<sup>th</sup>, Day of Consumer Rights Protection, large assemblies and holidays, thus enhancing the exposure of illegal bankcard sale, winning public support on the campaign and improving the risk awareness of cardholders.

## 5.7 Case Investigations Performed Rapidly

In 2015, PBC, along with Ministry of Public Security, UnionPay and Payment & Clearing Association of China, set up reporting and coordination mechanism for major cases and risk events to make better use of resources, promote information exchanges on the relevant cases and to enhance the reaction speed and effect for the cases and risk events in payment and settlement area. After the investigations from public security authorities came to an end, PBC initiated administrative inquiry and punished the institutions that violated relevant rules. Several cases such as the illegal money transfer of Shenzhen Qiaobao Tech Co. Ltd., overseas illegal *swiping* of the bankcards, information theft from bankcards issued by China Construction Bank etc.were investigated and handled.

# 6. Further Improvement of Financial Inclusion in Payment Area

## 6.1 Deepening the Construction of Rural Payment Service Environment

In 2015, PBC well implemented each provision of *Opinions of General Office of the State Council of the People's Republic of China on Promoting Finance to Serve “Agriculture, Farmer and Rural Areas”*(Guobanfa [2014] No.17) and *Guiding Opinions on Promoting the Development of Rural Payment Service Environment* (Yinfa[2014] No.235), improving the development of rural payment service environment steadily.

**Further improved the rural payment service.** PBC promoted stands in rural areas facilitating cash withdrawal with bankcards to provide new services including interbank payment, support remittances and agent payment, raising the usage rate of payment facilities in the service stations. PBC directed the acquiring institutions to provide quick and convenient low-value financing facilities on the basis of stands in rural areas facilitating cash withdrawal with bankcards. Meanwhile, PBC continuously popularized settlement accounts, provided basic account service, promoted the mode of “one card with multiple usage” and fiscal subsidy etc., improving the popularity and usage of bank account, and enhancing the availability of bank service in rural area.

**Promoted the establishment of supportive policy on developing rural payment service environment.** After studying central government subsidy on services facilitating cash withdrawal with bankcards in rural areas, PBC composed the *Scheme on Withdrawing the Fiscal Subsidies*, which provided the standards on special subsidies in less-developed areas, and promoted the local government and relevant departments to make the supportive policies. According to the principles of promoting sustainable development and benefiting farmers, PBC together with other relevant departments reasonably set up the mechanism on pricing and profit distribution, and established the long-term working mechanism for joint implementation on rural payment services development.

**Improved collaborative development of rural payment and E-commerce.** PBC took part in the formulation of *Guiding Opinions of General Office of the State Council on Promoting the Development of E-commerce in Rural Areas* (Guobanfa [2015] No.78) and encouraged banks and payment institutions to develop the online payment and mobile phone payment that is suitable for rural areas. PBC provided guidance for its branches to make local policies and promoted the cooperative construction of stands in rural areas facilitating cash withdrawal with bankcards and E-commerce service stations. Meanwhile, PBC also supported the innovation and development of both bank institutions and payment institutions in order to realize harmonious development of E-commerce and financial inclusion in rural areas.

**Promoted the development of rural payment service providers.** PBC provided directions for the existed agriculture, rural areas and farmers related institutions to play the main role in developing payment service environment in rural areas, and on basis of that, encouraged other financial institutions and bankcard clearing institutions, following the tendency of the integration of urban and rural areas, to take part in developing payment service environment in rural areas, and hence promoting financially inclusive. PBC also encouraged the cooperation of all kinds of payment service providers, aiming to improve the diversity of payment and settlement products and services in rural areas.

**Consolidated the development basis of rural payment services.** In order to strengthen the farmers’ awareness, PBC issued Payment Risk Alert named *To Improve the Risk Management of Stands in*

*Rural Areas Facilitating Cash Withdrawal with Bankcards and to Protect the Interests of Farmers.* PBC also issued *Notice on Setting up the Reporting Mechanism of Submitting the Statistics for Rural Payment Service Environment* (Yinbanfa No.35, 2015). PBC strengthened international exchange, learned international experience, introduced China's practice in promoting financial inclusion related to payments in rural areas to the international community, and together with IFC studied the subject of agent model for the banks without branches.

## 6.2 Improved Payment Service Environment for Small and Micro Enterprises

PBC endeavored to make interbank payment channels smooth for small and micro enterprises, providing them with specialized service in virtue of internet payment and mobile payment services by innovating and popularizing non-cash payment instruments in retail payment, aiming to lower the threshold for the small and micro enterprises to enjoy high-quality payment services. PBC also simplified the access procedure to ECDS, raised the efficiency of access evaluation and verifying to support the popularization and application of ECDS. PBC encouraged or guided banks to generate different pricing strategy for different payment channels, providing payment and settlement services for depositor at a lower cost and reducing payment cost of the small and micro enterprises.

## 6.3 Promoted the Innovation and Development of Mobile Payment

PBC paid close attention to and kept studying dynamics and development trends of mobile payment service market. Meanwhile, PBC encouraged and directed the bank institutions, bankcard clearing institutions and payment institutions to explore diversified mobile payment solutions that satisfied the national and industrial standards and met the requirements of safety management, then to provide services to different types of customers. PBC promoted the upgrading of existed payment terminals to provide convenient and quick services for small value payments, improving the payment convenience and thus promoting financial inclusion in urban and rural areas.

## 6.4 Improved the Payment Service for Certain Population

PBC directed banks to develop new payment service and products, and improve account services by utilizing new technology. Banks were encouraged to improve the mechanism of "opening account on behalf of other people". For example, the account applier who has no capacity for civil conduct or limited capacity for civil conduct can open bank account through his/her legal representative. For those who cannot go to the bank by themselves because of illness or disability, they may choose to either accept the bank's door-to-door service, or to entrust their legal representatives for businesses such as card-lost reporting, code resetting and account closing.



## 7. Deepening International Cooperation in Payment and Settlement Area

PBC leveraged on the exchange platforms provided by international organizations such as CPMI, EMEAP, SEACEN and ASEAN to learn the international trends in payment and settlement area and enhance the participation in international affairs in this regard. PBC took an important role in addressing the issue of global financial market infrastructures in G20 meetings to meet the needs of domestic development and global strategy.

## 8. Outlook for the Development of China Payment System

### 8.1 To Advance the Development of Legal Framework in Payment and Settlement Area

PBC will: i) stick to the principles of “balancing between safety and efficiency” and “encouraging innovation and business development in a regulated way”; ii) start the legislative research on *Rules of Payment and Settlement*, specify its basic framework and major contents; iii) promulgate the administrative measures on tiered supervisory arrangements on payment institutions and the system on the accrual of risk reserves; iv) revise and issue *Measures on the Settlement of Letters of Credit* and guide Payment & Clearing Association of China to formulate relevant procedures; v) issue relevant supervisory documents concerning the alteration of registration matters of payment institutions, management of their subsidiaries and the reporting of significant issues; vi) revise relevant business rules of payment systems; and vii) release relevant rules of ACS.

### 8.2 To Steadily Promote the Open-up of China’s Bankcard Clearing Market

PBC will: i) consolidate the legal basis to support the open-up of the bankcard clearing market and strengthen the supervision over bankcard clearing institutions; ii) perform administrative licensing for bankcard clearing institutions with CBRC as authorized by the State Council; iii) accept and examine the applications of the applicants; iv) gradually found the supervisory system for the bankcard clearing market, reinforce the regular supervision of bankcard clearing institutions and promote the healthy development of the market.



### 8.3 To Accelerate the Development of Payment and Market Infrastructures

PBC will: i) ensure the safe and stable operation of the payment systems, ACS and CIPS (Phase I); ii) advance the development of Beijing production center and local backup center for the payment systems; iii) improve the business processing of IBPS; iv) promote the file management system, information management system and front server of ACS; v) advance the development of CIPS (Phase II); vi) promote the implementation of *PFMIs* and ask the State Council for approval of the list of qualifying financial market infrastructures in China.

### 8.4 To Promote the Reform of Bank Account Management System

PBC will: i) formulate *Administrative Measures on Bank Account Management*; ii) formulate rules and procedures for nation-wide centralized management system of bank accounts and initiate the development of the system; iii) set up classified management mechanism for bank accounts; iv) issue *Notice on Setting up Payment Suspension and Instant Freeze Mechanism of Bank Accounts Involving in Telecommunications Fraud Cases* along with relevant authorities; v) develop the platform to manage risk events concerning telecommunications fraud transactions and put the mechanism of payment suspension and instant freeze in place.

### 8.5 To Strengthen the Oversight of the Payment Service Market

PBC will: i) regulate the operation of payment institutions, clean up the unlicensed institutions and improve the market environment; ii) prudentially review the applications of non-financial institutions and perform the extension of the existing licenses; iii) release *Administrative Measures on the Tiered Rating of Non-bank Payment Institutions*, implement relevant supervisory requirements and set up the mechanism to specify the positions bearing the major responsibilities; iv) perform the inspection of tiered rating for payment institutions and the implementation of the real-name system for payment institutions; v) closely follow the trends of payment service market and organize ad hoc inspections in payment and settlement areas when necessary; vi) strengthen the supervision over clearing institutions; vii) develop the on-site inspection system for payments and settlements and promote the update and use of relevant tools; viii) encourage the self-discipline of the industry; and ix) advance the development of the network payment and clearing platform for the third-party payments in a market-oriented way.

### 8.6 To Promote and Regulate the Use of Non-cash Payment Instruments

PBC will: i) strengthen the oversight of the bills, prevent relevant risks and promote the bill market to develop in a healthy way; ii) optimize the functions of ECDS, draft the plan to accelerate the

promotion of ECDS and encourage financial institutions to use the system and to promote its services for their key institutional clients; iii) release the reform plan for bankcard pricing mechanism with relevant authorities and organize bankcard clearing institutions, acquirers and issuing banks to promote relevant tasks steadily; iv) encourage the innovation of bankcard business and promote the bankcard to be integrated with more functions; v) continue to guide the market players to improve the acquiring environment for mobile payments, promote the renovation of the terminals and support the development of mobile payments, esp. contactless payments.

## 8.7 To Further Improve the Development of Rural Payment Service Environment

PBC will: i) follow a market-oriented approach and consolidate the long-term mechanism that is supported by the local governments, led by PBC and participated by the market players; ii) guide the investment of relevant resources to support rural payment services by competition and promote the sound progress of the market; iii) support bank institutions and payment institutions to promote innovated payment products and advance the development of rural e-commerce; iv) promote cash withdrawal services at the stands in rural areas to facilitate the farmers to get their subsidies; v) continue to promote the development of payment services that benefit the farmers; vi) formulate *Administrative Measures on Payment Services that Benefit Farmers* and improve the requirements for the cash withdrawal services; vii) support SANNONG-related (agriculture, farmers and rural areas) financial policies, promote non-cash payment services and reduce the use of cash in rural areas so as to save social cost and promote the healthy development of SANNONG economy.

## 8.8 To Intensify the International Exchange and Cooperation in the Payment System

PBC will actively participate in the international cooperation in payment and market infrastructures, promote the development of the regional payment system, deepen the cooperation in researches and enhance the role in international affairs.

# Part II

## Operational Analysis of Financial Market Infrastructures

- Payment Systems
- CSD/SSS
- Central Counterparties (CCPs)



## 1. Payment Systems

In 2015, the business volume of payment systems continued to grow steadily. All kinds of payment systems<sup>①</sup> processed 46.95 billion transactions with a total value of CNY 4 383.16 trillion, increased by 53.74% and 29.34% compared with those of last year respectively. The volume of transactions via HVPS of PBC as well as intra-bank payment systems of banking institutions continued to remain dominant.

**Table 1 RMB Transactions Processed by Payment Systems in 2015**

Unit: million transactions/CNY 100 billion/%

Category	Transaction		Percentage	
	Volume	Value	Volume	Value
HVPS	789	29 520.6	1.68	67.44
BEPS	1 835	249.4	3.91	0.57
CIS	8.96	4.48	0.02	0.01
IBPS	2 966	277.6	6.32	0.63
ACH	395	1 243.4	0.84	2.84
Intra-bank Payment Systems of Banking Institutions	19 708	11 940.1	41.98	27.28
UnionPay Interbank Bankcard Clearing System	20 668	492.8	44.02	1.13
Draft Processing System and Payment and Clearing System for City Commercial Banks	3.48	5.41	0.01	0.01
Payment and Clearing System for Rural Credit Banks of RCBFCC	573	36	1.22	0.08
CIPS	0.09	4.81	0.00	0.01

### 1.1 Payment Systems of PBC

#### 1.1.1 HVPS and BEPS

In 2015, HVPS and BEPS of PBC processed 2.62 billion transactions with a total value of CNY 2 977.00 trillion, up by 22.10% and 25.67% year on year respectively, both of which continued to represent a rapid growth in scale.

<sup>①</sup> Payment systems include HVPS, BEPS, CIS, IBPS, ACH, CIPS (Phase I), intra-bank payment systems of banking institutions, UnionPay Interbank Bankcard Clearing System, Draft Processing System and Payment and Clearing System for City Commercial Banks, Payment and Clearing System for Rural Credit Banks of RCBFCC and DFCS. Due to CIPS(I) was put into operation in October 2015, less than three months until the end of the year, the annual payment system operation analysis was no longer running for analysis.

