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2012

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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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6期，充分介绍了“十一五”时期以来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，特别是对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，因而受到社会的广泛关注。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。

2012年是“十二五”的第二年，也是中国支付体系发展取得重要进展的一年。与往年相比，本年度《报告》在文体结构上进行了微调：新增了“中国零售支付服务发展与展望”和“银行卡产业十年发展”两个专题，全面展示了十年来中国在零售支付服务发展，尤其是在银行卡产业发展中所采取的各种措施、取得的主要进展和付出的艰辛努力。


《报告》共分四个部分。第一部分为2012年支付体系发展成就，简要介绍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、农村支付服务环境建设、支付结算国际合作和支付体系发展展望等方面取得的主要进展。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）、证券结算系统（中央债券综合业务系统、中国证券登记结算系统、银行间市场清算所股份有限公司业务系统）、中央对手（银行间外汇市场询价交易净额清算系统、银行间市场清算所股份有限公司业务系统）等方面，结合大量数据和图表，对2012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机构监督管理、农村支付服务环境建设、探索双边合作和完善评价机制等方面所做的特色工作。第四部分为附

录，包括2012年度中国支付体系发展大事记、支付体系发展核心指标、主要业务数据报表和支付机构名录。

中国人民银行支付结算司在组织编写《报告》的过程中，得到了人民银行有关司局和分支机构的大力支持，中国金融出版社为《报告》的出版做了大量的编排工作。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。我们将认真总结，不断改进。

中国人民银行支付结算司司长



二〇一三年七月二十二日

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第一部分

2012年支付体系发展成就

- 法规制度建设取得新成果
- 服务主体多元化发展
- 金融市场基础设施建设稳步推进
- 非现金支付工具平稳发展
- 支付体系监督管理深入开展
- 农村支付服务环境建设成效显著
- 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

2012年，随着中国支付体系的不断发展，支付结算法规制度建设取得新的成果。中国人民银行及其他金融市场基础设施运行单位相继出台了有关业务管理、风险监管等方面的一系列制度和规范性文件。

中国人民银行出台《支付机构预付卡业务管理办法》。为进一步完善预付卡管理制度，9月27日，中国人民银行发布《支付机构预付卡业务管理办法》（中国人民银行公告〔2012〕第12号）。该办法主要对支付机构预付卡发行、受理、使用、充值和赎回等环节进行了全面规范，有利于更好地发挥预付卡在便利公众小额非现金支付、扩大消费方面的积极作用，防范利用预付卡进行洗钱套现等违法违纪活动，切实保护持卡人的合法权益。

中国人民银行下发《关于切实做好银行卡刷卡手续费标准调整实施工作的通知》。2003年以来，我国银行卡刷卡手续费标准按照《中国人民银行关于〈中国银联入网机构银行卡跨行交易收益分配办法〉的批复》（银复〔2003〕126号，以下简称126号文）的规定执行。随着我国银行卡产业的快速发展，以及产业结构调整、升级等，126号文对个别行业刷卡手续费的定价标准已不适应市场发展的需要。为继续改善我国银行卡受理环境，进一步发挥银行卡在扩大内需、促进流通和消费等方面的积极作用，国家有关部门共同研究提出了银行卡刷卡手续费标准调整方案。为做好刷卡收费标准调整方案的实施，中国人民银行下发了《关于切实做好银行卡刷卡手续费标准调整实施工作的通知》（银发〔2012〕263号）。调整后的银行卡刷卡手续费标准自2013年2月25日起实施。

中国人民银行下发《关于境外机构人民币银行结算账户开立和使用有关问题的通知》。为加强境外机构人民币银行结算账户管理，促进贸易投资便利化，2012年7月，中国人民银行发布《关于境外机构人民币银行结算账户开立和使用有关问题的通知》（银发〔2012〕183号）。该通知是对《境外机构人民币银行结算账户管理办法》（银发〔2010〕249号）的进一步完善，主要从境外机构人民币银行结算账户开立、清理核实、使用和管理等方面，对境外机构人民币银行结算账户进行规范。

中国人民银行下发《关于建立支付机构监管报告制度的通知》。为进一步完善支付

机构监管体制，明确监管责任，2012年7月，中国人民银行下发《关于建立支付机构监管报告制度的通知》（银发〔2012〕176号），要求人民银行分支机构按年度报送综合监管报告和重点支付机构监管报告。支付机构年度监管报告是人民银行对支付机构公司治理、业务运营、内部控制、系统运行和风险管理等实施监管的综合评价和对监管措施的全面总结，能够反映年度监管工作中出现的问题，也可针对性地评价人民银行分支机构本年度在支付机构非现场监管、现场检查、监管制度建设、监管措施等方面的履职情况，建立属地监管工作绩效评估标准和机制。

中国证券登记结算有限责任公司发布《证券结算保证金管理办法》。为防范和化解证券结算风险，保障证券结算系统的安全运行，妥善管理和使用证券结算保证金，2012年11月12日，中国证券登记结算有限责任公司正式发布《证券结算保证金管理办法》，并将于2013年1月3日起实施。该办法对证券结算保证金的筹集、使用、补缴与退出等业务进行了规范，统一了沪、深证券市场结算保证金管理规则，节约了结算参与人的管理成本，提高了资金使用效率。

中国证券登记结算有限责任公司发布《中国证券登记结算有限责任公司担保品管理业务实施细则（适用于转融通）》。为了规范担保品管理业务，支持转融通保证金管理，2012年8月27日，《中国证券登记结算有限责任公司担保品管理业务实施细则（适用于转融通）》发布实施。该细则明确了转融通保证金服务的内容，规范了担保账户的开立和使用，担保品的交存、提取、替换与买卖，担保品的盯市、追缴、处分和有偿使用，以及担保证券的权益处理等内容。实施细则的发布，有利于中国证券登记结算有限责任公司提供专业的、具有规模经济优势的担保品第三方管理服务，能有效降低担保当事人的操作风险和成本，提高担保当事人的操作效率和证券资产的使用效率。

专栏1

积极推进银行卡刷卡手续费标准调整工作

为降低流通环节成本，促进餐饮、百货等商业企业，特别是小微企业发展，2012年，有关部门针对银行卡刷卡手续费情况联合开展调研。在统筹考虑我国银行卡产业发展水平的基础上，调研组按照有利于鼓励消费、降低流通成本、扩大内需和促进经

济发展的总体原则，形成了关于优化和调整银行卡刷卡手续费标准的方案。方案已经国务院批准同意。根据2012年银行卡刷卡消费额进行测算，通过此次调整，商户年手续费支出减少20.00%以上。

中国人民银行按照科学安排工程实施、确保平稳过渡的原则，确定于2013年2月25日正式实施新的刷卡手续费标准。新标准实施工作涉及800多家银行业金融机构（含分支机构）的系统改造，260多家接入中国银联银行卡跨行交易清算系统机构的联调测试，以及收单机构与480多万商户的协议换签等大量工作。为此，中国人民银行多次组织相关机构进行座谈，及时了解、解决工程实施中存在的问题，先后印发了《关于切实做好银行卡刷卡手续费标准调整实施工作的通知》等文件，指导相关机构做好业务实施、技术改造、应急处理等工作。各发卡银行业金融机构按计划开展内部系统改造和联调测试，组织实施各项业务规则，及时开展内部培训。各收单机构积极开展商户协议换签，确保市场平稳过渡。中国银联组织会员机构认真完善相关业务规则，及时完成系统改造，协调做好系统联调测试和业务、技术支持等工作。在时间紧、任务重的情况下，经过各方共同努力、密切配合，圆满完成了各项技术改造和业务切换工作。

调整后刷卡手续费总体费用水平有所下降，有利于降低商户财务支出，提高商户受理银行卡的意愿，扩大银行卡应用规模，为银行卡产业发展提供更为广阔的市场空间。

二、服务主体多元化发展

经过多年的发展，我国已形成中国人民银行、银行业金融机构、清算机构、支付机构、证券结算机构和中央对手等的服务组织格局，支付服务专业化分工日益明显，市场化程度不断提高。

（一）支付服务主体

中国人民银行。中国人民银行作为支付体系建设的组织者、推动者、监督者，建设运行了大、小额支付系统和全国支票影像交换系统、境内外币支付系统、网上支付跨行

清算系统等重要业务系统。以上系统均由中国人民银行清算总中心负责运行维护。2012年，中国人民银行清算总中心坚持推进系统优化改造，不断提高运行管理维护水平，确保了支付系统安全稳定运行。

中国人民银行分支机构采取多种措施支持支付服务拓展和加强支付服务市场监督管理，取得了积极成效。截至2012年末，中国人民银行现有上海总部1家，分行8家、营业管理部2家，分行营业管理部6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308家等分支机构。此外，中国人民银行分支机构通过运行同城票据交换系统提供区域性清算服务。2012年，中国人民银行积极探索金融消费权益保护工作机制，成立金融消费权益保护局，开展了多种形式的金融消费者教育活动。