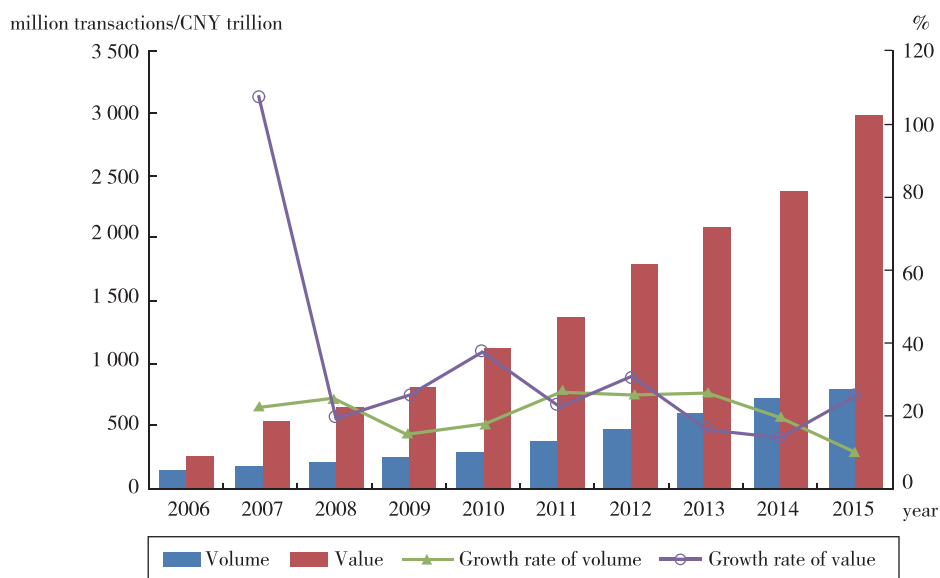
Table 2 Transactions Processed by HVPS and BEPS of PBC

Unit: 100 million transactions/CNY trillion

Year	HVPS		BEPS		Total Volume	Total Value
	Volume	Value	Volume	Value		
2009	2.48	803.95	2.26	11.46	4.74	815.41
2010	2.91	1 104.37	3.87	16.21	6.78	1 120.58
2011	3.72	1 355.28	5.63	18.36	9.35	1 373.64
2012	4.70	1772	7.55	18.55	12.25	1 790.55
2013	5.95	2 060.76	10.40	20.32	16.35	2 081.08
2014	7.13	2 346.89	14.36	22.08	21.49	2 368.97
2015	7.89	2 952.06	18.35	24.94	26.24	2 977.00

### 1.1.1.1 HVPS

In 2015, the transactions handled by HVPS grew rapidly. According to the statistics of nostro accounts of payment transactions, HVPS processed 789 million transactions with a total value of CNY 2 952.06 trillion, up by 10.70% and 25.79% year on year respectively. On average, the value per transaction increased by 13.67% to CNY 3.74 million and the daily<sup>①</sup> transaction volume was 3.168 million with a value of CNY 11.86 trillion.

Figure 1 Trend of Changes in Transaction Volume and Value of HVPS During 2006–2015<sup>②</sup>

① In 2015, HVPS ran for 249 working days in total.

② Since HVPS was rolled out nationwide in June 2005, the trend chart didn't show the annual growth rate of the business volume in 2006. This applies to other trend charts of payment systems.

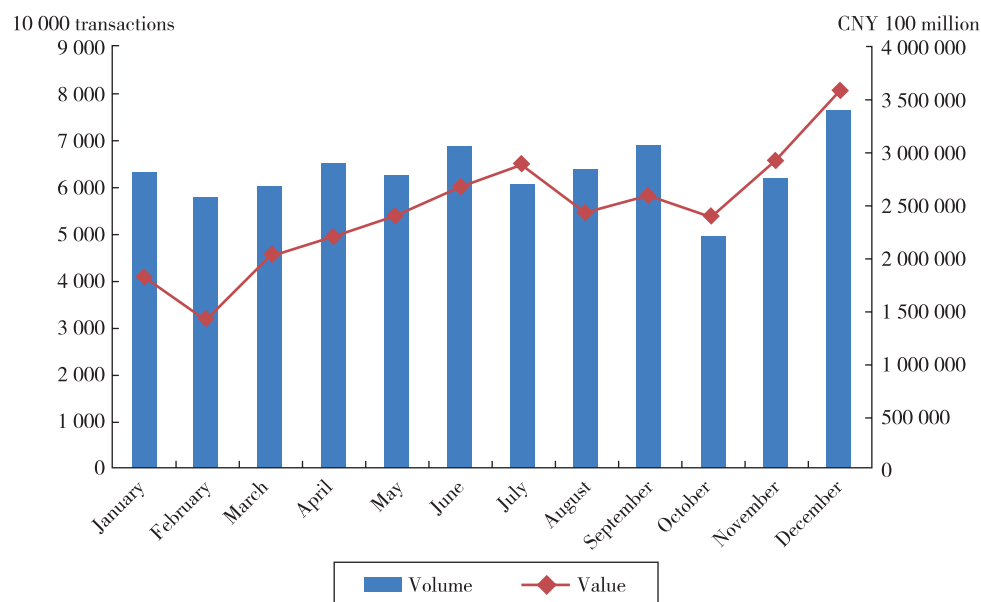


Figure 2 Trend of Changes in Transaction Volume and Value of HVPS in 2015

Transactions of HVPS continued to be concentrated in eastern regions. According to the statistics of nostro and vostro accounts of payment transactions in 2015, transactions processed by HVPS in eastern, middle, western and northeastern regions<sup>①</sup> reached 501 million, 130 million, 120 million and 38 million in volume respectively, accounting for 63.50%, 16.48%, 15.21% and 4.81% of the total transaction volume handled by HVPS respectively, with CNY 2 373.72 trillion, CNY 204.11 trillion, CNY 251.79 trillion and CNY 122.44 trillion in value respectively, which accounted for 80.41%, 6.91%, 8.53% and 4.15% of the total value respectively. In the whole year, transaction volume of HVPS in eastern, middle, western and northeastern regions grew by 12.14%, 11.24%, 6.17% and 5.38% respectively, and transaction value grew by 29.22%, 14.00%, 13.85% and 11.61% respectively.

#### 1.1.1.2 BEPS

According to the statistics of nostro accounts of payment transactions, BEPS processed 1.84 billion transactions with a total value of CNY 24.94 trillion in 2015, up by 27.82% and 12.98% year on year respectively. On average, the value per transaction decreased by 11.61% to CNY 13 600 and the daily<sup>②</sup> transaction volume was 5.07 million with a value of CNY 68.90 billion.

<sup>①</sup> The eastern regions include Beijing, Tianjin, Hebei, Shanghai, Jiangsu, Zhejiang, Fujian, Shandong, Guangdong and Hainan. The middle regions include Shanxi, Anhui, Jiangxi, Henan, Hubei and Hunan. The western regions include Inner Mongolia, Guangxi, Chongqing, Sichuan, Guizhou, Yunnan, Tibet, Shaanxi, Gansu, Qinghai, Ningxia and Xinjiang. The northeastern regions include Liaoning, Heilongjiang and Jilin.

<sup>②</sup> In 2015, BEPS ran for 362 working days in total.

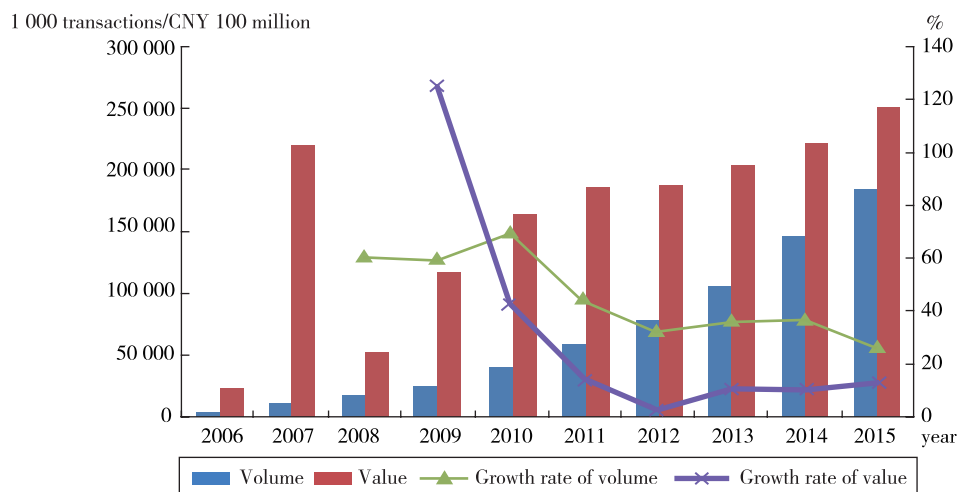


Figure 3 Trend of Changes in Transaction Volume and Value of BEPS during 2006–2015<sup>①</sup>

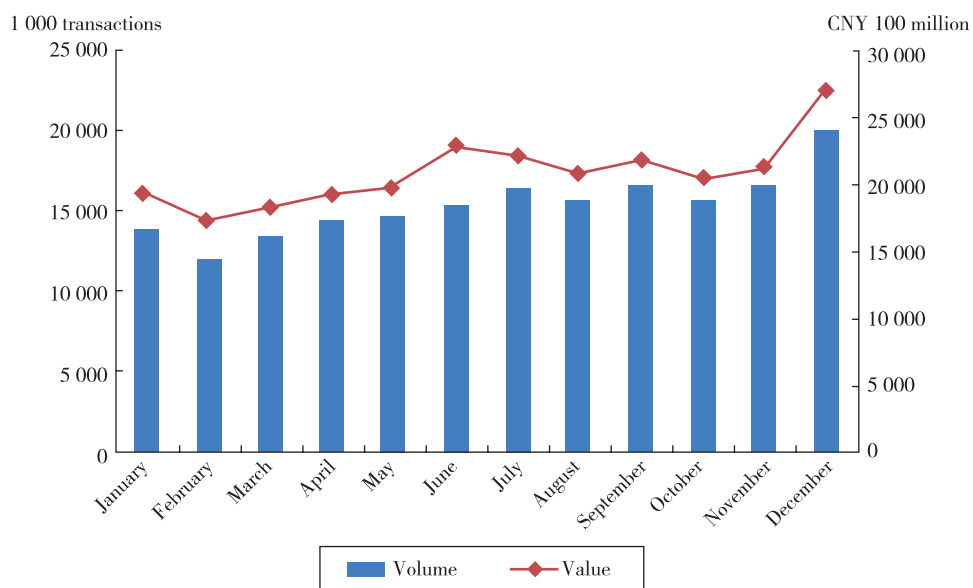


Figure 4 Trend of Changes in Transaction Volume and Value of BEPS in 2015

### 1.1.2 CIS

In 2015, the volume of transactions handled by CIS declined slightly compared with that of 2014. According to the statistics of nostro accounts of payment transactions, CIS processed 8.96 million

<sup>①</sup> In 2007, due to the electronic interbank remittance spread business of ABS, the volume of transactions via BEPS of the year was abnormal and incomparable, and as a result, the annual growth rate of transaction volume handled by BEPS in 2008 was not marked in the figure.



transactions with a total value of CNY 447.78 billion in 2015, down by 14.38% and 14.92% year on year respectively. On average, the value per transaction decreased by 0.62% to CNY 50 000 and the daily<sup>①</sup> transaction volume was 24 800 with a value of CNY 1.24 billion.

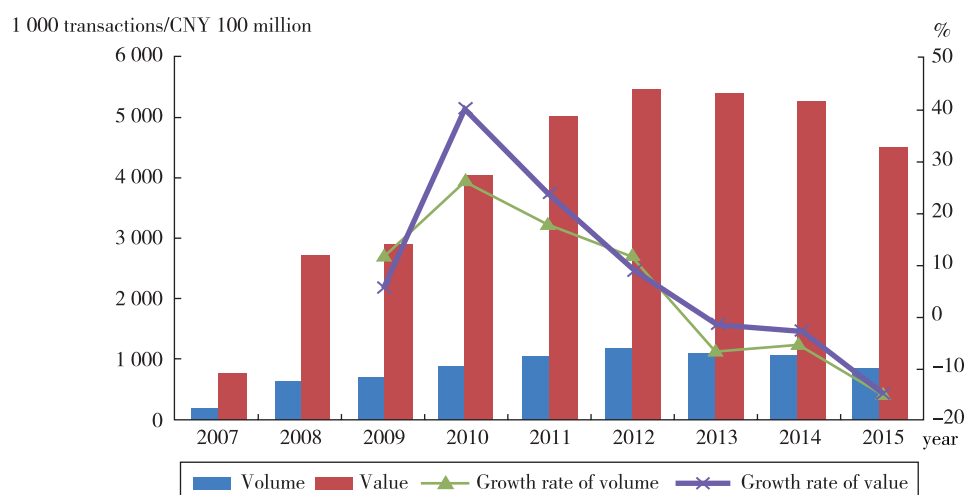


Figure 5 Trend of Changes in Transaction Volume and Value of CIS during 2007–2015

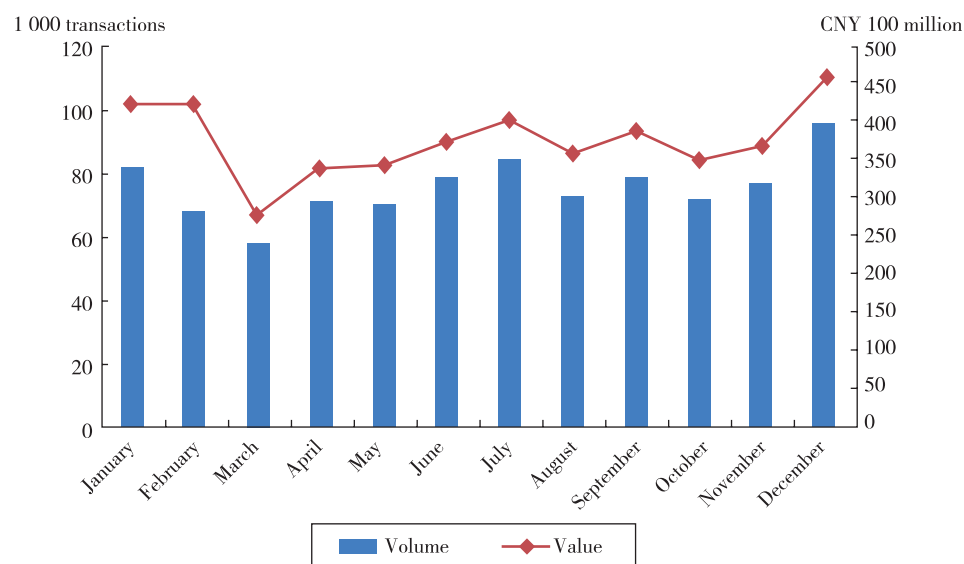


Figure 6 Trend of Changes in Transaction Volume and Value of CIS in 2015

### 1.1.3 IBPS

In 2015, transactions of IBPS continued to maintain a rapid growth. By the end of 2015, 161

<sup>①</sup> In 2015, CIS ran for 362 working days in total.

institutions had connected to the system. IBPS processed 2.97 billion transactions with a total value of CNY 27.76 trillion in 2015, up by 80.92% and 56.03% year on year respectively. On average, the value per transaction decreased by 13.76% to CNY 9 400 and the daily<sup>①</sup> transaction volume was 8.19 million with a value of CNY 76.68 billion.

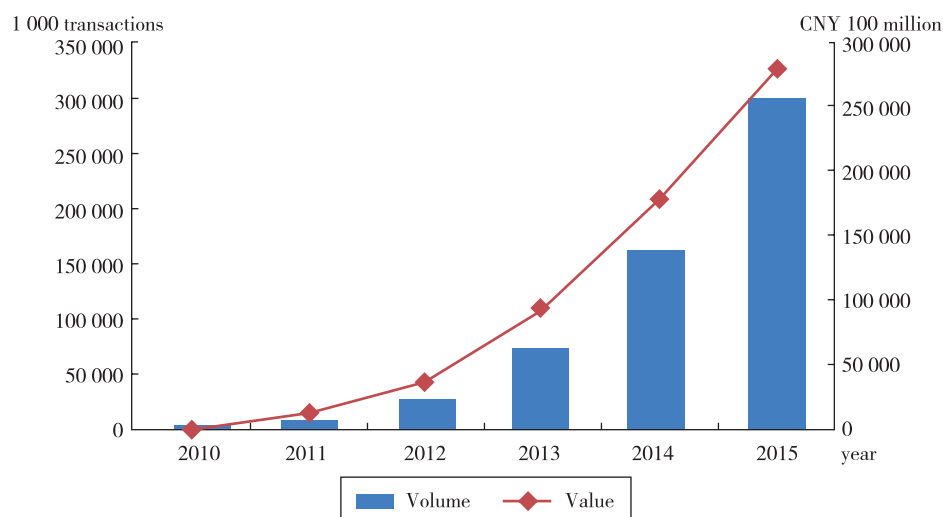


Figure 7 Trend of Changes in Transaction Volume and Value of IBPS during 2010–2015

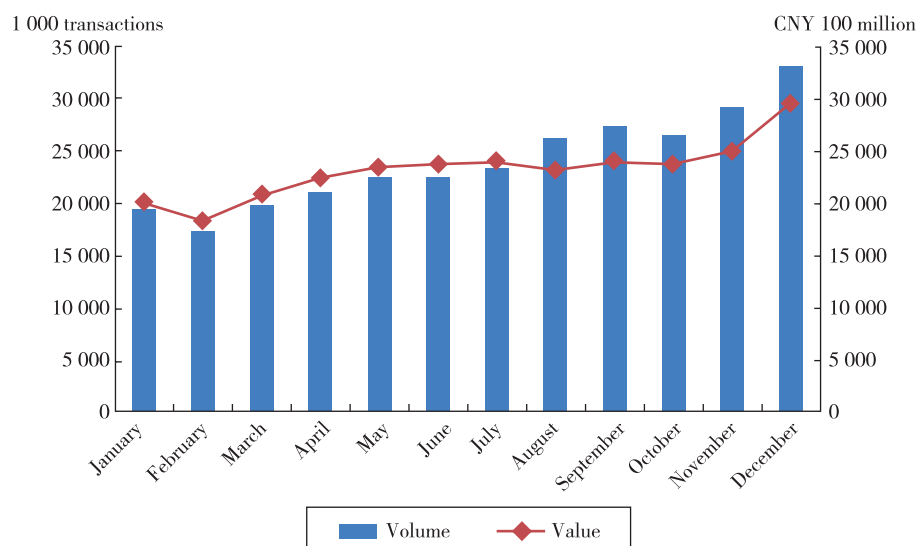


Figure 8 Trend of Changes in Transaction Volume and Value of IBPS in 2015

<sup>①</sup> In 2015, IBPS ran for 362 working days in total.

### 1.1.4 DFCPS

Transactions of DFCPS continued to grow rapidly in 2015. By the end of 2015, DFCPS had 47 direct participants, 688 indirect participants and 4 clearing banks. According to the statistics of nostro accounts of payment transactions, DFCPS processed 2.08 million transactions in 2015, with a total value of USD 906.20 billion, up by 8.76% and 5.25% year on year respectively. On average, the value per transaction decreased by 3.37% to USD 435 900 and the daily<sup>①</sup> transaction volume was 8 300 with a value of USD 3.64 billion.

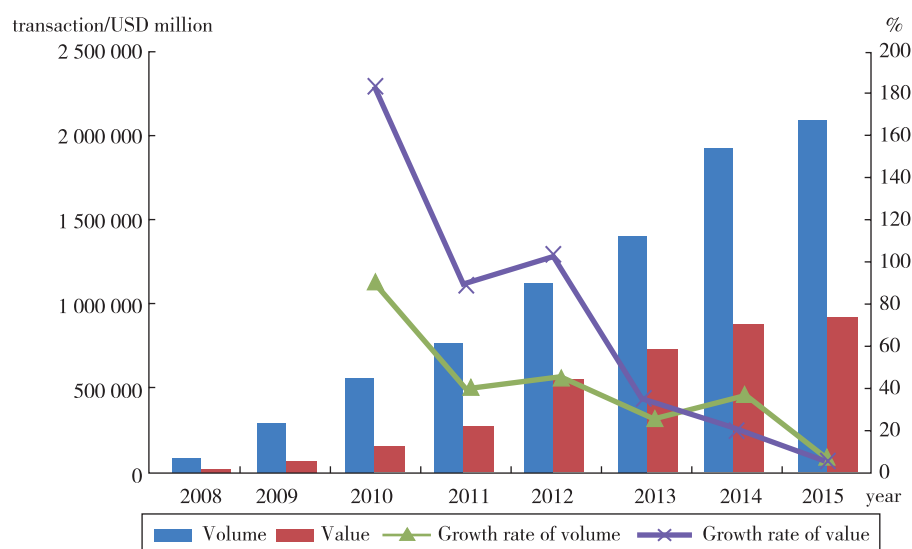


Figure 9 Trend of Changes in Transaction Volume and Value of DFCPS during 2008–2015

### 1.1.5 ACH

In 2015, transaction volume of ACH increased slightly. ACH processed 395 million transactions in 2015, with a total value of CNY 124.34 trillion, up by 2.96% and 96.67% year on year respectively. The daily transaction volume was 1.59 million with a value of CNY 499.34 billion.

① In 2015, DFCPS ran for 249 working days in total.

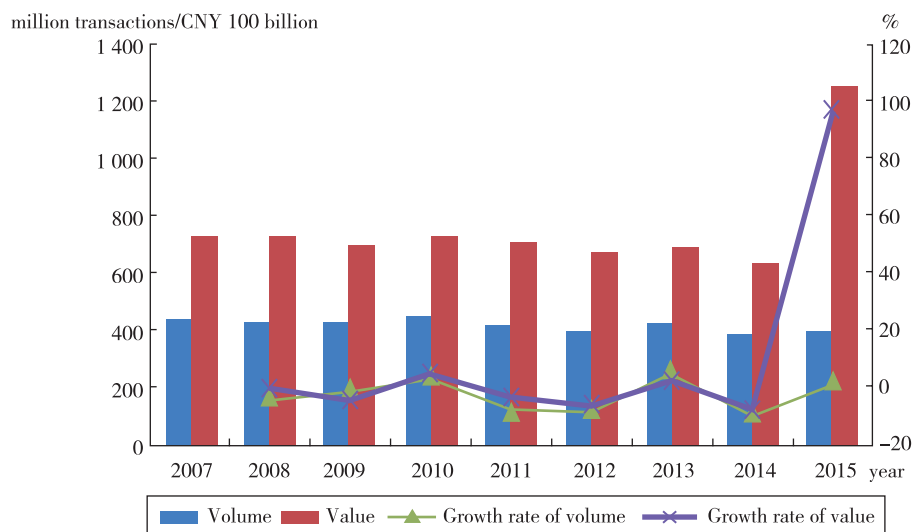


Figure 10 Trend of Changes in Transaction Volume and Value of ACH during 2007–2015

## 1.2 Systems Operated by Other Institutions

### 1.2.1 Intra-bank Payment Systems of Banking Institutions

In 2015, transactions processed by intra-bank payment systems of banking institutions maintained the growth trend. According to the statistics of nostro and vostro accounts of payment transactions, the systems processed 19.71 billion transactions with a total value of CNY 1 194.01 trillion in 2015, up by 37.64% and 33.22% year on year respectively, accounting for 41.98% and 27.24% respectively. The daily transaction volume was 53.99 million with a value of CNY 3 271.23 billion.

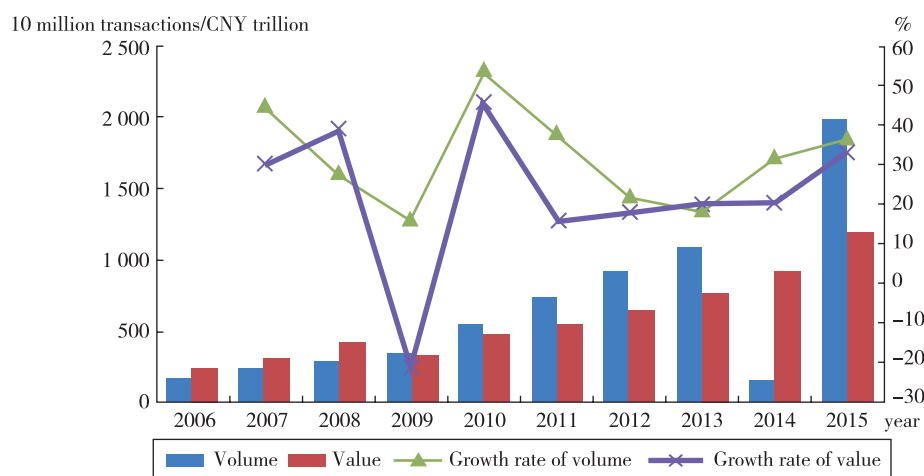
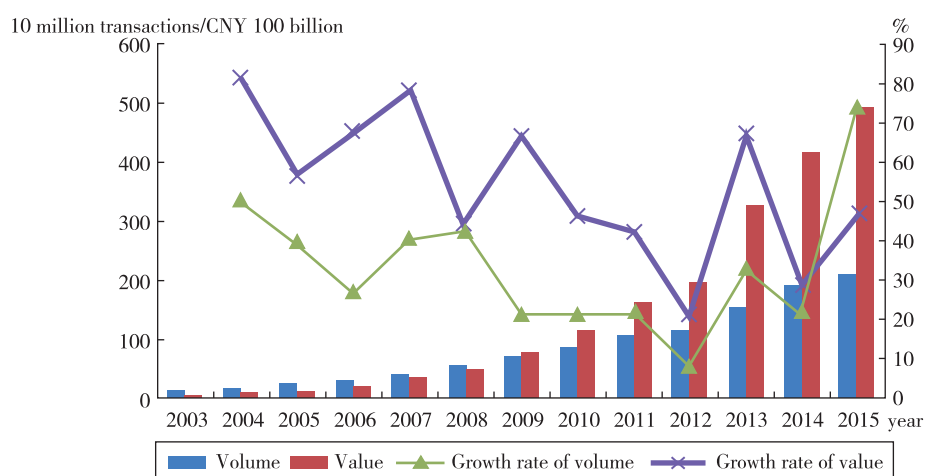


Figure 11 Trend of Changes in Transaction Volume and Value of Intra-bank Payment Systems of Banking Institutions during 2006–2015

### 1.2.2 UnionPay Interbank Bankcard Clearing System

In 2015, the volume of transactions processed by UnionPay Interbank Bankcard Clearing System grew steadily. The system successfully<sup>①</sup> processed 20.67 billion transactions with a total value of CNY 49.28 trillion, up by 75.01% and 46.62% year on year respectively, accounting for 44.02% and 1.12% respectively. The daily transaction volume was 56.62 million with a value of CNY 135.00 billion.



Source: China UnionPay Co., Ltd..

Figure 12 Trend of Changes in Volume and Value of Successful Interbank Bankcard Transactions during 2003–2015

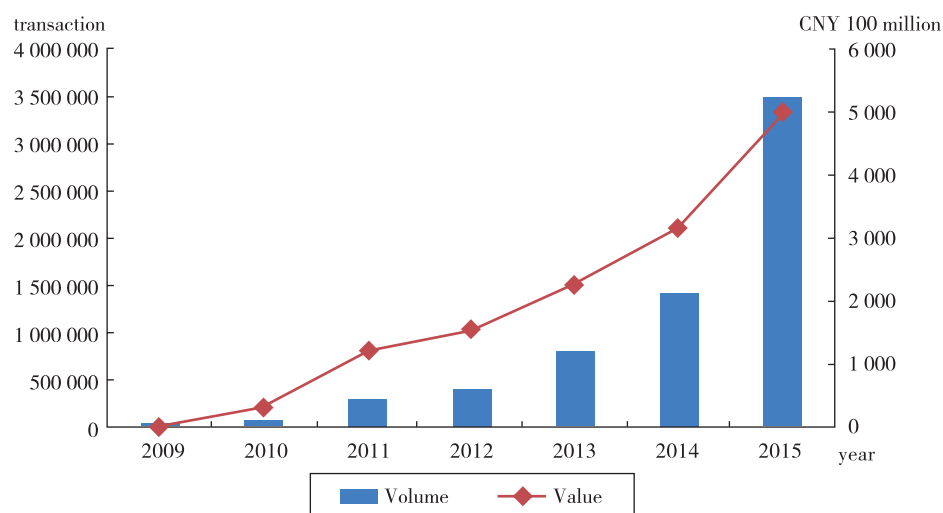
### 1.2.3 Draft Processing System and Payment and Clearing System for City Commercial Banks

In 2015, transaction volume of Payment and Clearing System of CCCC CB continued to rise steadily. There were 100 banks connected to the system, with an increase of 14 over the year. The system processed 3.45 million transactions with a total value of CNY 503.07 billion, up by 146.78% and 59.88% year on year respectively. Of those, 2.30 million transactions of business exchange were processed with a total value of CNY 410.41 billion, up by 98.67% and 88.22% year on year respectively, 272.50 thousand transactions (up by 12.65%) of deposits and withdrawals were processed with a total value of CNY 91.95 billion.

In 2015, transaction volume of Draft Processing System for City Commercial Banks rised slightly. 28 600 bank drafts were issued with a total value of CNY 38.10 billion, up by 10.42% and 13.74%

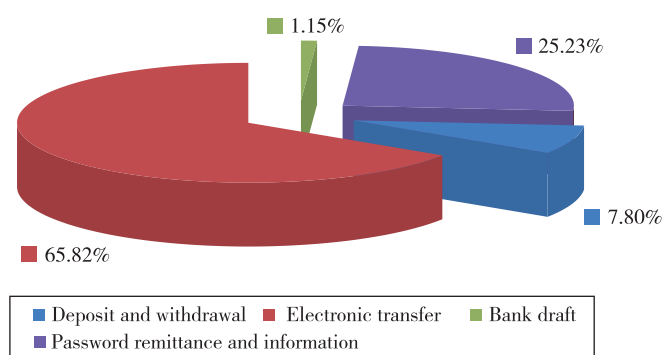
<sup>①</sup> It include the successful interbank transactions of ATM, POS and other channels based on bankcards through internet, telephone, including depositing, withdrawing, consuming, transferring and inquiring etc.

year on year respectively. 11 600 bank drafts were honored with a total value of CNY 14.40 billion, down by 10.77% and 21.27% year on year respectively. Of those, 2 700 drafts were honored by ICBC with a value of CNY 2.61 billion, decreased by 20.57% and 33.44% respectively from last year.