银行业金融机构。银行业金融机构是中国支付服务的供给主体。2012年，银行业金融机构积极贯彻第四次全国金融工作会议关于坚持金融服务实体经济的本质要求，在保持信贷总量适度增长的同时，加大对小微企业、“三农”、重大项目以及文化产业、战略性新兴产业、消费结构升级和民生领域等方面金融需求的支持力度。

截至2012年末，我国提供支付服务的银行业金融机构包括2家政策性银行及国家开发银行、5家大型商业银行、12家股份制商业银行、144家城市商业银行、337家农村商业银行、147家农村合作银行、1 927家农村信用社、1家邮政储蓄银行、42家外资法人金融机构、800家村镇银行等。2012年，全国新增农村商业银行125家、村镇银行165家。

清算机构。2012年末，中国银联股份有限公司在上海成立银联国际有限责任公司，负责运营国际业务。作为立足中国、走向全球的银行卡品牌，“银联”品牌正得到各国主流银行卡机构和海内外持卡人的普遍认同。

2012年，城市商业银行资金清算中心坚持以服务为宗旨、以适应城市商业银行、村镇银行等发展需求为目标，不断开发特色产品和服务。截至2012年末，城市商业银行资金清算中心已有203家参与行。

2012年，农信银资金清算中心继续深入贯彻落实《中国人民银行关于改善农村地区支付服务环境的指导意见》（银发〔2009〕224号）精神，不断优化完善系统功能，提高农村支付清算效率。截至2012年末，农信银资金清算中心会同股东及成员单位已建成“一大核心，七大共享”体系。

支付机构。2012年6月，中国人民银行依法向96家非金融机构发放支付业务许可证，准予其以支付机构身份，在核准的地域范围开展核准的支付业务。截至2012年末，我国

已有197家非金融机构取得支付业务许可证，成为支付机构。其中119家获得预付卡发行与受理业务许可，79家获得网络支付业务许可，44家获得银行卡收单业务许可。

（二）金融交易后续服务主体

我国金融交易后续服务主体主要有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、银行间市场清算所股份有限公司（上海清算所）和中国外汇交易中心。此外，中国人民银行还建设运行了电子商业汇票系统。

中央国债登记结算有限责任公司。2012年，中央国债登记结算有限责任公司继续加大发行、登记、托管、结算、付息兑付服务工作力度，继续扎实推进券款对付结算业务，全年共有2 891家银行间结算成员正式办理券款对付结算业务。中央国债登记结算有限责任公司继续健全风险防控与应急处置机制，切实提高综合保障支持能力，较好地支持了银行间债券市场金融资产流动性的进一步提高，使得债券交收和资金结算更便捷、风险更低，为债券市场金融产品和服务创新奠定了重要基础。

中国证券登记结算有限责任公司。2012年，中国证券登记结算有限责任公司大力支持资本市场建设工作，成立新三板工作组，与全国股份转让公司建立协作机制；积极落实非上市公众公司股份集中登记存管工作，做好业务开办准备；积极谋求合作，参与区域性股权市场和证券公司柜台市场的基础设施建设。

银行间市场清算所股份有限公司。2012年，银行间市场清算所股份有限公司业务品种和规模发展迅速，在我国场外金融市场发展过程中扮演了日益重要的角色。登记托管规模继续扩大，全年新增金融企业短期融资券、信贷资产支持证券、非金融企业资产支持票据等债务融资工具的登记托管业务，较好支持了直接融资的发展。

中国外汇交易中心。2012年中国外汇交易中心与上海黄金交易所联合上线试运行银行间市场黄金询价交易，市场参与者通过外汇交易中心的外汇交易系统以双边询价方式进行黄金交易和交易确认，并通过上海黄金交易所进行清算与交割。中国外汇交易中心建设的数据仓库以银行间市场统一数据平台为定位，模型架构设计完善，支持各类复杂的衍生金融合约交易。数据仓库的会员、交易及产品信息的数据字段内容丰富、格式规范，并使用唯一的机构编码，实现了1 000多家法人机构和5 000多家交易成员的本外币市场交易信息联合查询。

三、金融市场基础设施建设稳步推进

2012年，中国金融市场基础设施稳健运行，业务处理规模持续扩大，交易质量不断提升，基础设施建设稳步推进，运行管理维护水平进一步提高。

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。2012年，大、小额支付系统的业务量持续增长，全年共处理支付业务12.25亿笔，金额1 790.55万亿元人民币。网上支付跨行清算系统全年共处理支付业务2.66亿笔，金额3.56万亿元人民币。同城票据交换系统全年共处理业务3.91亿笔，金额66.52万亿元人民币。^①

中国人民银行清算总中心针对支付系统建设和发展的新情况，不断加大运行管理力度，及时发现和解决问题，排除潜在的运行风险，不断提高支付系统应急管理能力和突发事件处置能力，确保支付系统业务的连续性。全年大额支付系统可用率为99.998%，小额支付系统可用率为99.994%，境内外币支付系统可用率为100%，网上支付跨行清算系统可用率为99.993%，支票影像交换系统可用率为99.990%。

2012年，中国人民银行清算总中心积极推进系统优化改造，自主开发了支付系统自动化测试平台，完成支付系统网络防病毒系统、入侵检测系统、漏洞扫描系统库文件的升级测试工作。成功完成了全国32个城市处理中心（CCPC）的存储加固工作，完成了北京CCPC计算资源扩容工作，大幅提高了网上支付跨行清算系统业务处理能力。稳步推进上海中心、北京中心以及中央银行会计核算数据集中系统（ACS）北京业务处理中心各项基础设施建设。第二代支付系统建设工作按计划稳步推进，圆满完成三轮联调测试和模拟运行试点工作，为下一步成功推广上线奠定良好的基础。

中国银联银行卡跨行交易清算系统运行稳定，服务能力全面提升。2012年，全国银行卡跨行业务稳步增长，全年累计实现成功交易112.80亿笔，交易金额19.36万亿元，同比分别增长8.66%和21.53%。^②

^① 若非特殊说明，本报告中的金额货币单位为人民币。

^② 同比数据根据原始数据计算得出，全书同。

中国银联股份有限公司积极开展业务类型规划实施工作，将银行卡联网通用的交易类型从传统的消费、取现、查询3类业务拓展到消费、现金转账、代收付和账户服务等7类业务。同时，配合刷卡手续费标准调整，中国银联股份有限公司牵头组织了800多家银行4 500个关联系统的改造工作。

中国银联第二代跨行交易清算系统运行保障能力进一步提升，转接子系统实现两地三中心主辅架构，收单子系统实现两地双活架构，达到“全冗余设计、双中心运行、无缝切换”的目标。

城市商业银行资金清算中心业务稳步增长。2012年，城市商业银行资金清算中心支付清算系统共处理支付业务39.17万笔，清算资金1 567.30亿元，同比分别增长34.14%和32.03%。城市商业银行汇票处理系统全年累计签发银行汇票3.61万笔，金额438.77亿元。

完成城市商业银行汇票处理系统和城市商业银行资金清算中心支付清算系统的整合，实现了将汇票处理系统嵌入支付清算系统的改造，增加了汇票业务处理系统的清算渠道。加强异地灾备机房建设，完成北京应用级灾备中心建设工作，组织完成京沪灾备系统的切换和回切演练。运维管理机制进一步完善，建立信息技术基础架构库（ITIL）服务体系，实现事件管理、变更与发布管理、问题管理、配置管理的规范化、工具化操作，进一步提升运维管理水平。截至2012年末，有52家托管行应用城市商业银行资金清算中心电票运营服务平台为签约客户办理电子商业汇票业务，有10家托管行通过城市商业银行资金清算中心办理网上支付跨行清算业务，还有25家托管行应用城市商业银行资金清算中心门户网站托管服务。

农信银支付清算系统运行稳定，业务量增长迅速。2012年，全国农村合作金融机构（含农村商业银行）通过农信银支付清算系统累计成功办理各类支付结算业务8 666.83万笔，清算资金20 122.58亿元，分别比上年增长35.17%和28.78%。

2012年，农信银支付清算系统稳定运行比率达到99.99%，未发生重大故障，系统内各成员机构间的即时应答型交易成功率达到98.82%。各项基础设施运行情况良好，CPU使用率、内存最大使用率、页交换空间和存储容量等均保持正常水平。信息系统未出现安全事故，防火墙和IPS等安全设备运行正常。

农信银共享网上银行、共享手机银行业务系统推广应用，有效缓解了农村偏远地区金融服务空白问题，使更多的人享受到了现代金融服务的便利。截至2012年末，已有22个省（区、市）的农村合作金融机构应用农信银共享电子商业汇票系统为签约客户办理

电子商业汇票业务，17个省（区、市）的农村合作金融机构应用农信银共享网上银行系统开办网上银行业务，7个省（区）的农村合作金融机构应用农信银共享手机银行系统开办手机银行业务。

中央债券综合业务系统稳健运行。2012年，中央债券综合业务系统整体运行平稳，债券登记托管结算业务继续保持快速增长。2012年全年共办理债券交易结算218万亿元，同比上涨21.10%。完成债券付息兑付业务4.12万亿元，同比减少36.81%。全年共有2 891家银行间结算成员正式办理券款对付（DVP）结算业务，较上年增长67.30%。