Source: CCCCB.

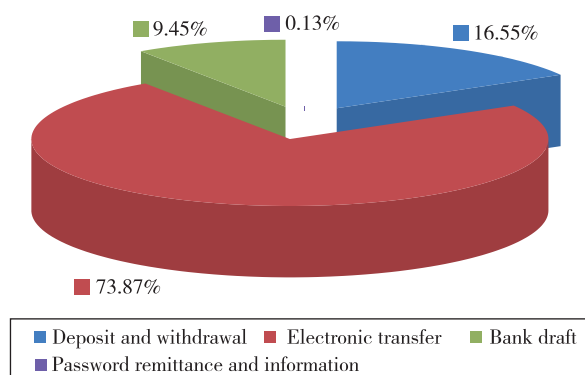
Figure 13 Trend of Changes in Volume and Value of Payment and Clearing Transactions of CCCCB during 2009–2015



Source: CCCCB.

Note: The total number of value percentage is not equal to 100% because of rounding.

Figure 14 Breakdown of Volume of Payment and Clearing Transactions of CCCCB in 2015

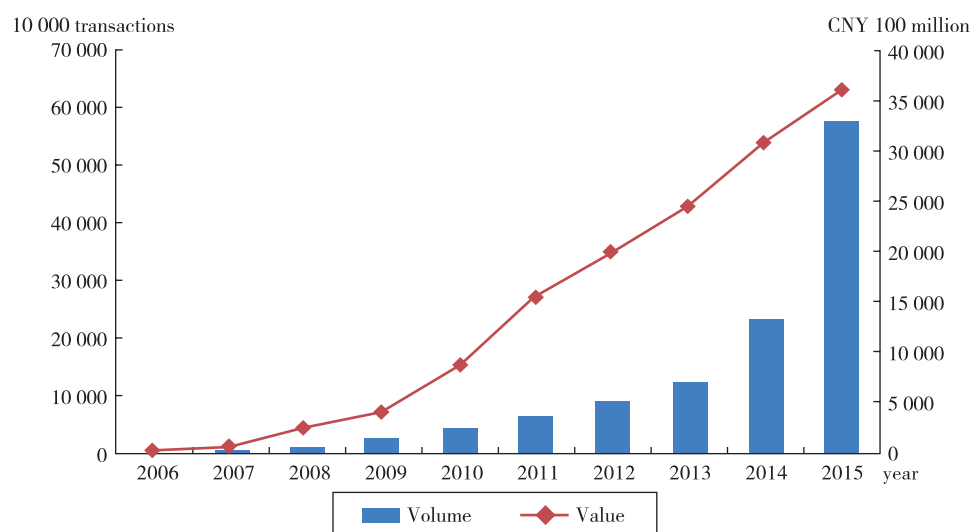


Source: CCCC.

Figure 15 Breakdown of Value of Payment and Clearing Transactions of CCCC in 2015

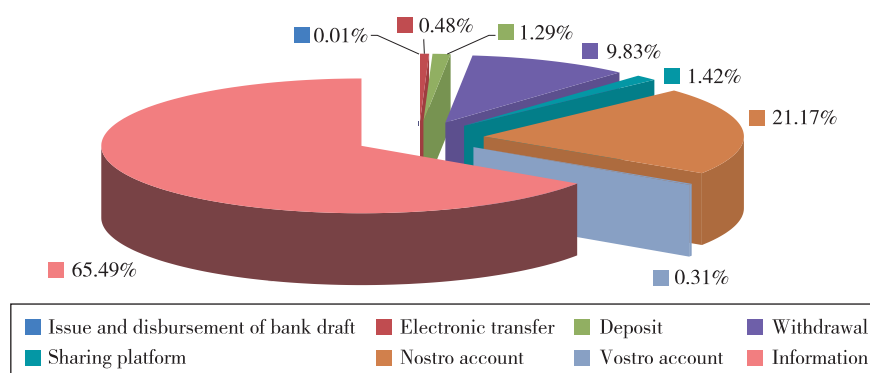
### 1.2.4 Payment and Clearing System for Rural Credit Banks of RCBFCC

In 2015, the transactions processed by rural cooperative financial institutions via Payment and Clearing System for Rural Credit Banks increased further. 572.92 million payment and settlement transactions were processed with a total value of 3.60 trillion, up by 156.39% and 27.39% year on year respectively. Among those, the system processed 64.47 million transactions of deposits and withdrawals with a value of CNY 1.18 trillion, down by 9.62% and 12.50% year on year respectively, issued 25 600 bank drafts valuing CNY 5.11 billion, disbursed 6 000 bank drafts valuing CNY 2.61 billion, and processed 7.42 million transactions of electronic transfers with a value of CNY 556.07 billion, up by 41.51% and 113.07% year on year respectively. In 2015, the stable operation ratio of Payment and Clearing System for Rural Credit Banks reached 99.997% and the stable operation ratio of cloud-based payment platform resources of each system for rural credit banks reached 100%.



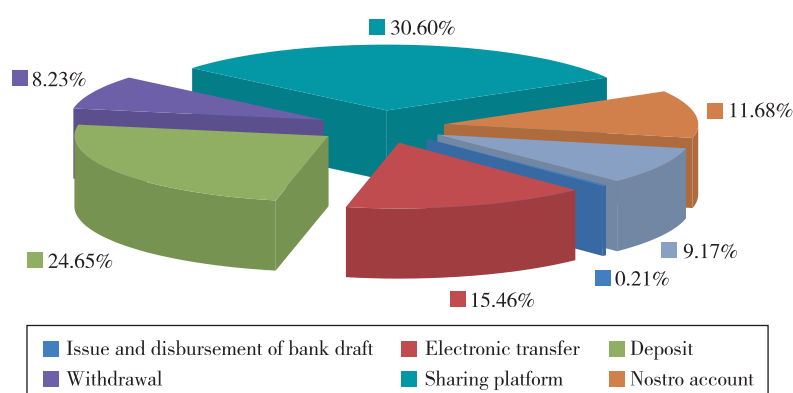
Source: RCBFCC.

Figure 16 Trend of Changes in Transaction Volume and Value of Payment and Clearing System for Rural Credit Banks during 2006–2015



Source: RCBFCC.

Figure 17 Breakdown of Transaction Volume of Payment and Clearing System for Rural Credit Banks in 2015



Source: RCBFCC.

Figure 18 Breakdown of Transaction Value of Payment and Clearing System for Rural Credit Banks in 2015

## 2. CSD/SSS

Securities registration and settlement systems of China are mainly built around note market, bond market, stock market and futures market, and mainly consist of Electronic Commercial Draft System (ECDS), Central Bond Generalized System (CBGS), the registration and settlement system of SHCH, the securities settlement system of SD&C.

### 2.1 ECDS

**ECDS ran smoothly, traffic rose month by month.** By the end of 2015, the number of ECDS participants had reached 396, increasing by 23 compared with past year. In 2015, 1.34 million drafts were issued by ECDS with a total value of CNY 5.60 trillion, up by 58.68% and 78.92% respectively



year on year. 1.38 million drafts were accepted with a total value of CNY 5.79 trillion, up by 64.15% and 88.39% respectively year on year. 495.40 thousand drafts were discounted with a total value of CNY 3.73 trillion, up by 110.54% and 148.83% respectively year on year. 1.56 million drafts were rediscounted with a total value of CNY 22.13 trillion, up by 217.03% and 360.35% respectively year on year.

## 2.2 CBGS

**The growth of the overall scale of bond issuance increased rapidly.** In 2015, the number of new bond issuance via CCDC was 2 429 with a gross value more than CNY 10 trillion. Of those, thirty-four local government issued bonds with a value of CNY 3.84 trillion, up by 850% compared with that of 2014.

Regarding to the types of the bonds newly issued in interbank bond market, in 2015, treasury bond issuance increased by 25.43% to CNY 1.80 trillion, and policy bank bond issuance increased by 12.23% to CNY 2.58 trillion. Commercial bank bond issuance increased by 140.89% to CNY 0.20 trillion, while secondary capital instruments issued CNY 0.27 trillion. Enterprise bond issuance dropped by 50.72% to CNY 0.34 trillion, MTN (Medium Term Note) increased by 27.11% to CNY 1.24 trillion, short-term financing bond (including super short-term financing bond) increased by 49.35% to CNY 3.24 trillion. As the primary bond types, policy bank bonds and treasury bonds together accounted for 27.15% of the overall market issuance, accounted for 46% of the overall issuance of CCDC.

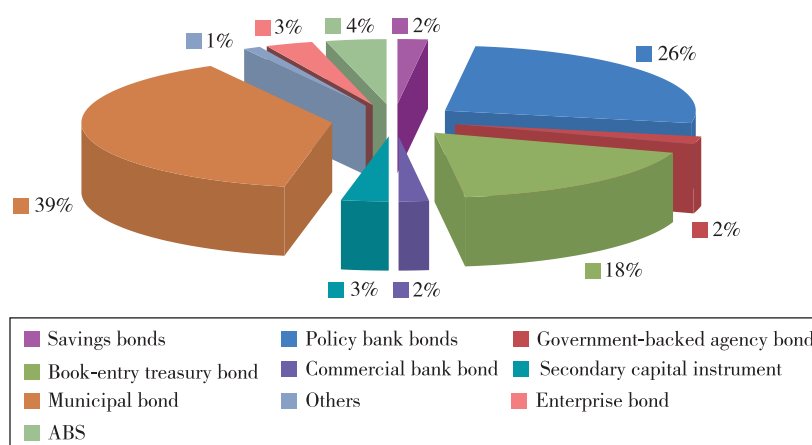


Figure 19 Breakdown of Bond Issuance Amount of CCDC in 2015 by Bond Types

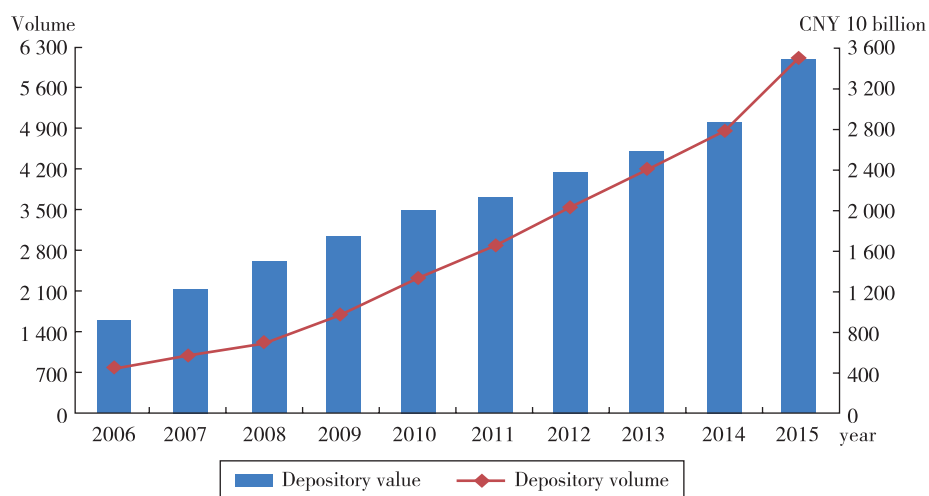
**The overall amount of bond depository continued to grow steadily.** By the end of 2015, CNY 35.04 trillion had been deposited in CCDC, accounting for 78.13% of the total bond depository, up by 21.96% year on year.

**Table 3 Depository Statistics for the Interbank Bond Market**

	Value (billion)
The total	44 852.105
CCDC	35 042.190
SHCH	7 312.311
SD&C	2 497.604

Note: The depository of SHCH doesn't include CD of CNY 3 027.44 billion.

Sources: China Bond Website, SHCH Website, the website of SD&C and Wind.

**Figure 20 Trend of Changes in Bond Depository of CCDC during 2006–2015**

**The liveness of cash transactions and repurchase transactions rose up considerably.** Total transactions settled via CCDC were CNY 466.58 trillion in value with a year-on-year increase of 90.49%. Among those, cash transactions amounted to CNY 60.54 trillion, up by 95.43% and repurchase transactions reached CNY 404.93 trillion, up by 89.61% year on year.

**Table 4 Settlement of Interbank Bond Market in 2015**

	Value (trillion)
The total	675.1306
CCDC	466.5782
Cash transactions	60.5425
Repurchase transactions	404.9292
Securities lending	1.1065
SHCH	81.8364
Cash transactions	23.6203
Repurchase transactions	58.2161
SD&C	126.7160
Cash transactions	1.6203
Repurchase transactions	125.0957

Sources: China Bond Website, SHCH Website, the website of SD&C and Wind.

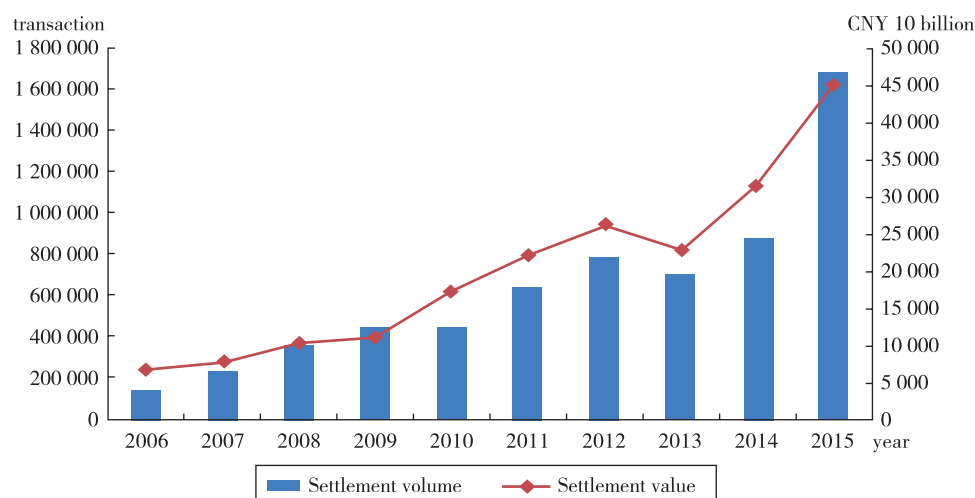


Figure 21 Trend of Changes in Settlement Volume and Value of Bond during 2006–2015

**The scale of DVP settlement made steady progress and the total DVP settlement volume continued to expand.** In 2015, the number of interbank bond market participants adopting DVP settlement grew rapidly, the non-bank institutions bristled up in bond settlement by DVP. By the end of 2015, the total number of interbank participants adopting DVP settlement had hit 9 258, newly increased by 3 554. Among them, 254 institutions handled businesses by their own clearing account of payment system and other 9 004 institutions handled through bond settlement account of CCDC. In 2015, the total DVP settlement volume and value reached 2.44 million and CNY 860.67 trillion respectively, with a year-on-year increase of 48.04% and 92.73% respectively. From the statistics of the entire year, the value of DVP settlement accounted for 98.88% of the market value, up by 1.39% year on year. There were 249 working days in 2015 in total, of which daily DVP settlement value amounted to CNY 3.46 trillion, up by 93.50% over the previous year.