银行间债券市场金融资产流动性进一步提高，债券交收和资金结算更加安全便捷，为债券市场金融产品和服务创新奠定了重要基础。完成分阶段数据中心迁移，实现了全部业务系统的同城备份，核心业务系统的同城、异地双备份。此外，中央国债登记结算有限责任公司继续维护和完善了包括桌面、网上和直联客户端在内的渠道体系，直联客户端实现了债券结算业务的直通式处理。

中国证券登记结算系统运行稳定。2012年，中国证券登记结算系统运行平稳，全年完成结算总额238.12万亿元，完成结算净额9.86万亿元。

中国证券登记结算系统按照ISO20000国际标准完善技术服务管理体系，提高管理的标准化、规范化和精细化水平；做好等级保护测评、机房供电系统改造、网络升级、同城备份系统建设，系统安全运行保障能力进一步提升。启动统一的证券账户技术平台建设，着手开发独立的证券登记结算系统。完成转融通担保品管理技术系统、新版结算参与机构管理平台一期等系统建设任务。完成企业级数据仓库上线准备，开展行业数据仓库研究与规划，推进灾备数据存储系统、非交易网信息交换平台建设。

银行间市场清算所股份有限公司业务品种和规模发展迅速。2012年，银行间市场清算所股份有限公司现券交易清算量达61 730.11亿元，同比增长957.84%。其中，现券交易中央对手清算7 293笔，清算面额14 353.84亿元，结算金额785.68亿元。

登记托管规模继续扩大。通过银行间市场清算所股份有限公司进行登记托管的各类新发行债券累计面额为15 271.62亿元，同比增长160.42%；债券兑付累计面额为3 879.60亿元，同比增长167.37%。市场服务范围逐步扩大，截至2012年末，累计开立投资者账户3 023户。

中国外汇交易中心外汇净额清算系统业务平稳发展。2012年，外汇净额清算系统共处理人民币外汇交易11.80万笔，合19 110亿美元；外汇净额清算14 289笔，人民币结算

总量40 202.25亿元，外币结算量合6 550.35亿美元，分别较上年增长10.95%、9.64%和15.09%。

2012年，中国外汇交易中心认真组织成员机构参与应急演练，提高系统应急管理能力。按大额支付系统同城网络灾备中心要求，申请并部署了同城网络灾备线路，参与完成同城网络备份中心切换演练；组织外汇净额清算系统及相关应用系统参加了外汇交易中心组织的两次灾备演练。

四、非现金支付工具平稳发展

2012年，非现金支付业务量总体呈现平稳增长态势。全国累计办理非现金支付业务411.41亿笔，金额1 286.31万亿元，同比分别增长21.61%和16.48%。票据业务增长放缓，银行卡发卡量继续增长，汇兑、委托收款等结算方式的业务量快速增长。

（一）票据

2012年，全国共发生票据业务7.84亿笔，金额296.37万亿元，较上年分别下降7.44%和1.58%，日均业务214.79万笔、金额8 119.73亿元。

支票业务量逐步下降。2012年，全国共发生支票业务7.56亿笔，金额268.79万亿元，较上年分别下降7.88%和1.82%。平均每笔支票业务金额为35.55万元，同比增长6.58%，增速较上年下降5.12个百分点。

商业汇票业务增速放缓。2012年实际结算商业汇票业务1 553.33万笔，金额16.06万亿元，分别较上年增长23.67%和12.91%，增速较上年分别放缓10.43个百分点和18.29个百分点。商业汇票平均每笔金额为103.39万元，较上年下降8.70%。

商业汇票逾期垫款金额持续上升，股份制商业银行商业汇票逾期垫款金额占比环比上升。截至2012年第四季度末，全国银行业金融机构商业汇票逾期垫款金额为348.02亿元，同比增长1.86倍。

银行汇票业务量同比下降。2012年，共发生银行汇票业务469.24万笔，金额27 031.50亿元，同比分别下降11.75%、11.32%。其中，现金银行汇票业务5.11万笔，同比增长2.82%，金额49.92亿元，同比下降11.35%；转账银行汇票业务464.13万笔，金额26 981.58

亿元，同比分别下降11.89%、11.32%。

银行本票业务量大幅下滑。2012年，共发生银行本票业务718.89万笔，金额71 036.08亿元，同比分别下降10.73%和19.96%。其中，现金银行本票业务2.12万笔，金额64.22亿元，同比分别下降73.27%、87.67%；转账银行本票业务716.77万笔，金额70 971.86亿元，同比分别下降10.11%、19.56%。

（二）银行卡

2012年，银行卡发卡量继续增长，受理环境持续改善，交易规模增速放缓。

银行卡发卡量持续增长。2012年，中国人民银行进一步加大银行卡助农取款服务推广力度，有效缓解了偏远农村地区支付结算渠道不畅的问题。继续做好中职学生资助卡有关工作，截至2012年末，中职学生资助卡发卡量超过1 000万张。此外，中国人民银行会同财政部、教育部，全面推行普通高中学生资助卡，进一步提升银行卡对国家助学政策的支持力度。

截至2012年末，全国累计发行银行卡35.34亿张，同比增长19.84%，增速较上年同期减少2.27个百分点。借记卡发卡量与信用卡发卡量之比为9.67：1，信用卡累计发卡量占比小幅下降。全国人均银行卡拥有量为2.64张。银行卡渗透率达到43.50%，较上年同期提高4.90个百分点。

银行卡受理环境进一步改善。截至2012年末，中国银联银行卡跨行交易清算系统联网商户达483.27万户，联网POS机具达711.78万台，ATM达41.56万台，较上年末分别增加165.26万户、229.13万台和8.18万台。截至2012年末，我国银行卡数量与ATM数量之比为8 504：1，较上年减少3.74%；银行卡数量与POS机具数量之比为497：1，较上年减少26.04%，银行卡用卡环境明显改善。

银行卡交易规模持续扩大。2012年，全国共发生银行卡业务389.14亿笔，较上年增长22.45%；业务金额346.22万亿元，较上年增长6.91%。日均业务量10 661.37万笔，日均业务金额9 485.20亿元。其中，银行卡存现67.87亿笔，金额57.71万亿元，分别较上年增长23.89%和8.16%；取现161.34亿笔，金额61.37万亿元，分别较上年增长13.77%和3.41%；消费90.09亿笔，金额20.83万亿元，分别较上年增长40.48%和36.90%；转账69.84亿笔，金额206.31万亿元，分别较上年增长22.36%和5.31%。

（三）结算方式

汇兑、委托收款和托收承付等结算方式业务量持续增长，增速同比加快。2012年，汇兑、委托收款等业务共发生14.43亿笔，金额643.73万亿元，分别较上年增长19.85%和34.27%，增速较上年分别加快5.25个百分点和6.07个百分点。其中，汇兑业务14.10亿笔，金额629.01万亿元，分别较上年增长20.24%和34.97%，增速分别加快5.54个百分点和6.47个百分点。

（四）其他支付方式

2012年我国网上支付、电话支付和移动支付继续保持快速发展态势。全年共发生网上支付业务192.28亿笔，金额823万亿元，同比分别增加22.76%和18.41%。电话支付客户数3.95亿户，发生业务4.65亿笔，金额5.20万亿元。业务笔数和金额同比分别减少1.71%和40.88%。移动支付客户数2.45亿户，发生业务5.35亿笔，金额2.31万亿元。业务笔数和金额同比分别增长116.46%和132.39%。

五、支付体系监督管理深入开展

加强对清算机构的监督管理。2012年，中国人民银行监督指导中国银联股份有限公司完善公司治理，加快企业转型，增强产品研发、创新能力，提升银行卡标准及转接清算服务的核心竞争力。中国人民银行要求其持续优化业务规则和技术标准，加强对成员机构的风险管理和业务管理，完善风险防控体系和信息共享机制，为成员机构提供安全高效的交易处理和资金清算服务。

中国人民银行在征求银行业监督管理委员会及有关机构意见的基础上，制定了《农信银资金清算中心有限责任公司监督管理办法》。该办法对监督管理的目的、核准备案及报告事项、纪律要求等方面进行了规定。根据监管要求，2012年，中国人民银行对农信银资金清算中心信息系统进行了安全技术测评，并对其银行账户情况进行了检查，要求其就清理归并已开立的银行账户制定具体措施；同时要求其根据《中国人民银行计算机系统信息安全管理规定》（银发〔2010〕276号）等法律规范，制定《农信银资金清算中心计算机系统信息安全报告制度》，为有效防范运行风险、提高风险处置效率做了制

度安排。

2012年，中国人民银行按照国务院办公厅《关于印发分类推进事业单位改革配套文件的通知》的有关要求，着手推进城市商业银行资金清算中心的改革工作，稳步推进其由事业单位向企业化改制。

加强对支付机构的监督管理。重点强化属地监管工作，已初步构建人民银行总行、支付机构法人所在地人民银行分支机构、支付机构业务开展地人民银行分支机构三方联合监管机制。加强支付机构日常监督管理，建立支付机构非现场监管指标和年度监管报告制度，实现支付机构信息报送和分析监控工作的规范化与常态化，对支付机构在客户备付金管理以及网络支付、预付卡发行与受理、银行卡收单等业务开展过程中的不规范行为，通过下发整改意见、通报主要违规情况、发出专题调研函或约谈告诫等多种方式进行整改纠正。加强支付机构业务风险管理，建立支付机构重大事项报告制度，及时跟踪客户资金损失等风险事件，分析风险漏洞并研究处理措施，编发多期《支付业务风险提示》，及时向人民银行分支机构和支付机构通报情况，警示相关支付业务风险并提出相应监管要求。

积极推动人民币银行结算账户管理制度改革。为构建适应市场经济发展的人民币银行账户管理体系，中国人民银行成立了由13家单位组成的人民币银行账户制度改革工作小组，并委托7家商业银行利用海外分支机构对美国、英国、日本、法国、德国、澳大利亚、韩国、新加坡、中国台湾、中国香港10个发达国家和地区的银行账户管理工作进行了调研，汇总形成了《银行账户管理国际比较研究》。2012年3月，工作小组根据银行账户管理实践，结合境内经济金融发展情况，借鉴境外管理经验，完成了《人民币银行账户制度改革总体方案》的制定。2012年12月，工作小组对银行账户制度涉及的27个专题的立法必要性、法律关系、主要制度、国际比较等进行了深入研究，形成《人民币银行账户管理条例专题讨论材料》，为《人民币银行账户管理条例（草案）》及其释义的制定工作打下了扎实基础。

持续落实银行账户实名制，组织开展全国存量个人银行存款账户身份信息真实性核实工作。在总结山西省忻州市、湖南省株洲市存量个人人民币银行存款账户相关身份信息真实性核实试点工作的基础上，中国人民银行下发《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工作的指导意见》（银发〔2011〕254号，以下简称《指导意见》），部署开展全国存量个人银行存款账户真实性核实工作，组织银行业金

融机构对2007年6月30日联网核查公民身份信息系统运行前开立的个人银行存款账户，以及非居民身份证开立的个人银行存款账户进行核实，依法清理匿名、假名账户，依法终止为身份不明的存款人提供服务，计划于2013年底前完成。

中国人民银行多措并举，确保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工作平稳开展。一是研究制订核实工作的新闻宣传应急预案。二是针对银行业金融机构核实工作中反映的问题，召开座谈会研究提出解决方案，下发《关于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工作有关事项的通知》（银支付〔2012〕366号），对代理人身份信息的核实，虚假、假名和匿名银行账户销户业务的处理等问题予以明确。据统计，此次应核实账户21.35亿户，截至2012年末已核实账户8.94亿户，占应核实账户的41.87%。

组织实施支付结算执法检查。2012年，中国人民银行31个省级分支机构、5个副省级分支机构组织开展了对银行业金融机构的支付结算执法检查。全国共成立支付结算检查组2 345个，投入执法检查人员9 731人。检查共涉及银行业金融机构的8 880个网点，实施行政处罚罚款共计1 049.55万元。对31家支付机构实施了现场检查。中国人民银行对执法检查发现的银行业金融机构违规开立、使用人民币银行结算账户，违规办理票据业务，以及支付机构开展收单业务未落实商户实名制、利用个人账户作为单位收款账户、套用商户类别码等违规行为进行了处理。

继续加强预付卡业务监管。2012年，为规范商业银行发行磁条预付卡、电子现金，中国人民银行先后下发了《中国人民银行关于规范银行业金融机构发行磁条预付卡和电子现金的通知》、《关于银行业金融机构发行磁条预付卡和电子现金有关事项的通知》，明确银行业金融机构发行磁条预付卡和电子现金的有关审批和报告事项，对银行已开展的相关业务进行清理整顿。为加强多用途预付卡业务管理，中国人民银行下发了《中国人民银行关于进一步加强预付卡业务管理的通知》、《支付机构预付卡业务管理办法》，对支付机构预付卡业务各个环节进行了全面规范，强调了购卡实名制、非现金购卡、客户备付金管理、履行反洗钱义务等方面的监管要求。

持续深化银行卡风险管理。2012年，中国人民银行继续联合公安机关深入推进联合整治工作，针对发现的银行卡风险案件，及时编发《支付业务风险提示》，剖析风险漏洞和隐患，对管理不到位的机构予以通报，提出风险防范工作要求。大力推进金融IC卡推广应用工作，通过提高银行卡技术含量降低风险水平。

专栏2

加强预付卡业务监督管理

近年来,随着信息技术的发展和小额支付服务市场的创新,预付卡市场快速发展,在减少现金使用、便利公众支付、刺激消费等方面发挥了积极作用。但在迅速发展的同时,预付卡市场也存在市场秩序紊乱、风险防控机制缺失等问题。为此,中国人民银行先后出台了一系列制度文件,逐步构建起符合我国预付卡产业发展趋势与监管需要的预付卡制度体系。

2012年上半年,为规范商业银行发行磁条预付卡、电子现金,中国人民银行先后下发了《中国人民银行关于规范银行业金融机构发行磁条预付卡和电子现金的通知》、《关于银行业金融机构发行磁条预付卡和电子现金有关事项的通知》,明确了发行磁条预付卡和电子现金的有关审批、报告事项和管理要求,对在银行卡上加载商业预付卡功能的范围进行了严格限制,对银行已开展的相关业务进行了统计调查和清理整顿。

2012年9月,中国人民银行先后发布了《中国人民银行关于进一步加强预付卡业务管理的通知》、《支付机构预付卡业务管理办法》(以下简称《办法》),对预付卡市场进行了进一步规范。《办法》作为《非金融机构支付服务管理办法》的配套管理制度和预付卡制度体系的重要组成部分,主要体现了四个方面的监管原则。

一是坚持引导预付卡在小额便民支付领域发挥积极作用。《办法》要求不记名预付卡资金限额不超过1 000元,允许预付卡通过网络支付渠道缴纳公用事业费等。

二是坚持严格规范预付卡市场秩序。在发行方面,继续强调实名购卡、非现金购卡以及限额发行等规定;在受理方面,明确发卡机构在商户拓展、签约、资金结算、商户风险管理等方面必须承担的责任,强调商户实名制要求;在使用、充值和赎回方面,明确了充值途径、查询渠道、挂失和赎回手续等,强调充值、挂失和赎回的实名要求。

三是切实保障持卡人合法权益。《办法》从发卡机构向持卡人提供预付卡章程、与持卡人签订协议、明示各类服务内容及收费事项、提供安全便利的查询和挂失服务以及赎回渠道等方面对支付机构行为进行了规范,确保支付机构向持卡人提供公开透明的信息,保障持卡人的知情权、资金使用权和基本服务获取权,切实保护持卡人的合法权益。

四是严格预付资金管理。《办法》要求特约商户受理预付卡的结算资金应当由发卡机构通过其客户备付金存管银行直接向特约商户划转；发卡机构委托销售合作机构代理销售的，代销售资金应直接存入发卡机构备付金银行账户。

预付卡业务相关制度文件的陆续出台，将对完善预付卡业务管理、规范预付卡经营行为、引导预付卡行业转型和创新发挥积极作用。

专栏3

人民币银行账户制度改革

银行账户制度作为一项规范存款人与银行经济关系的基础性制度安排，其产生与发展必然对存款人经营活动以及银行持续发展带来深刻影响，进而影响到社会经济发展以及经济金融秩序的维护和建立。

近年来，社会主义市场经济体制深化完善，政府职能加快转变，金融机构改革取得突破性进展，反洗钱及征信等金融管理体系逐步建立，现行人民币银行账户制度实施的外部环境发生了巨大变化，人民币银行账户制度的局限性日益凸显，难以适应社会经济金融发展的需要。现行人民币银行账户制度存在的问题突出表现如下：一是银行账户制度未能完全尊重存款人及银行的平等市场主体地位，带有较强的行政管理色彩。二是银行账户制度的部分内容与现行法律法规存在冲突，亟须调整和完善。三是银行账户制度滞后于经济金融发展，束缚了金融创新，不利于提高银行业竞争力。四是银行账户制度的立法层次较低，法律效力不足，制度分散，不能有效规范存款人和银行的行为。因此，亟须对现行人民币银行账户制度进行改革。

改革的总体方向是：适应我国社会主义市场经济发展需要，在强调银行账户实名制和维护经济金融秩序的前提下，以市场化为导向，调整人民银行对银行账户的管理方式，由市场来调节存款人与银行的银行账户活动，赋予存款人和银行更多的自主权，提升存款人和银行履行义务的要求，按照合法、平等、实名制、鼓励创新的原则，构建适应社会主义市场经济发展需要的人民币银行账户管理体系。

改革的主要内容：一是重新确定银行账户管理范围。将存款人在银行开立的各类银行账户一并纳入管理范围。二是简化银行账户分类。整合各类账户功能，缩减账户分类，不再限定存款人开立银行账户的类别。三是调整银行账户开立管理。转变人