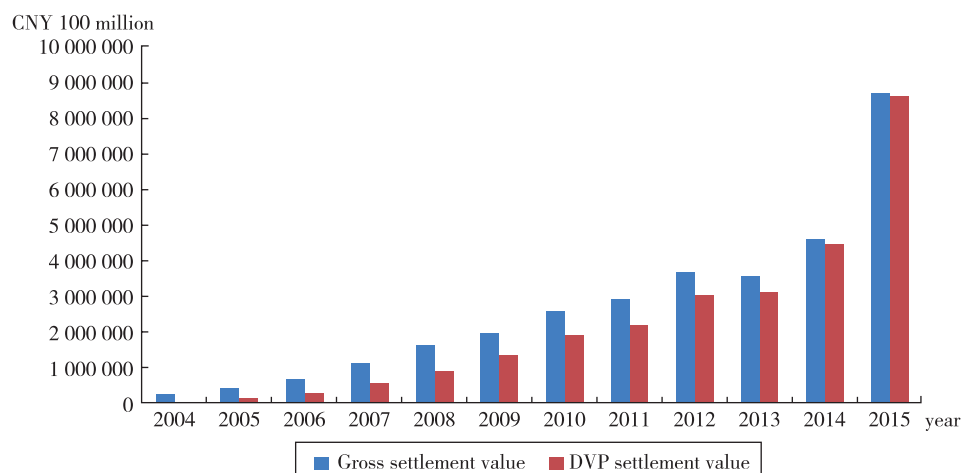


Figure 22 Trend of Gross Settlement Value and DVP Settlement Value during 2006–2015

**The operations of bond redemption and cash payment went smoothly.** In 2015, the total number of treasury bonds, financial bonds, corporate bonds, MTNs, central bank notes, commercial bank bonds and asset-backed securities which made coupon payment was 7 793, up by 72.68% year on year, and the volume and value of total coupon payment of bonds reached 150 thousand and amounted to CNY 4.90 trillion.

## 2.3 Securities Registration and Settlement System of China

**The condition of investor.** In 2015, the newly-increased number of investors was 26.16 million, up by 21.35 million from last year. By the end of 2015, the total number of investors had reached 99.11 million.

The quantity of securities registered and deposited increased significantly. By the end of 2015, there were 8 508 securities registered and deposited at Shanghai and Shenzhen Stock Exchange. Among them, A-shares increased by 217 to 2 810, B-shares decreased by 3 to 101, treasury bonds increased by 34 to 223, municipal bonds increased by 164 to 171, policy financial bonds decreased by 1 to 2, corporate bonds increased by 840 to 1 527, enterprise bonds increased by 189 to 1 692, convertible bonds decreased by 24 to 6, separate convertible bonds decreased by 1 to 1, SME's private placement bonds increased by 343 to 956, close-end funds increased by 1 to 15, ETFs increased by 23 to 127, LOFs increased by 211 to 599, open-end money market funds decreased by 1 to 9, and asset-backed securities increased by 186 to 269. The proportion of all kinds of securities registered and deposited in 2015 is shown in figure 23.

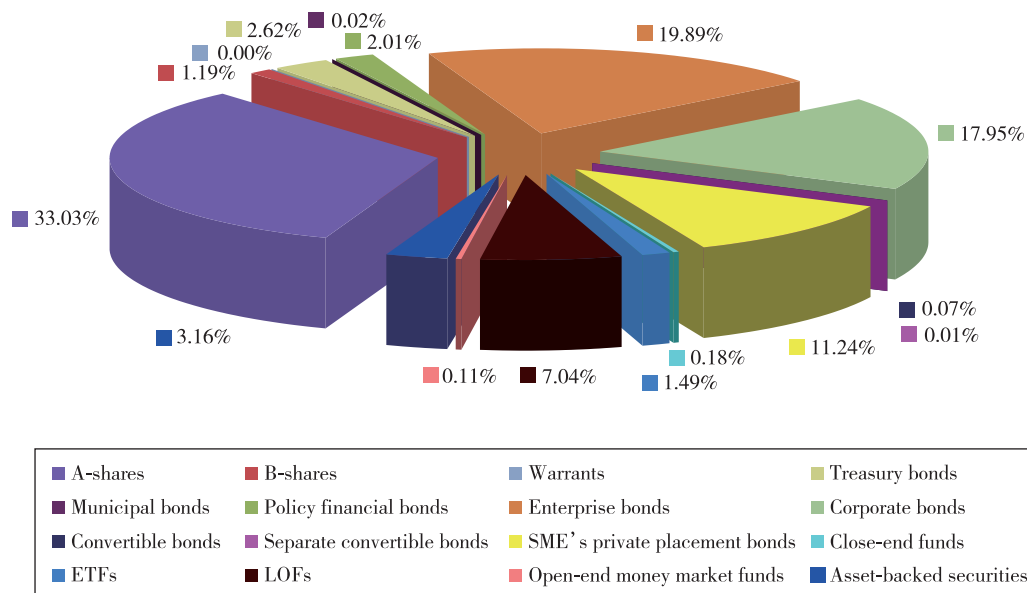


Figure 23 The Proportion of Securities Registered and Deposited in 2015

By the end of 2015, the nominal value of the securities registered and deposited at Shanghai and Shenzhen Stock Exchange had amounted to CNY 8.62 trillion. Of which the nominal value of negotiable A-shares was CNY 3.74 trillion and that of negotiable B-shares was CNY 26.98 billion, restricted negotiable shares CNY 509.79 billion, non-negotiable shares CNY 410 million, treasury bonds CNY 530.74 billion, municipal bonds CNY 36.70 billion, policy financial bonds CNY 9.50 billion, enterprise bonds CNY 908.48 billion, corporate bonds CNY 1 845.25 billion, convertible bonds CNY 13.27 billion, separate convertible bonds CNY 6.80 billion, SME's private placement bonds CNY 622.78 billion, close-end funds CNY 27.20 billion, ETFs CNY 67.88 billion, LOFs CNY 148.44 billion, open-end money market funds CNY 47.80 billion, and asset-backed securities CNY 69.98 billion. The proportion of the nominal value of all kinds of securities registered and deposited in 2015 is shown in figure 24.

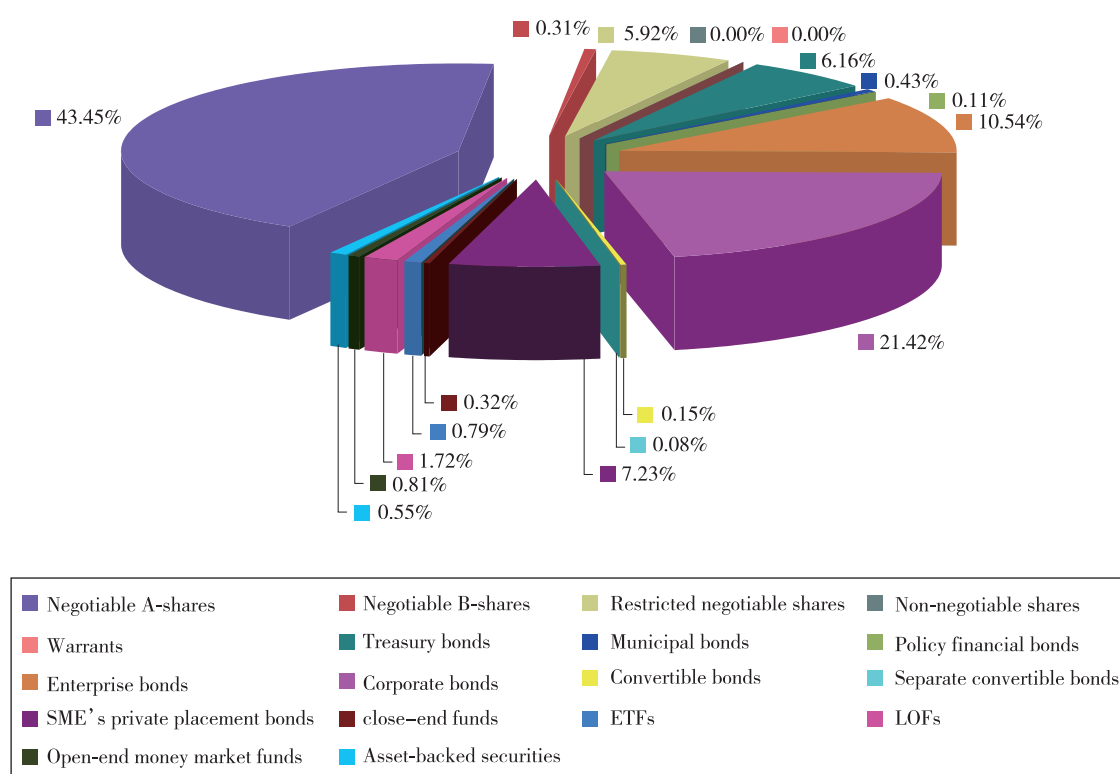


Figure 24 The Proportion of the Nominal Value of Securities Registered and Deposited in 2015

By the end of 2015, the total market value of negotiable securities registered and deposited at Shanghai and Shenzhen Stock Exchange had amounted to CNY 48.62 trillion, of which the market value of negotiable A-shares was CNY 43.68 trillion and that of negotiable B-shares was CNY 220.04 billion, treasury bonds CNY 542.63 billion, municipal bonds CNY 36.76 billion, policy financial bonds 10.87 billion, enterprise bonds CNY 904.20 billion, corporate bonds CNY 1 835.50 billion, convertible bonds CNY 16.25 billion, separate convertible bonds CNY 6.72 billion, SME's

private placement bonds CNY 600.80 billion, close-end funds CNY 35.24 billion, ETFs CNY 470.36 billion, LOFs CNY 144.94 billion, open-end money market funds CNY 52.05 billion, and asset-backed securities CNY 61.53 billion. The proportion of the market value of all kinds of securities registered and deposited in 2015 is shown in figure 25.

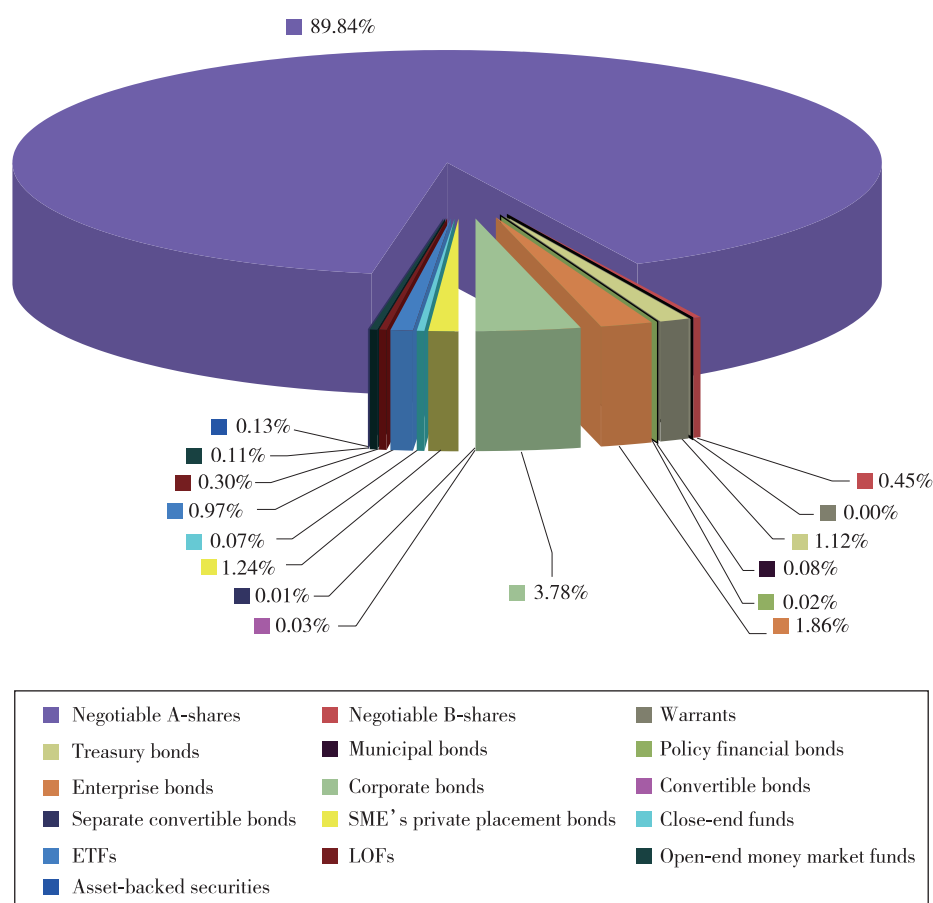


Figure 25 The Proportion of the Market Value of Negotiable Securities Registered and Deposited in 2015

**Gross settlement value and net settlement value increased sharply.** In 2015, the gross settlement value of securities increased to CNY 1 136.81 trillion by 109.99% on a year-on-year basis, namely CNY 595.45 trillion. The net settlement value increased to CNY 58.86 trillion by 147.41% on a year-on-year basis, namely CNY 35.07 trillion.

**The scale of multilateral net settlement expanded continuously.** In 2015, the total exchange market securities trading volume was 20.8 billion, about CNY 103.4 billion. The net settlement value was CNY 59 trillion, increased by 147% year on year. With the continuous development of net settlement operations, the service objects of the operation system increased rapidly. By the end of 2015, the total number to open the “one-code pass” account reached 99.1 million, with the number of

settlement participants reaching 189<sup>①</sup>.