民银行对银行账户的管理方式，突出银行账户实名制，规范代理开户等行为。四是减少银行账户使用限制。减少对银行账户用途、取现、生效日、单位向个人银行账户转账等的限制。五是健全银行账户持续管理机制。优化和完善银行账户年检、久悬、销户、查询、冻结、扣划管理内容。六是提升银行账户制度立法层次。制定人民币银行账户管理条例，提高银行账户制度的法律效力。

六、农村支付服务环境建设成效显著

2012年是中国人民银行按照《关于改善农村地区支付服务环境的指导意见》（银发〔2009〕224号，以下简称《意见》）等有关文件精神实现三年阶段性目标的收官之年。在扎实推动各项工作深入开展的同时，中国人民银行积极组织开展了改善农村支付服务环境宣传暨阶段性总结表彰系列工作，总结经验，表彰先进，分析形势，不断将农村支付服务环境建设工作推向纵深。

组织开展改善农村支付服务环境宣传。2012年，为进一步推广农村支付业务，中国人民银行先后印发《关于开展银行卡助农取款服务宣传工作的通知》（银办发〔2012〕13号）、《关于开展改善农村支付服务环境宣传暨阶段性总结表彰工作的通知》（银办发〔2012〕195号）。组织在《金融时报》开辟系列报道专栏，先后刊登署名文章10余篇；在中国人民银行官方网站开辟特色工作宣传栏目，组织人民银行分支机构、涉农金融机构等发表工作动态、基层经验等文章150多篇，有力扩大了改善农村支付服务环境工作的社会影响力，营造了良好的舆论氛围。按照总结展示、讲究实效、贴近基层、正向激励、兼顾长远的工作思路，通过编写宣传画册、发表署名文章、进行专题报道、召开经验交流会和总结表彰会等有关工作措施，加强农村支付服务环境建设宣传。

推广特色服务，改善农村用卡环境。继续深化农民工银行卡特色服务，满足绝大多数外出农民工的异地汇款需求。2012年，共办理农民工银行卡特色服务取款业务5 785万笔，金额479亿元。按照《中国人民银行关于推广银行卡助农取款服务的通知》（银发〔2011〕177号）的部署要求，各地人民银行分支机构、商业银行和中国银联继续积极贯彻落实。据初步测算，截至2012年末，助农取款服务已在全国范围内开通，设置在行政村的助农取款服务点合计超过67万个，覆盖行政村超过40万个，消除金融服务空白乡

镇比率达70.00%以上。2012年，助农取款服务点累计完成的小额取款笔数和金额分别超过7 250万笔、236亿元。助农取款服务有效缓解了偏远农村地区支付结算渠道不畅的问题，便利了各类补贴款项的发放、查询和支取。通过政策扶持方式，塑造了惠农卡等一系列适合农村的银行卡产品。截至2012年末，全国累计发行惠农卡约1.4亿张、福农卡近3 880万张。

进一步扩大支付系统覆盖面。中国人民银行鼓励并支持农村地区金融机构结合自身实际和业务需要通过支付系统办理业务，同时，鼓励新型农村地区银行机构通过代理方式办理支付结算业务，以较低的成本加入支付系统。截至2012年末，接入人民银行支付系统的农村地区金融机构及分支机构共有38 364个，其中，农村信用社系统33 047个、农村合作银行系统712个、农村商业银行系统3 576个、村镇银行系统1 029个，有效畅通了农村地区资金汇划渠道。

农信银支付清算系统满足“三农”基本金融支付需求。2012年，全国农村合作金融机构（含农村商业银行）通过农信银支付清算系统累计成功办理各类支付结算业务8 666.83万笔，清算资金20 122.58亿元，分别比上年增长35.17%和28.78%。其中，农信银支付清算系统共成功处理个人账户通存通兑业务6 374.90万笔，清算资金11 303.73亿元，分别比上年增长20.52%和21.44%。剔除其中的个人账户资金划转，2012年全国农村合作金融机构通过办理通存通兑业务，带动储蓄存款净增3 389.60亿元，对便利城乡互通，改善农村支付服务环境，促进农村资金体内循环和城市资金回流农村发挥了积极作用。

七、支付结算国际合作继续深化

中国人民银行积极开展支付结算领域的国际交流合作，支付体系的跨境合作和监管工作取得积极成果。

中国人民银行分别于2012年3月、6月和11月出席了国际支付结算体系委员会（CPSS）组织召开的例会，并于1月、3月出席了国际支付结算体系委员会和国际证监会组织（CPSS-IOSCO）标准评审指导委员会会议。2012年，中国人民银行连任东亚及太平洋地区中央银行行长会议组织支付结算工作组（EMEAP-WGPSS）主席单位，分别于3月和9月组织召开了第26次吉隆坡会议和第27次悉尼会议，进一步增强了在东亚及太平洋地区支付结算领域的话语权和主动性。5月和11月，分别派员参加在比利时布鲁塞尔召开

的SWIFT监督论坛，并与比利时国民银行签订双边谅解备忘录。

积极开展支付结算双边合作。8月，参加第三次中欧央行支付结算双边会议，继续分享支付结算系统建设和监督管理方面的经验，以及支付结算发展的最新趋势。11月，参加亚洲债券共同平台第七次专责小组会议，了解亚洲债券共同平台最新进展。

组织召开成都支付体系国际研讨会。邀请了来自纽联储、欧洲央行、法兰西银行、德意志联邦银行和印度银行等12名国际专家讲解当前国际上支付结算领域的热点问题。

专栏4

国际支付结算体系委员会和国际证监会组织联合发布 《金融市场基础设施原则》

2008年国际金融危机爆发后，国际社会对构建高效、透明、规范、完整的金融市场基础设施（FMI）十分重视并达成广泛共识。金融稳定理事会（FSB）强烈呼吁加强FMI的管理。自2010年2月起，结合近期金融危机的教训以及执行现有国际标准的经验，国际支付结算体系委员会和国际证监会组织（CPSS和IOSCO）启动了对《重要支付系统核心原则（CPSIPS）》、《证券结算系统建议（RSSS）》和《中央对手方建议（RCCP）》等现有国际标准的全面评审，通过识别和消除国际标准之间的差异，提高最低要求，提供更为详尽的指导，扩展国际标准范围涵盖新的风险监管领域和新类型的金融市场基础设施等措施，支持FSB完善核心金融市场基础设施的工作。

2012年4月，CPSS和IOSCO联合发布《金融市场基础设施原则（PFMI）》（以下简称《原则》），将支付系统、中央证券存管（CSD）、证券结算系统（SSS）、中央对手方（CCP）和交易数据库（TR）统一纳入FMI范畴，协调统一并适当强化了原有国际标准。《原则》从总体架构、信用和流动性风险管理、结算、中央证券存管和价值交换结算系统、违约管理、一般业务风险和运行风险管理、准入、效率、透明度等9个方面提出24条原则，明确了中央银行、市场监管者和其他管理部门的5项职责，有助于提升管理部门的监管工作，强化FMI的风险管理。

目前，中国已经承诺在管辖范围内最大限度地采纳这些原则。世界银行、国际货币基金组织和FSB也将在接下来开展的金融系统稳定评估规划（FSAP）和同行评估项目中逐步采用新的标准。中央银行、市场监管者和其他有关管理部门应该做好实施这项国际准则的准备工作。FMI也应当采取适当和迅速的行动落实《原则》。

八、支付体系发展展望

2013年是实施“十二五”规划承上启下的一年。中国人民银行将组织开展《关于中国支付体系发展（2011—2015年）的指导意见》的中期评估，加快完善支付结算法规制度，继续推进金融市场基础设施建设，大力推广非现金支付工具，全面加强支付体系监督管理，深入推进农村支付服务环境改善，深化支付领域国际合作。

加快完善支付结算法规制度。加快银行卡收单业务、支付机构客户备付金和互联网业务、支付系统参与者管理等基础业务制度的制定和发布。推动人民币银行账户管理条例、支付服务机构管理条例、重要支付系统管理条例（草案）的起草工作。协同推进《票据法》等相关法规制度的修订工作。发布支付机构分公司业务备案和监管、高管人员管理等制度。

继续推进金融市场基础设施建设。稳妥做好第二代支付系统切换上线和中央银行会计核算数据集中系统（ACS）推广建设。组织建设跨境银行间支付系统（CIPS）。

大力推广非现金支付工具。一是加快电子商业汇票在全国的推广，构建电子商业汇票的全国流通环境。继续推进银行卡受理市场建设，改善欠发达地区用卡环境。不断深化银行卡在传统消费行业的使用，大力推广金融IC卡。探索发展手机支付，推广手机支付在小额快捷支付领域的应用。二是及时跟踪支付机构数字电视、移动电话、互联网、固定电话支付等新兴业务的发展，探索对支付机构创新业务的有效监管模式。遵循“促进创新与规范发展并重”的原则，加强政策引导，进一步发挥市场主体的能动性，鼓励在保证安全前提下的业务创新，逐步形成较为成熟的创新业务模式和风险防范机制，更好地满足社会经济活动对支付服务的需求。