**The open-end fund business developed steadily.** By the end of 2015, there were 162 asset managers participating in the open-end fund TA system, including 69 fund companies, 91 securities firms, 1 bank and 1 overseas TA. And there were 261 sales agencies, including 46 commercial banks, 98 securities firms, 75 fund companies and asset management companies, and 42 professional sales organizations. 3 752 financial products were issued, including 622 open-end funds, 5 innovative close-end funds, 3 111 collective asset management schemes sponsored by securities firms and 14 bank financial products. The product line covered equity, bond, hybrid fund, MMF, principal guaranteed fund, QDII, FOF, LOF, Fund Expert of Shanghai Stock Exchange, OTC ETF, etc. Moreover, the TA system fully supported operations of collective asset management schemes, such as subscription and redemption, dividend distribution, performance-based compensation, limited return guarantee, roll over and cross-TA transfer.

## 2.4 The Registration and Settlement System of SHCH

**The scale of issuance and depository service increased rapidly.** In 2015, SHCH newly issued a total number of 10 716 bonds, with the gross nominal value of CNY 11.17 trillion; 6 039 principal and interest payments, with the gross nominal value of CNY 6.41 trillion. Among them, 4 582 was enterprise debentures, up by 32.43% from last year, with the nominal value of CNY 5.43 trillion, up by 31.78% from last year, and 6 134 was financial bonds (including NCDs), up by 397.08% from last year, with the nominal value of CNY 5.74 trillion, up by 320.49%. By the end of 2015, SHCH had deposited 9 512 bonds, and the deposit balance was CNY 10.33 trillion, which passed the number of 10 trillion, up by 85.45% from last year.

**The scope of market service enlarged gradually.** By the end of 2015, 9 048 investor accounts had been opened in SHCH, up by 76.17% from last year, of which 1 was developmental financial institution, 2 were policy banks, 1 116 were deposit financial institutions, 123 were non-bank financial institutions, 124 were securities firms, 9 were fund management companies, 97 were insurance companies, 63 were non-financial institutions, 7 254 were unincorporated institutions<sup>②</sup>, 248 were foreign institutions, 9 were FTZ domestic and foreign institutions, and 2 were special accounts<sup>③</sup>.

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① They refer to the number of domestic participants, including settlement participants such as finance corporations, insurance corporations, financial corporations, treasury bond service bureaus, etc.

② Unincorporated institutions include securities investment funds, asset management plans of securities firms, asset management combination of specific customers of fund companies, enterprise annuity plans, insurance products, trust products, social security products, and other unincorporated institutions, etc.

③ Investment Center of SAFE and CSDC.

### 3. Central Counterparties (CCPs)

Zhengzhou Commodity Exchange, Dalian Commodity Exchange, Shanghai Futures Exchange and China Financial Futures Exchange serve as the central counterparties in the relevant futures transactions.

#### 3.1 SHCH

**The construction of interbank market CCP clearing infrastructure has been further promoted.**

In 2015, SHCH launched the foreign exchange CCP clearing agent service to further expand the scope of participants; integrated such businesses as the bond sale and repurchase and launched the bond CCP clearing service to further improve the bond clearing efficiency; launched the standard bond forward CCP clearing to further enrich the types of interest rate derivatives; launched CCP clearing services for various commodity derivatives, covering 4 fields—freight, energy, metal and chemical industry. At present, SHCH Clearing System provides CCP clearing service for 4 kinds of transactions—foreign exchange, bond, interest rate derivative and commodity derivative.

**Bond CCP clearing service.** Since March 2015, SHCH had officially launched the bond netting clearing service, based on which, the Clearing House launched CCP clearing service covering cash bonds, pledged repo and outright repo; and through the layered mechanism of the agent clearing, it provided bond CCP clearing service for more market institutions. In 2015, the total clearing value of cash bond transactions reached CNY 23.62 trillion, and that of bond repo transactions reached CNY 58.22 trillion. Among them, the cash bond CCP clearing volume reached 10 974, with the nominal value of CNY 2.30 trillion; and the bond repo CCP clearing volume reached 503, with the nominal value of CNY 47.10 billion. The clearing members of bond CCP clearing service expanded from 59 (by the end of 2014) to 66.

**Foreign exchange CCP clearing service.** In April 2015, SHCH officially launched RMB foreign exchange CCP clearing agent service, with which, the foreign exchange market participants who are not members of SHCH RMB foreign exchange CCP clearing can take part in the RMB clearing through their foreign exchange clearing member agents. In 2015, the number of clearing members engaged in foreign exchange auction trading was 258 and that engaged in foreign exchange inquiry trading 41, customers 6. In 2015, the volume of foreign exchange auction trading was 15 100 and that of foreign exchange inquiry trading was 259 400, with the total value amounting to USD 4.96 trillion.

**RMB interest rate derivative CCP clearing service.** In April 2015, SHCH launched the standard bond forward central clearing service. Since November 30<sup>th</sup>, standard bond forward had been officially conducted through the X-Swap Platform, realizing STP settlement from front office to



back office with the CFETS. By the end of 2015, the total volume of RMB interest rate derivative transaction clearing had reached 63 511, with the value of CNY 8.09 trillion, up by 250.79% comparing with that of last year. Among them, the central clearing volume of RMB interest rate swap reached 63 428, with the value of 8.08 trillion, up by 250.71% comparing with that of last year; the central clearing volume of standard bond forward reached 83, with the value of 1.96 billion. By the end of 2015, the number of clearing members engaged in RMB interest rate swap was 95 and that engaged in standard bond forward clearing was 19.

**The CCP clearing service of freight and commodity derivatives.** In 2015, SHCH launched 5 innovative CCP clearing service in succession, including FTZ copper premium swap, CNY styrene monomer swap, FTZ mono ethylene glycol swap, CNY container swap and CNY coal forward freight agreement. The volume of contracts of the CCP clearing service of freight and commodity derivatives (monthly and unilateral) reached 1.83 million, up by 573% from last year; the clearing contract amount reached CNY 67.44 billion (unilateral), up by 230% from last year. 10 clearing members and 28 agent companies participated in the business, with the market participating clients increasing steadily to 385, up by 125 (including self-run clients) from last year.

### 3.2 Shanghai Futures Exchange

There are 14 kinds of futures contracts listed currently, including futures contracts of gold, silver, copper, aluminum, zinc, lead, nickel, tin, deformed steel bar, wire rod, fuel oil, natural rubber, petroleum asphalt, hot-rolled coil, and the continuous transactions of gold, silver, nonferrous metals, ferrous metals and energy and chemical products are launched in succession. In March 2015, nickel and tin futures were officially listed in Shanghai Futures Exchange, which is of great significance in establishing the market pricing mechanisms of nickel and tin industry, providing effective risk management tools for the upstream and downstream firms of the industry chain, promoting the sustainable development of China's nickel and tin industry and improving the real economic development functions of futures market service. In 2015, the transaction scale increased steadily, with the total volume of 1.05 billion (unilateral) and value of CNY 63.56 trillion (unilateral), up by 24.69% and 0.51% from last year respectively.

### 3.3 Zhengzhou Commodity Exchange

At present, 16 products were listed on ZCE (Zhengzhou Commodity Exchange), including common wheat, high-quality strong gluten wheat, early long grain non-glutinous rice, late long grain non-glutinous rice, japonica rice, cotton, rapeseed, rapeseed oil, rapeseed meal, white sugar, steam coal, methanol, Pure Terephthalic Acid (PTA), flat glass, ferrosilicon and ferromanganese-silicon, forming a comprehensive range of products covering several crucial areas of the national economy including agriculture, energy, chemical industry, construction materials and metallurgy. In 2015, ZCE started

to research and develop the business of taking national debts as the commodity futures margin to enrich the securities varieties which can be regarded as margin by investors and hence to lower the transaction costs of investors. ZCE has achieved 1.07 billion transaction volume, with the value of CNY 30.98 trillion, up by 58.28% and 33.31% from last year respectively.

### 3.4 Dalian Commodity Exchanges

In 2015, the futures transaction clearing business of DCE (Dalian Commodity Exchange) increased steadily, with no risks such as expiry and defaults happening. In 2015, DCE achieved 1.12 billion contracts (unilateral) with the value of CNY 41.94 trillion (unilateral), up by 44.94% and 1.08% respectively comparing with those of last year; it proceeded 21 122 capital transfers with the value of CNY 464.3 billion. Among them, the member access business volume was 19 138 with the value of CNY 456.3 billion, occupying 90.61% and 98.28% of the total respectively; the payment for goods transfer business volume was 1 984, with the value of CNY 8.07 billion, occupying 9.39% and 1.72% of the total respectively.

### 3.5 China Financial Futures Exchange

In 2015, the clearing, settlement and funding risk monitoring in CFFE (China Financial Futures Exchange) were operated steadily. All financial futures products accumulated trading volume reached 341 million contracts (unilateral) with a notional value of CNY 417.76 trillion (unilateral) in 244 trading days in 2015. The average daily positions were 225 000 contracts with a notional value of CNY 260.28 billion. The average daily capital investment was CNY 64.78 billion, the average daily margin was CNY 52.63 billion and the average daily capital utilization rate was 80.65%.

## Topic 1

# Cross-border Interbank Payment System Going Live

Cross-border Interbank Payment System (CIPS), an infrastructure for RMB internationalization, serves as an “artery” of cross-border RMB payment arrangement and an important step for implementing “going out” strategy. No wonder the CPC Central Committee and the State Council attach great importance to it. The Government Work Report 2015 calls for a quicker pace of CIPS construction to improve global RMB clearing services. At the opening ceremony of the summer Davos forum in Dalian in September, Premier Li Keqiang pledged to complete CIPS by the end of 2015 so as to promote the development of offshore RMB market. PBC implemented the decisions of the State Council with careful and proper arrangements and pushed the project forward in two phases. On October 8<sup>th</sup> 2015, CIPS (Phase I) successfully went into operation.

## 1. The Significance of CIPS (Phase I) Operation

As the demand for RMB cross-border use grows, the process of RMB internationalization has been accelerated, and the policy framework for RMB cross-border use has been gradually improved. The cross-border RMB payment business grows vigorously through clearing bank model and agent bank model with the support of HVPS. The rapid development of RMB internationalization and offshore RMB market require infrastructure support, so CIPS construction for cross-border RMB circulation is on the agenda. The operation of CIPS (Phase I) enriches the channel of cross-border RMB payment and settlement and also improves the efficiency, which would increase cross-border RMB use benefits and better supports the development of the real economy and the implementation of “going out” strategy. On the other hand, the operation of CIPS (Phase I) demonstrates the latest achievement of China’s payment and infrastructure development, which have achieved breakthroughs in operating time, clearing path, messaging standard, participant management and liquidity management, marked significant progress in China’s cross-border payment and represented a new level of financial market infrastructure construction.

## 2. The Development of CIPS (Phase I)

### 2.1 Improve Organizational Management and Ensure Task Completion

CIPS construction requires strong organizational management, concerted efforts and powerful execution. CIPS (Phase I) operation benefits from strong organizational management. During the construction of CIPS (Phase I), Governor Zhou Xiaochuan chaired special meetings to push forward the CIPS construction, make concerted efforts and propose clear requirements. The leader in charge follows up with regular reporting and meetings, work schedule, problem solution, vulnerability supervision and final sprint instruction. The members of the project team are accountable, collaborative, hardheaded and executive throughout the process of formalizing business requirements, defining the project, developing and testing, simulating, participant accepting, business training, system building, mobilizing and project launching, which ensures an efficient development of CIPS (Phase I).

### 2.2 Follow Market Rules and Ensure Fair Competition

CIPS construction perseveres market rules during the entire process from design to operation. In terms of system operation, PBC promotes to establish a corporate entity, China International Payment Service Corp., as an independent institution responsible for CIPS (Phase I) operations including system maintenance, participant services and business expansion under the supervision and management of PBC. In terms of participant selection, 19 Chinese and foreign banks in China were determined as the first batch of direct CIPS (Phase I) participants by comprehensively reconsidering the banks' participating willingness, cross-border and offshore RMB business volume, technology development capabilities and foreign banks' geographic distribution after gaining technical and business approval. By the launch day of CIPS (Phase I), the 19 direct participants had promoted 38 Chinese banks and 138 foreign banks covering Asia, Europe, Oceania and Africa. In terms of participant management, "multiple-to-multiple" relationships, including one-direct-participant to multiple-indirect-participant business relationship and one-indirect-participant to multiple-direct-participant business relationship, are employed to urge direct participants to improve their management and services, promote more indirect participants to establish business relation with them and promote fair competition in the market.

### 2.3 Safeguard Business Processing and Ensure Coordinated Operations

As a cross-border system, CIPS (Phase I) provides RMB clearing and settlement services across different time zones to match the pace of RMB internationalization development. CIPS (Phase I) operation covers the major time zones in Asia, Europe, Oceania and Africa from 8:30 to 20:00. It employs the advanced "zero balance account" management model and meets the liquidity

requirement for business processing through interactions of initial prefunding, liquidity increase, liquidity decrease and clearing-to-zero operation through HVPS. Therefore, PBC has extended the clearing window close time of HVPS till 20:30 and extended the end-of-day processing time of ACS beyond 20:30, which ensure proper clearing-to-zero operations of zero balance accounts and coordinate operations between domestic clearing and settlement systems and CIPS.

## 2.4 Enhance Supervision Management to Ensure Risk Prevention

PBC pledges to give the market a decisive role in allocating resources. At the same time, it strives to play a better role as a supervisor over CIPS operation to safeguard legitimate rights and interests of system participants and other parties. In terms of legal risk prevention, PBC issues *Provisional Business Rules on Cross-border Interbank Payment System* to specify the requirements on participating, business processing, account management and especially the final settlement provisions so as to consolidate the system foundation, and issues *Provisional Administrative Measures on the Supervision of the CIPS Operator* to specify the content and measures of PBC's supervision and management over CIPS operator. CIPS operator formulates and issues, after approved by PBC, *Services Agreements on Cross-border RMB Payment System Participants* and *Operating Guidance on Cross-border Interbank Payment System* to specify the rights and obligations of CIPS operator and participants by law, and specify key business process and specific requirements by operating guidance. In terms of liquidity risk prevention, the interactions with HVPS execute liquidity injection and end-of-day balance withdrawal required by CIPS business processing, and control measures such as minimum initial-prefunding amount and no payment allowed if less-than-the-minimum are used to ensure sufficient system liquidities.