全面加强支付体系监督管理。一是指导银行卡经营机构做好刷卡手续费标准调整方案的实施工作，确保刷卡手续费标准调整方案平稳实施。二是组织完成全国存量个人人民币银行账户相关公民身份信息真实性核实工作。三是继续依法加强非金融机构支付业务许可、支付机构变更事项等监管工作。加强支付机构的日常监督与管理，建立健全客户备付金管理等监管制度，完善非现场监管体系和监管信息报告机制，强化属地监管职能建设，建立对人民银行分支机构的监管评价机制。四是研究制定银行业金融机构和

支付机构支付结算业务执法检查工作制度，印发《银行业金融机构支付结算现场检查手册》，组织开展对银行业金融机构和支付机构的支付结算业务执法检查培训，做好执法检查

深化支付领域国际合作。一是做好国际支付结算体系委员会和国际证监会组织（CPSS-IOSCO）《金融市场基础设施原则》的宣传实施工作，研究优化中国支付清算系统的政策建议。二是参与国际支付结算体系委员会（CPSS）、东亚及太平洋地区中央银行行长会议组织支付结算工作组（EMEAP-WGPSS）和东南亚中央银行组织（SEACEN）等国际组织的工作。保持与香港金融管理局、欧洲中央银行的双边合作机制，拓展与周边国家的支付结算合作基础。

第二部分

金融市场基础设施运行分析

- 支付系统
- 证券结算系统
- 中央对手

一、支付系统

2012年，支付系统业务量继续稳步增长。各类支付系统^①共处理人民币支付业务222.16亿笔，金额2 507.31万亿元，同比分别增长15.85%和25.72%。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 2012年支付系统人民币业务统计表

单位：百万笔、千亿元、%

| 系统类别 | 业务量 | | 业务量占比 | |
|---------------------|----------|----------|-------|-------|
| | 笔数 | 金额 | 笔数 | 金额 |
| 中国人民银行大额支付系统 | 470.36 | 17 720 | 2.12 | 70.67 |
| 中国人民银行小额支付系统 | 754.60 | 185.54 | 3.40 | 0.74 |
| 全国支票影像交换系统 | 11.68 | 5.45 | 0.05 | 0.02 |
| 网上支付跨行清算系统 | 265.80 | 35.63 | 1.20 | 0.14 |
| 同城票据交换系统 | 391.35 | 665.18 | 1.76 | 2.65 |
| 银行业金融机构行内支付系统 | 8 954.92 | 6 245.59 | 40.31 | 24.91 |
| 中国银联银行卡跨行交易清算系统 | 11 280 | 193.60 | 50.77 | 0.77 |
| 城市商业银行汇票处理系统和支付清算系统 | 0.43 | 2.01 | 0.00 | 0.01 |
| 农信银支付清算系统 | 86.67 | 20.12 | 0.39 | 0.08 |

注：因计算存在四舍五入，业务量金额占比加总不等于100%。

（一）中国人民银行支付系统

1. 大、小额支付系统

2012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12.25亿笔，金额1 790.55万亿元，同比分别增长31.02%和30.35%。

^① 各类支付系统包括中国人民银行大、小额支付系统及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、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。

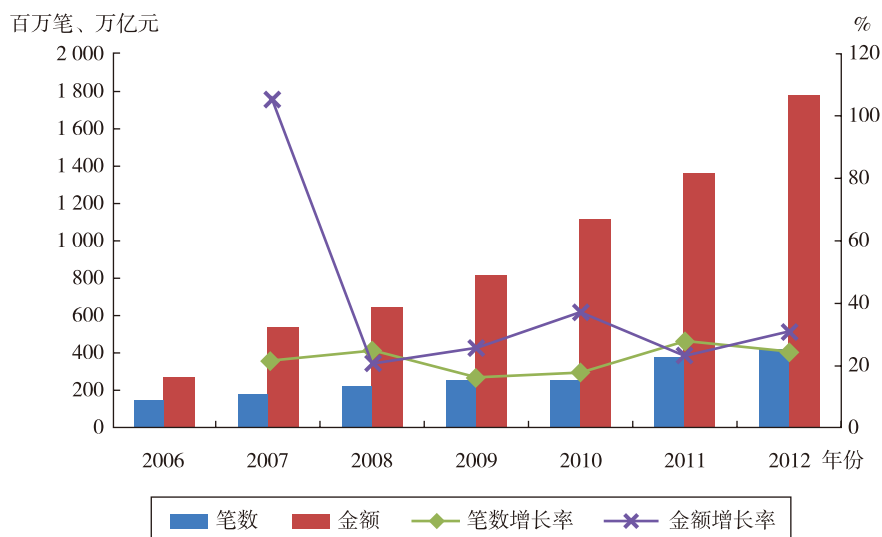
表2 中国人民银行大、小额支付系统业务统计表

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 | | |
| 2008 | 2.14 | 640.23 | 1.41 | 5.12 | 3.55 | 645.35 |
| 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 |

(1) 大额支付系统

2012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4.70亿笔，金额1 772万亿元，同比分别增长26.34%和30.75%；平均每笔377.02万元，同比增长3.52%；日均^①处理支付业务188.76万笔，金额7.12万亿元。

图1 2006—2012年大额支付系统业务量变动趋势图^②

① 2012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。

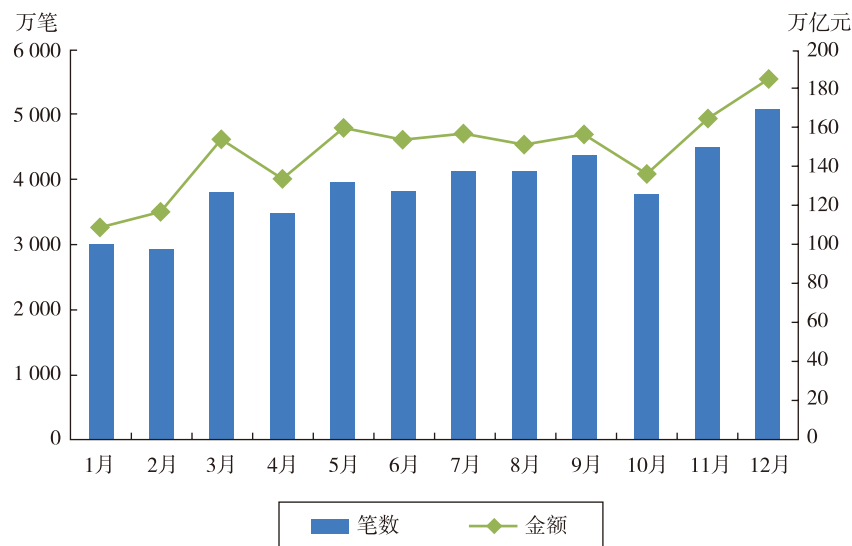


图2 2012年大额支付系统业务量变动趋势图

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，2012年东部、中部、西部、东北部地区^①大额支付交易笔数分别为6.07亿笔、1.46亿笔、1.37亿笔和0.51亿笔，分别占总交易笔数的64.56%、15.49%、14.52%和5.43%；交易金额分别为2 760.36万亿元、274.31万亿元、339.16万亿元和170.17万亿元，分别占总交易金额的77.89%、7.74%、9.57%和4.80%。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24.67%、31.08%、30.78%和23.14%，交易金额同比分别增长30.82%、18.07%、43.81%和28.55%。其中，西部地区的交易笔数和交易金额增速均有所提升，分别提高了3.33个和10.05个百分点；东部地区的交易金额增速提高了10.02个百分点，交易笔数的增速则下降了2.30个百分点；其他地区业务量的增速则有不同程度的下降。