## 3. Functions of CIPS (Phase I)

CIPS (Phase I) provides clearing and settlement services for its participants' cross-border RMB payments. The purpose is to facilitate cross-border RMB processing, and promote cross-border trade, investment and financing.

### 3.1 Service Time Arrangement

CIPS (Phase I) operates based on Beijing Time and within the Chinese statutory working days. There are four stages in every working day, including preparation stage, intraday processing stage, business deadline stage, and end-of-day processing stage.

Intraday payment processing time is from 9:00 to 20:00 in every business day, covering majority

RMB payment time in Asia, Europe, Africa and Oceania. Total RMB processing volume in this time range accounts to 80%.

### 3.2 Participation

CIPS (Phase I)'s participants include DPs (direct participants) and IDPs (indirect participants). CIPS arranges a unique CIPS Code for every participant. A DP opens an account in CIPS and thus can process cross-border RMB payments directly through CIPS. An IDP needs to entrust a DP or several DPs to process its cross-border RMB payments and other business activities. CIPS requires participants switch in through "one-spot dedicated line", so that a receiving message is assigned to administering institutions automatically. And a sending message can be sent by a DP from only "one-spot". Therefore, all payments can be cleared centrally, which can simplify clearing process and improve clearing efficiency.

### 3.3 Account Management

Once a DP joins CIPS, the CIPS operators shall open a zero balance account for it. CIPS opens one clearing account in HVPS which reflects the joint benefits of the DPs. The funds in this clearing account are owned by all DPs. The benefit that each DP can claim is based on the balance of their own accounts in CIPS. The DPs' zero balance accounts and CIPS's clearing account cannot be over-drafted. On the end-of-day processing stage, the balance of DPs' zero balance will be transferred to a CIPS's account in HVPS automatically. The end-of-day balance of DPs' accounts and clearing account shall be zero.

### 3.4 Fund Settlement

Two different types of transfer, customer transfer and financial institution transfer, are processed on a Real Time Gross Settlement (RTGS) basis. A payment order is processed in real time if CIPS account balance of the sending DP is sufficient. Otherwise, unsettled payments will be queued according to the sequences of the orders received by CIPS. CIPS can revoke their queuing payments upon DPs' cancellation message. A payment is irrevocable after CIPS has debited the sending DP's CIPS account and credited the receiving DP's CIPS account.

### 3.5 Liquidity Management

Balance of DPs' CIPS accounts is required a minimum amount. A DP shall manage the liquidity of its CIPS account by initial pre-funding, liquidity increase, liquidity decrease to ensure adequate balance in the account. The initial pre-funding by a DP shall be fulfilled within the preparation stage (8:30-9:00). When a DP fails to meet the minimum amount as required by the CIPS operator during

the intraday processing stage, it is not able to process payments through CIPS. Lending among DPs is subject to relevant rules on interbank lending. The remaining balance of a DP's account in CIPS after fund withdrawal shall be no less than the minimum amount required by the CIPS operator.

### 3.6 Message Transmission

In order to provide efficient payment service, CIPS (Phase I) processes transactions message directly and automatically. CIPS (Phase I) accepts ISO 20022 as message standard. It applies unified and standard Chinese four corners code, and supports message input in both Chinese and English. The settings of name column, address column and charging column make automatically processing RMB payments more convenient. In order to realize straight through processing and help business development, CIPS (Phase I) takes full consideration of message transformation from current SWIFT MT to SWIFT ISO 20022. In order to realize automatic accounting reimbursement, participants are required to connect internal accounting system when launching or receiving a message.

## 4. Outlook of Further Development of CIPS

CIPS (Phase I) has operated steadily, and has provided good service since it launched. The overall operating is good. CIPS (Phase II) was started right after the launch of CIPS (Phase I). Due to lack of time and more embedded functions, CIPS (Phase II) is more challengeable than the first one. Main considerations of CIPS (Phase II) are as follows:

### 4.1 To Enrich System Functions

On the basis of CIPS (Phase I), CIPS (Phase II) will optimize system functions step by step. The combination of RTGS and Timing Netting Settlement improves liquidity management and can support cross-border settlement more effectively. In order to provide better service to RMB payments in more different time zones, Phase II will extend the operation time. It will absorb overseas organizations as DPs and make onshore financial institutions as their funds custodian. It will allow overseas organizations to connect with CIPS through private networks or SWIFT generic network. According to *Provisional Business Rules on Cross-border Interbank Payment System*, the operators of financial market infrastructures shall refer to the requirements for banking institutions when applying for participation in CIPS.

### 4.2 To Assure Steady Operation

The smooth running of CIPS (Phase I) is the premise of the development of Phase II. Therefore,

DPs from different systems and operating institutions are urged to play a good role as night watchers or as escorts. The operation of CIPS (Phase I) is under close supervision. Periodic reporting system is performed well to detect and to report any problems in system operation or business processing. Timely updating information of DPs and operating institutions in different aspects is required, such as system operation, business condition and their clients' necessities. All those information mentioned above can be precious firsthand material to help the development of Phase II.

### 4.3 To Play the Role of a Major Cross-border Settlement System

The first DPs, as pioneers and beneficiaries of CIPS (Phase I), should be urged to integrate various resources and to chase opportunities, so that they can expand the market. DPs should invite more IDPs. CIPS will make great efforts to operate better and to improve internal management and system service. At the same time, it will invite more institutions as DPs and attract more valued participants. So that CIPS will have a greater market share and become the main settlement system in RMB cross-border business.



## Topic 2

# Management of Personal Bank Account Classification: Policy Interpretation

In December 2015, the People's Bank of China released *Notice on Improving Individual Bank Account Services and Strengthening the Management of Accounts* (Yinfa [2015] No.392, hereinafter referred to as the *Notice*). The *Notice* requires banks to implement real-name personal bank account system, build the bank account classification management mechanism, standardize the process of opening personal bank accounts by agents, strengthen internal management and improve account service.

## 1. Background

Real-name bank account system is a basic and important financial regime, which lays the foundation of real-name financial account system, sets the basis of other economic activities, and ensures the construction of a punishment system to strike the illegal act and maintain the economic order. In 2000, the State Council announced *Real-name Personal Savings Accounts Provision*, which formalized the real-name bank account system. In the past 15 years, PBC, MPS, CBRC and the banking industry did a lot of meticulous work on regulation establishment despite the difficulties, build up the information system construction, monitor the specific projects and promote the training programs, under the supervision of the China Communist Party and the State Council, in order to fully implement the policy. With joint efforts, great progress has been achieved in implementing the real-name bank account regime. Generally, we have built up the basic elements of the real-name bank account system, which is playing an important role in protecting public capital, maintaining the economic order, promoting the market-oriented economy growing healthily, stipulating penalty provisions and establishing an effective system for corruption prevention.

Although we have made several achievements, it is clear that the real-name bank account regime isn't well carried out with the implementation environment still in need of improvement. There are kinds of problems when executing the rules. For example, the regulation hasn't been strictly enforced. Anonymous or pseudonym accounts still exist. The public isn't fully aware of relevant risks. And the real-name system hasn't been well implemented, etc. Therefore, it is necessary to define the responsibility of the banks clearly: to identify their clients, to apply a more stringent management to monitor their customer RMB settlement accounts, in accordance with the real-name bank account system provision.

As the social economy and internet development accelerating, we need a more comprehensive account system to meet the needs for diversified personal economic activities, that is to say, the banks should improve their account service as required. For example, to utilize an automatic and electronic account opening system to ease the queuing problem; to enrich their bank account functions such as the payment facility for daily consumption, public utility and other small-value payments; to provide the special groups a quicker and safer approach to handle the account related business by themselves; to broaden their product range, encourage innovation in order to meet diversified demands; to bring the biometric identification technology in account opening process as the internet banking is turning up rapidly etc. Above all of these, it is indispensable for the banks to improve their account related service quality and operating efficiency. The central bank should administrate and regulate the banks efficiently as well.

In such a context, the *Notice* was formulated to improve the customer bank account service and facilitate the social public payments, with a core objective to protect the depositors' legal rights and fully implement the real-name bank account regime. With respect to the internet development as well as a much more innovative demand for bank account services, the issuer established the standard guidelines embodied in five aspects: to enforce the personal bank account real-name regime, to execute a diversified management on bank accounts, to standardize the principal agent mechanism in bank account opening practice, to intensify the internal control and to improve the bank account related service quality.

## 2. Main Content

### 2.1 Real-name Bank Account Regime Enforcement

Real-name regime refers to the mandatory requirement for the public to attend all kinds of social activities with their real identity. The main purpose of building a real-name bank account system contains the following three points: to test the ID card validity when it is employed to apply a new account, to recheck whether the ID card belongs to that specific applier, to verify whether the applier has a true will to open the bank account. When carrying on the regime, banks should focus on the following elements. Firstly, appliers should provide their legal identity documents to the banks when applying for new accounts. Secondly, since banks received the applications, they should check the validity of the materials by using a variety of effective methods. Thirdly, the banks should also confirm whether the applications reflect the appliers' own willing. In order to better implement the *Notice*, the policy makers specified the legal identity documents, authorized the banks to obtain the essential information through government database, the bank's own database, commercial database, other banks' information and other channels etc. to prove the bank account authenticity and

effectively build a safe and widely covered verifiable criterion of the real identity.

It is crucial for the banks to confirm whether the biometric identity technology can be used to identify the depositors and help to implement the provision. Until now, there are no basic standards for the biometric identity technology industry or its use in financial fields, application condition of biometric identity technology to verify the depositors' identity is not met yet. However, the *Notice* pointed out that those well-qualified banks can utilize the biometric identity technology in their customer account business as a supplementary tool to verify the depositor identity, and explore a practicable plan for biometric identity technology application in financial fields, to accumulate experiences in formulating relevant standards in the future. All the banks should comply with the following principles: to encourage innovation, to prevent risk, to seek advantages while avoid disadvantages and to ensure healthy development.

## 2.2 Set up the Bank Account Classification Mechanism

For a long time, customers apply for bank accounts through the counters, on which the related regulations are focused on. As internet and information technology develop rapidly, traditional counter approach is not effective enough to satisfy the diversified demands of the customers. Therefore, several banks have been trying to provide the personal banking service by use of Remote Video Terminal, artificial intelligence machine and other electronic channels, for example, internet banking and mobile banking, and offer the customers a convenient approach to handle their account related business.

Bank account risk characteristics are different due to different applying channels and different verification technique, therefore, the *Notice* formulates different management rules for different accounts in order to: firstly, reinforce the account management. Since it is difficult for the banks to see the real applicants who apply for a bank account through the self-service or electronic channel and verify the depositor identity effectively, the bank account real-name regime implementation is yet to be assessed. However, the verification of the bank accounts shouldn't be weakened. The banks should base their verification method on the bank account classification, while the regulators should supervise and promote the banks to put the real-name bank account regime into practice. Secondly, protect customers from capital loss. Due to the difficulties in examining the self-service or electronic channel using applicants' identity and their intention, the account risk is relatively higher for those of bank accounts. Furthermore, personal information protection consciousness has not been popularized in China, legislation for protection of the personal information is insufficient, which make it probable for the incidence of impersonation and pose a threat to the depositors' funding security. Thirdly, meet the demands of various depositors. For example, the depositors would like to set limits for their daily small-value payment accounts which are mainly used for consumption or utility payments. As their application range is relatively narrow, setting a payment limit can

prevent the account from capital loss as well as maintain their convenience. In practice, most of the depositors set their own application range and payment limits for their online business, while more kinds of offline transactions are tolerant. Because the offline transactions are more complicated, the major participants are also widely dispersed. If the banks can't classify their bank accounts clearly, it will be difficult for them to satisfy the depositors' various demands, the cost of bank account management would increase as well.

As a result, the *Notice* asks banks to classify personal accounts into Class I, Class II and Class III based on the way to verify the applicant's identification and risk levels. The existing accounts opened previously on the counter belong to Class I. Customers may in the future open Class I, Class II and Class III account over the counter, through self-service machines such as remote visual ATM and intelligent ATM, or by way of e-banking like internet banking and mobile banking. As long as a customer owns one Class I account, he may easily open Class II or Class III account with any bank through self-service machines or e-banking.

## 2.3 Relate Account Functions to Real-name System

The setting of Class I, Class II and Class III account fully reflects the difference of applicants and level of accounts in terms of account functions and limitations. The Class I account, considering its lower risks due to rigid applying verification, is allowed comparatively more functionalities, named full-function bank account. The depositor can deposit, purchase financial products including wealth management tools, withdraw cash, transfer fund, and make payments for consumption and utilities.

The functions of Class II and III account opened through self-service machines or e-banking are limited due to its off-site verification and thus high risks. Through Class II account the depositor may deposit, purchase financial products, and make payments of consumption and utilities within a certain amount of money; while the depositor of Class III can only make small-value payments. The major difference of Class II from Class I account lies in the fact that Class II account does not allow for cash deposit and withdrawal, nor fund transfer to non-binding accounts. The business range of Class III account is no other than small-value payments of consumption and utilities.

In order to satisfy diversified customers' needs and e-commerce trading, and at the same time effectively control customer capital risks, the *Notice* sets a single-day payment limit of ten thousand yuan to Class II account and a balance of one thousand yuan to Class III account. Since the verification means are rather limited for electronically opened account, there exists higher risk that lawbreakers misuse this channel. If there is no daily payment cap or the cap is set too high, big loss might come along in case of the risk events such as illegal pseudonym accounts. Class III account, in particular, can be easily opened as long as any amount of money is transferred from same-name Class I account and the applicant is the one and same person. As a result, it is quite necessary to set

the limits to curb the capital risks.

## 2.4 Regulate Account Opening through Agents

According to Article VI of *the Regulation of Real-name System for Personal Deposit Account*, “the IDs of both the agent and the principal are required when the agent opens a personal deposit account with a financial institution for the principal”. In reality, there exist depositor needs for account opening and other business through the agent, which, however, has been a policy vacuum for a long period of time.

The *Notice* now specifies the situations of agent account opening: the depositor opens the bank account of special uses such as salary, education, social securities and public management; the depositor of without or limited capacity for civil conduct may also open the bank account through agents. For those who cannot go to the bank by themselves because of illness or disability, they may choose to either accept the bank’s door-to-door service, or to trust their spouse, parents or grown-up children as agents for businesses such as card-loss reporting, code resetting and account closing. In practice, the bank should consider both principles and flexibility, and conduct agent account opening based on the depositor’s specific situation under the principle of real-name bank account system.