^① 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。

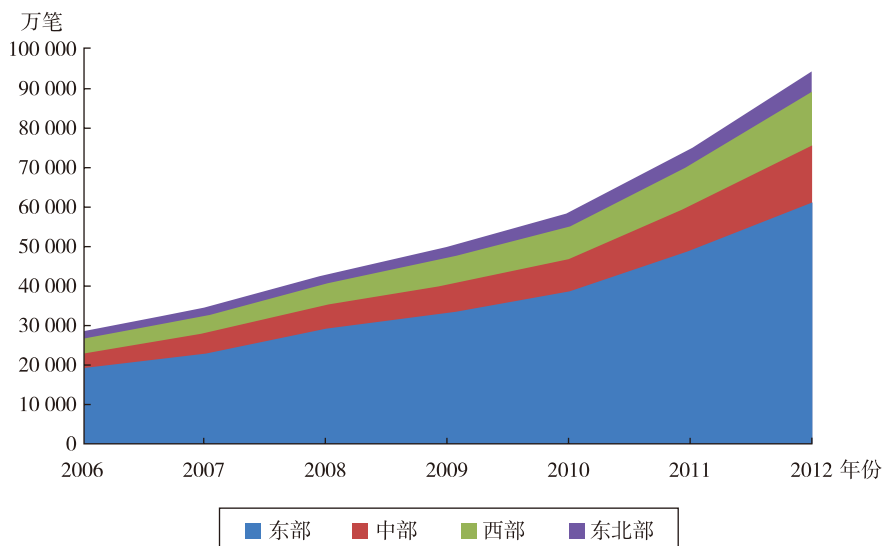


图3 2006—2012年大额支付系统地区交易笔数变动趋势图

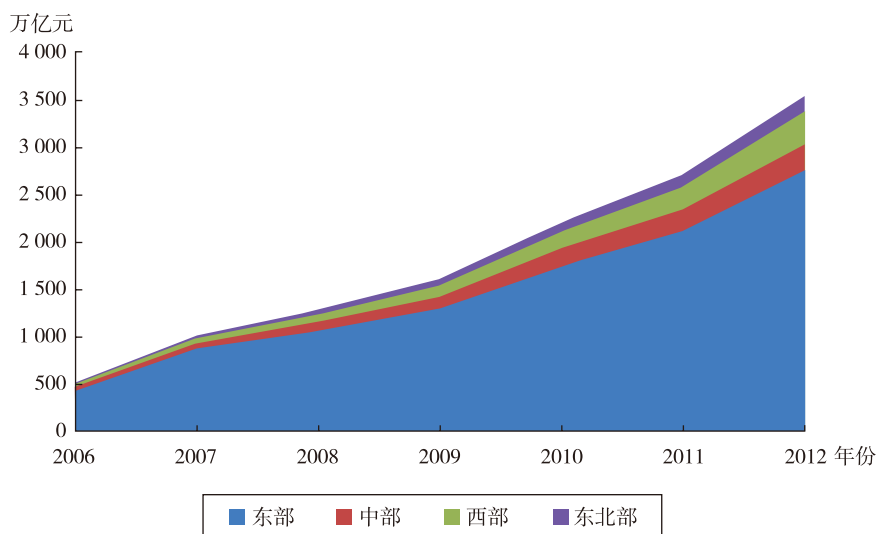


图4 2006—2012年大额支付系统地区交易金额变动趋势图

(2) 小额支付系统

2012年，小额支付系统业务量增速进一步放缓。按照支付业务往账口径统计，全年共处理支付业务7.55亿笔，金额18.55万亿元，同比分别增长34.10%和1.03%；平均每笔2.46万元，同比减少24.54%；日均^①处理支付业务209.14万笔，金额513.85亿元。

^① 2012年，小额支付系统共运行361个工作日。

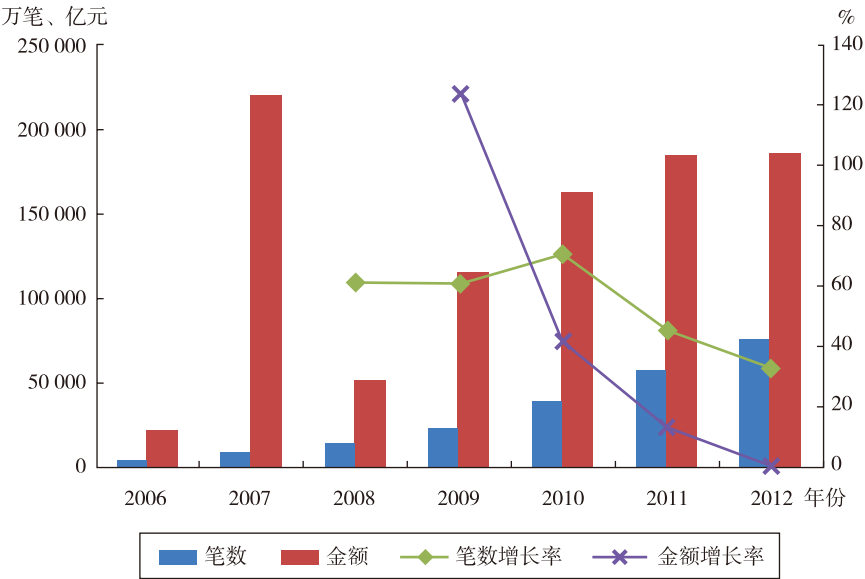


图5 2006—2012年小额支付系统业务量变动趋势图^①

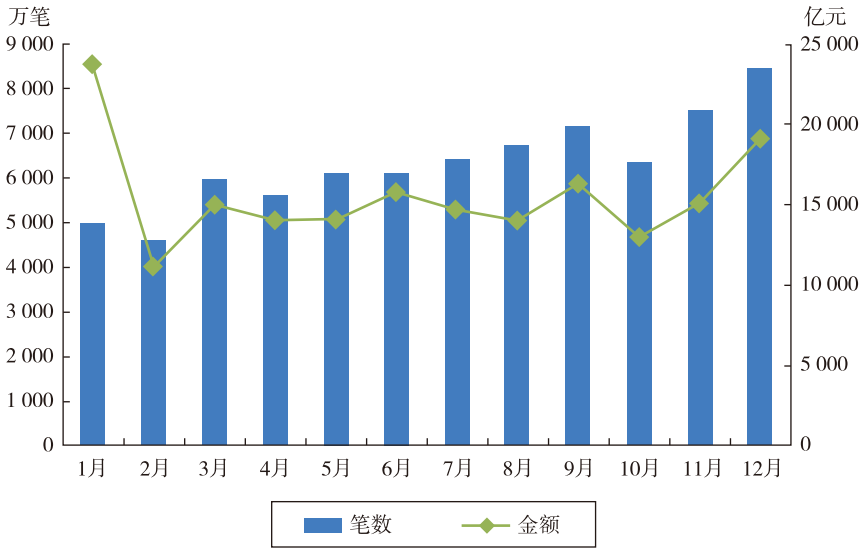


图6 2012年小额支付系统业务量变动趋势图

2. 全国支票影像交换系统

2012年，全国支票影像交换系统业务量增长速度持续下降。按照支付业务往账口径统计，全年共处理业务1 167.70万笔，金额5 452.62亿元，同比分别增长12.17%和

^① 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。

8.90%；平均每笔4.67万元，同比减少2.91%；日均^①处理业务3.23万笔，金额15.10亿元。

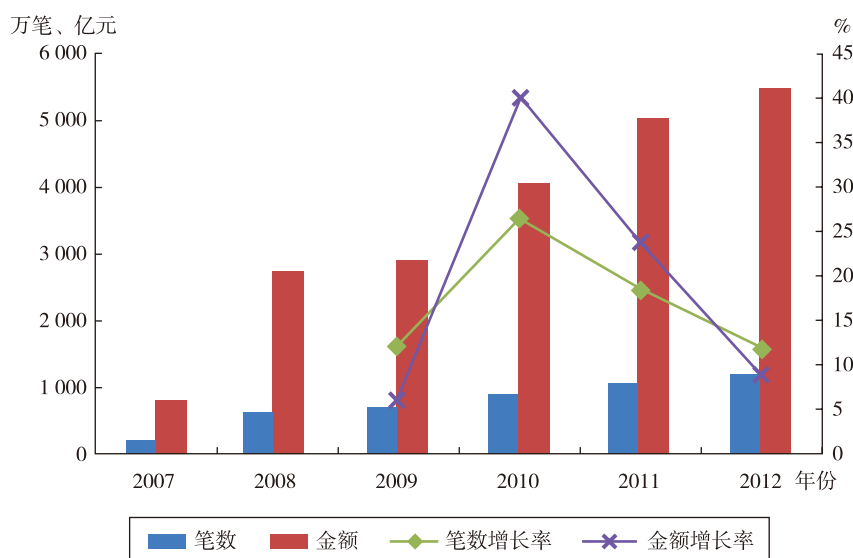


图7 2007—2012年全国支票影像交换系统业务量变动趋势图

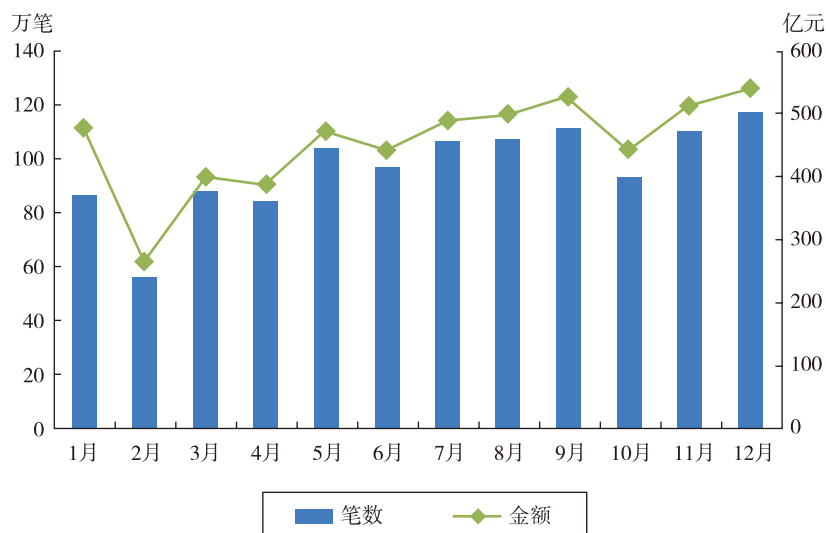


图8 2012年全国支票影像交换系统业务量变动趋势图

3. 网上支付跨行清算系统

2012年，网上支付跨行清算系统业务量继续保持高速增长态势。自2010年8月系统运行以来，支付业务笔数和金额、信息业务笔数年均增长率分别高达612.11%、638.98%和