## 2.5 Strengthen Management and Improve Service

In light of guaranteeing the real-name system and safeguarding the depositor’s legal rights, the *Notice* asks banks to strengthen their inner management and improve account services. Firstly, banks should strengthen inner management to guarantee the real-name system by ways of detailing operational rules for bank account management, setting limits management, identification verification and a rational amount of bank accounts opened by a depositor. Secondly, banks are encouraged to innovate payment tools and provide low-cost or free payment services to the depositor, such as the transfer remittance under certain amount through internet or mobile banking. Thirdly, banks are also encouraged to try the risk compensation mechanism, so as to lock in payment risks and safeguard the depositor’s legal rights.

Limits are set to certain accounts because compared to over-the-counter (OTC), businesses through internet or mobile banking implies high risks. It is easier for the lawbreaker to cheat customers’ fund through non-OTC means. Therefore, to safeguard the depositor’s fund and legal rights, banks are required by the *Notice* to set limits to businesses through non-OTC channels based on the depositor’s risk levels and payment order verification means, and at the same time warn the depositor of trading risks. In the meanwhile, to fully respect the depositor’s right to handle his own money, no limit should be set for same-name depositor’s bank account transfer, bank account transfer between same-name payment accounts of the depositor, or payment order verified by digital certificate or e-signature,

unless the depositor wants to set such limits.

## 3. Significance

The bank account system is a fundamental arrangement to regulate the relationship between the depositor and the bank, which involves the whole society. Thus, the introduction of the *Notice* will profoundly impact the economic behavior of the depositor and the operation of the bank.

### 3.1 Promote Bank's Business Innovation and Account Services

The *Notice* will help the bank to improve its bank account services through diversified account service and enhanced service quality and efficiency. It will also urge the bank to adjust its strategy and operational ideology, and to strengthen its management and core competence by ways of more e-banking innovations, online bank services and lower operational costs.

### 3.2 Protect the Depositor's Fund Safety and Convenience

The bank account can now be opened through extended ways including self-service machines and e-banking, which greatly increases the convenience of the account opening for the depositor. The depositor also has the choice of different types of bank account, so that the fund is allocated to different accounts for different purposes and safety. Moreover, the depositor's increasingly diversified payments and other financial service needs are also satisfied by opening bank accounts with different functions.

# Part IV

## Appendix

- Major Events of China Payment System Development in 2015
- Core Indicators of China Payment System Development in 2015





## Appendix I Major Events of China Payment System Development in 2015

On January 9<sup>th</sup>, PBC issued *Notice on the ad hoc Inspection on Clients' Funds Deposited by Payment Institutions* to deploy the inspection for risk prevention of clients' funds.

On January 25<sup>th</sup>, PBC General Office issued *Notice on the Reporting of Payment Data for the Analytical Work* to forge ahead with the work.

From January to March, PBC launched on-site inspections on KaYou Payment Service Co.,Ltd. and SuiXingFu Payment Service Co.,Ltd. and issued written opinions based on the situation on the ground.

From January to April, major prefecture-level central sub-branches of PBC established Payment and Settlement Division to enable more targeted oversight of payment businesses in the jurisdictions.

From January to July, PBC collaborated with Ministry of Industry and Information Technology, State Administration for Industry and Commerce, CBRC and the State Internet Information Office to launch a campaign in cracking down on illegal online transaction of bankcards.

From January to September, PBC organized a nationwide inspection on the authentication of individual RMB deposit accounts.

On February 1<sup>st</sup>, the Supreme People's Court and PBC signed *Memorandum on the Formulation of Network-based Information Inquiry Mechanism*, which defined the mutual responsibility and obligations in assisting online inquiry.

On February 5<sup>th</sup>, PBC released *Administrative Measures on the Participation of Payment Systems* to strengthen the supervision over PBC payment system participants.

On February 9<sup>th</sup>, PBC General Office issued *Notice on Setting up the Reporting Mechanism of Submitting the Statistics for Rural Service Environment* to enhance data report of payment growth in rural areas.

From February to November, PBC organized the task to start and run the fronted processor of ACS in regional banking institutions(excluding rural banks) and foreign banks.

On March 18<sup>th</sup>, PBC General Office issued *Business Continuity Plan for Accounting Data Centralized System (tentatively)* to guide and to streamline the accounting operation in contingency.

On March 28<sup>th</sup>, 35 institutions including Hengfeng Bank (China) Co., Ltd. Beijing were repositioned as indirect participants of the payment system.

On April 9<sup>th</sup>, the State Council released *Decision on Access Management of Bankcard Clearing Institutions*, which mandated the authorization mechanism of the bankcard clearing and settlement market.

On April 13<sup>th</sup>, CSDC canceled the limit of one person-one account for individual investors to open accounts on the A share market, allowing them to open multiple accounts on Shanghai, Shenzhen Stock Exchange and Listed Closed-End Funds in a flexible way.

On April 25<sup>th</sup>, PBC accomplished the nationwide roll-out of the second generation of payment system, realizing “Single Access” to the system for banking institutions as legal person.

On April 27<sup>th</sup>, SHCH launched the CCP settlement agent business for RMB FX transactions.

From April to December, PBC, Ministry of Public Security, the Supreme People’s Court, the Supreme People’s Procuratorate and State Administration of Foreign Exchange jointly launched a campaign on cracking down on illicit fund transfer through offshore companies and underground banks.

On June 8<sup>th</sup>, banks across the country opened access to the interbank fund transfer service at ATMs with UnionPay cards.

On June 26<sup>th</sup>, Payment & Clearing Association of China launched the system of risk information sharing in the industry.

On June 29<sup>th</sup>, PBC issued *Notice on the Management of Outsourcing for Bankcard Acceptance* to streamline the outsourcing of bankcard acquiring and maintain the market order.

From July 1<sup>st</sup>, PBC has readjusted the cap on credit transfer through BEPS during weekends (Saturday and Sunday) and public holidays from CNY 50 000 up to CNY 500 000.

From July to September, PBC launched on-site inspection on Yeepay.com and Shanghai Fuiou Payment Service Co., Ltd. and issued written opinions based on the situation on the ground.

On July 18<sup>th</sup>, PBC and the other nine state departments co-released *Guiding Opinions on Promoting*

*the Healthy Development of Internet Finance* to boost healthy growth of internet finance.

On August 4<sup>th</sup>, PBC General Office issued *Notice on the Inspection of Payment Systems Operated by Payment Institutions to Identify the Loopholes* to strengthen technology management of payment institutions.

On August 19<sup>th</sup>, Payment & Clearing Association of China launched the system of risk information sharing in internet finance.

On August 28<sup>th</sup>, PBC revoked the Payment Service License granted to Zhejiang Yishi Enterprise Management Service Co., Ltd..

On September 7<sup>th</sup>, PBC revised *Crisis Response Plan for Payment and Clearing Systems* to strengthen the capability of payment systems in case of contingency.

On September 8<sup>th</sup>, China International Payment Service Corp. was established.

On September 11<sup>th</sup>, PBC released *Provisional Business Rules on Cross-border Interbank Payment System* to standardize the business of RMB cross-border payment system.

On September 15<sup>th</sup>, measurement of RMB deposit reserve with ACS was shifted from time-point approach to average-level approach.

From September 21<sup>st</sup>, PBC has rearranged the processing rules on window time for HVPS clearing and settlement to support related business processing after CIPS went online.

On October 8<sup>th</sup>, PBC revoked the Payment Service License granted to Guangdong Yimin Tourism and Leisure Service Co.,Ltd..

On October 8<sup>th</sup>, CIPS (Phase I) was successfully launched to provide fund clearing and settlement for cross-border and offshore RMB business of domestic and overseas financial institutions. On the same day, CIPS (Phase II) started construction.

On October 20<sup>th</sup>, PBC General Office issued *Notice on Opening RMB Bank Settlement Accounts with Domestic Banking Institutions for Overseas Central Banks and Similar Institutions* to specify the rules on opening RMB bank settlement accounts for overseas central banks, monetary authorities, other official reserve management institutions, international financial organizations and sovereign wealth funds.

On November 3<sup>rd</sup>, UnionPay announced the pilot program of Low-Value Payment without Password

or Signature for UnionPay Cards.

On November 16<sup>th</sup>, PBC issued *Notice on Continuation of Payment Service License* to promote the continuation of Payment Service License and maintain orderly development of payment service market.

On November 18<sup>th</sup>, Public Service System of RMB Bank Settlement Account was put in place for pilot operation. PBC and the Supreme People's Court established an internet inquiry assistance mechanism at the national level.

On November 30<sup>th</sup>, UnionPay, China Development Bank and the Central Bank of the Lao People's Democratic Republic announced the official launch of Laotian national bankcard payment system thanks to the joint efforts of the above mentioned three parties.

On December 3<sup>rd</sup>, PBC issued *Opinions on the Inspection of Bankcard Acquiring of Shanghai Huifu Data Service Co.,Ltd.*

On December 12<sup>th</sup>, UnionPay and more than 20 commercial banks jointly launched *Cloud QuickPay* in Beijing.

On December 18<sup>th</sup>, PBC General Office issued *Notice on the Establishment of Management Platform of Fraudulent Transaction Incidents through Telecommunications* to set up the platform in collaboration with Ministry of Public Security and establish the mechanism of payment suspension and instant freeze regarding bank accounts under investigation.

On December 18<sup>th</sup>, Payment & Clearing Association of China released *Self-Disciplinary Document on Bankcard Acquiring Outsourcing* to lay down a unified self-disciplinary standard for the outsourcing.

On December 25<sup>th</sup>, PBC released *Notice on Improving Individual Bank Account Services and Strengthening the Management of Accounts* (to support depositors to open and use personal bank accounts and ensure the implementation of real-name authentication of bank accounts).

On December 28<sup>th</sup>, PBC released *Administrative Measures on Network Payments Provided by Non-bank Payment Institutions* to supervise business operations of such institutions, prevent payment risks and protect the legitimate rights and interests of parties concerned.

On December 28<sup>th</sup>, PBC and State Administration for Industry and Commerce co-released *Notice on Payment and Settlement Issues in the Registration Reform Namely "3 Certificates into 1"* ( business license, organization code certificate and tax certificate) to push ahead the registration reform and

streamline management of payment settlement.

On December 31<sup>st</sup>, PBC successfully completed the 2015 final accounting of payment system and ACS.

## Appendix II Core Indicators of China Payment System Development in 2015

Unit		Unit of Numerical Value	Numerical Value	Growth Rate (%)	
M <sub>0</sub> and GDP		M <sub>0</sub>	CNY trillion	6.32	4.81
		M <sub>0</sub> /GDP	%	9.34	−0.13
Bank settlement accounts	Individual accounts	Total number of accounts	100 million accounts	73.25	13.16
		Number of accounts per capita	Account	5.36	12.61
	Corporate accounts	Total number of accounts	10 000 accounts	4 439.03	11.62
		Incl.: Basic deposit accounts	10 000 accounts	2 835.43	14.89
Non-cash payment instruments		Transaction Volume	100 million transactions	943.22	50.31
		Incl.: Bills	100 million transactions	4.17	−27.85
		Bankcards	100 million transactions	852.29	43.07
		Other types of settlement including credit transfer	100 million transactions	86.76	
		Transaction Value	CNY trillion	3 448.85	89.77
		Incl.: Bills	CNY trillion	238.23	11.76
		Bankcards	CNY trillion	669.82	48.88
		Other types of settlement including credit transfer	CNY trillion	2 540.80	
		Transaction Value/GDP	Time	50.97	78.53
Bankcards (issuance and acceptance)	Domestic	Number of issuers	Institution	913	22.88
		Cumulative number of cards issued	100 million cards	54.42	10.25
		Incl.: Debit cards	100 million cards	50.10	11.81
		Credit cards and combo cards with debit and credit functions	100 million cards	4.32	−5.05
		Number of cards per capita	Card	3.98	9.34
		Number of chartered merchants	10 000 merchants	1 670	38.77
		Number of POS terminals	10 000 machines	2 282.10	43.21
		Number of ATM terminals	10 000 machines	86.67	40.95
		Outstanding balance of credit cards at the end of the period	CNY trillion	3.09	32.05
		Bankcard penetration rate	%	47.96	0.26

continued

Unit			Unit of Numerical Value	Numerical Value	Growth Rate (%)
Bankcards (issuance and acceptance)	Overseas	Number of accepting countries	Country	150	1.33
		Number of accepting merchants	10 000 merchants	1 720	20.45
		Number of ATM terminals	10 000 machines	125	6.20
		Transaction Volume	10 000 transactions	34 000	62.10
		Transaction Value	CNY 100 million	6 187	14.40
Payment system	RMB payment systems	Transaction Volume	100 million transactions	469.46	25.51
		Incl.: HVPS	100 million transactions	7.89	10.66
		BEPS	100 million transactions	18.35	27.79
		Transaction Value	CNY trillion	4 377.46	29.08
		Incl.: HVPS	CNY trillion	2 952.06	25.79
		BEPS	CNY trillion	24.94	12.95
		Transaction Value/GDP	Time	64.69	21.42
		Direct participants of HVPS	Participant	268	38.25
	CDFCPS	Transaction Volume	10 000 transactions	207.88	8.77
		Transaction Value (in USD)	USD 100 million	9 062.04	5.07
		System participants	Participant	47	17.5
Securities settlement system	Interbank bond market	Issuing Value	CNY trillion	21.29	79.36
		Custody Value	CNY trillion	44.85	25.84
		Settlement Value	CNY trillion	675.13	91.71
		Accepting Value	CNY trillion	4.90	11.36
	Securities market of exchange	Transfer Volume	100 million transactions	207.87	167.15
		Transfer Value	CNY trillion	1 033.65	105.39
		Gross Settlement Value	CNY trillion	1 136.81	109.99
		Net Settlement Value	CNY trillion	58.86	147.41

Notes:

1. The growth rate of  $M_0$  /GDP is the figure of current year minus that of previous year.
2. Cumulative number of cards issued excludes dormant cards (i.e., any debit card with a balance of not more than CNY 10 and having no transaction for more than one year).
3. All the above mentioned bankcard data of overseas markets specifically refer to that of UnionPay cards.
4. RMB payment systems include HVPS, BEPS, CIS, IBPS, ACH, CIPS (Phase I), intra-bank payment systems of banking institutions, UnionPay Bankcard Interbank Clearing System, Draft Processing System and Payment and Clearing System for City Commercial Banks, and Payment and Clearing System for Rural Credit Banks.