^① 2012年，全国支票影像交换系统共运行361个工作日。

1 179.49%。截至2012年末，共有120家机构接入网上支付跨行清算系统。全年共处理支付业务2.66亿笔，金额3.56万亿元，同比分别增长246.45%和239.70%，平均每笔金额1.34万元，同比减少1.47%，日均^①处理业务73.68万笔，金额98.61亿元；处理支付信息1.30亿笔，同比增长1 479.57%，日均处理信息36.01万笔。

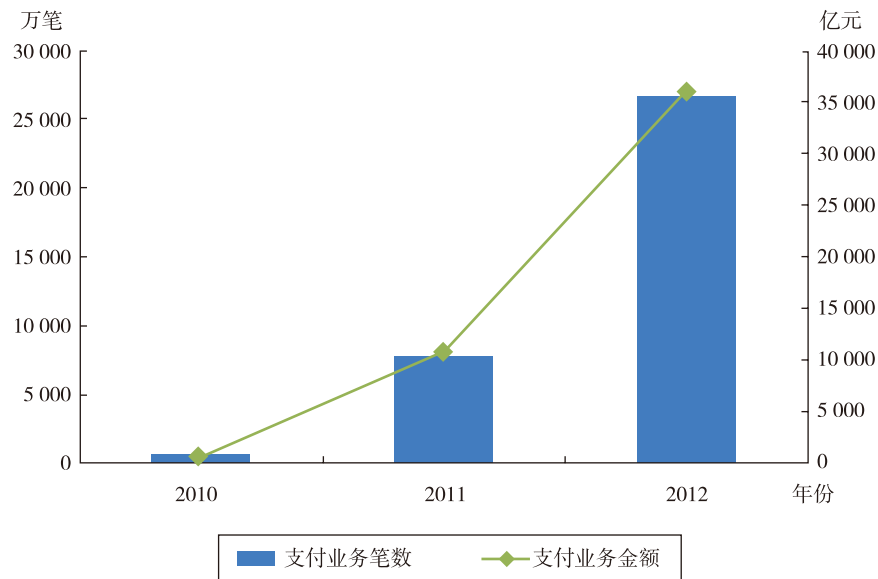


图9 2010—2012年网上支付跨行清算系统业务量变动趋势图

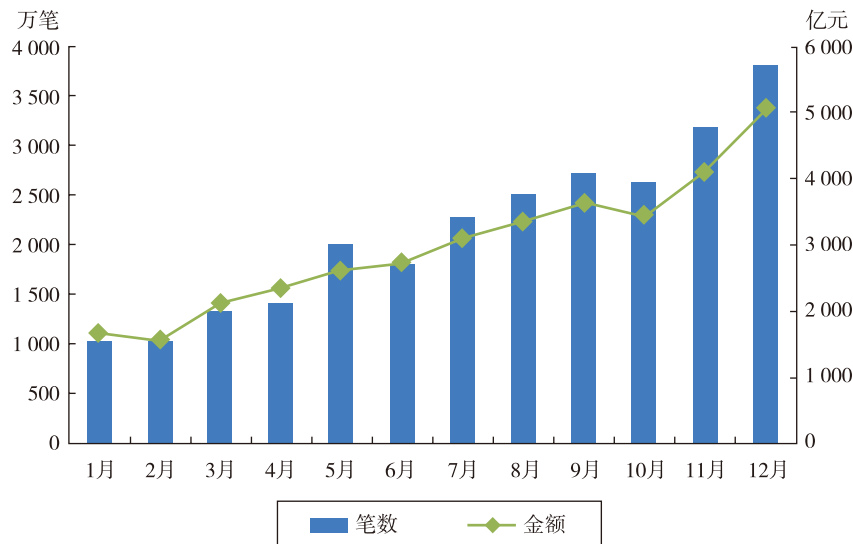


图10 2012年网上支付跨行清算系统业务量变动趋势图

^① 2012年，网上支付跨行清算系统共运行361个工作日。

4. 境内外币支付系统

2012年,境内外币支付系统继续保持高速增长态势。自2008年4月系统运行以来,业务笔数和金额年均增长率分别高达98.67%和185.26%。截至2012年末,境内外币支付系统共有参与者37个,结算行4个。按照支付业务往账口径统计,全年共处理支付业务111.05万笔,金额折合5 330.29亿美元^①,同比分别增长32.85%和100.45%;平均每笔48万美元,同比增长50.90%;日均^②处理业务4 460笔,金额折合21.41亿美元。

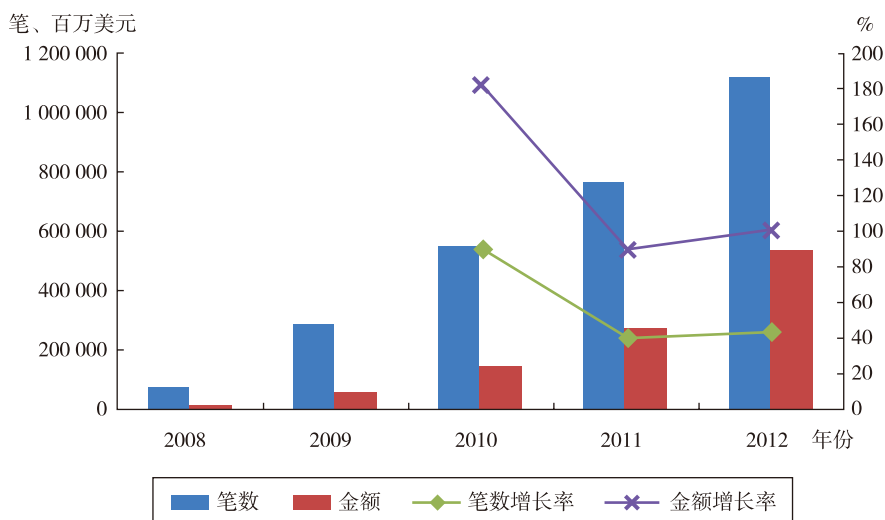


图11 2008—2012年境内外币支付系统业务量变动趋势图

5. 同城票据交换系统

2012年,同城票据交换系统业务量和清算机构数量继续下降。全年共处理业务3.91亿笔,金额66.52万亿元,同比分别减少6.46%和6.24%;平均每笔17.01万元,同比增长0.24%。截至2012年末,全国共有同城清算机构951家,比上年减少55家,同比减少5.47%。其中,分布在省会城市(直辖市)22家,较上年减少2家;地(市)级城市172

① 折合美元数据按国家外汇管理局2012年第12期货币折算率计算。

② 2012年,境内外币支付系统共运行249个工作日。

家，较上年减少30家；县城/镇757家，较上年减少23家。采用清分机操作方式的30家，较上年减少1家；采用清算系统方式的256家，较上年减少41家；采用手工清工等操作方式的665家，较上年减少13家。

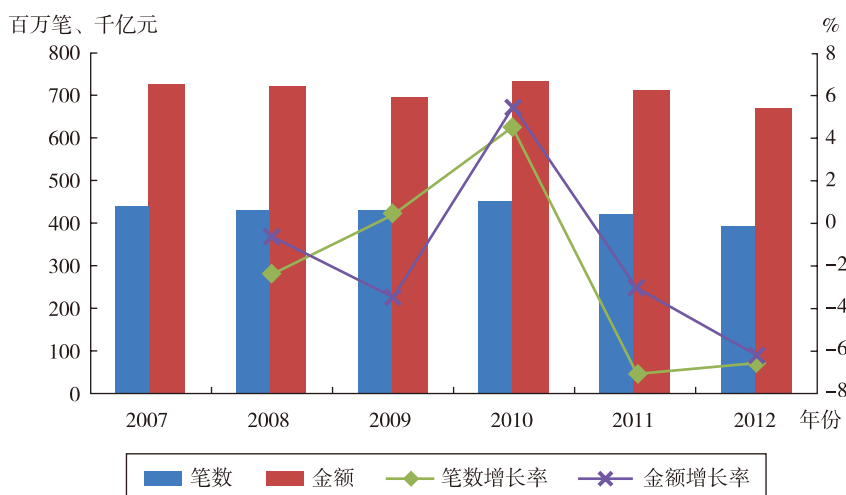


图12 2007—2012年同城票据交换系统业务量变动趋势图

（二）其他单位运营的系统

1. 银行业金融机构行内支付系统

2012年，银行业金融机构行内支付系统业务量继续保持增长态势。按照支付业务往来账口径统计，全年共处理业务89.55亿笔，金额624.56万亿元，同比分别增长22.82%和17.71%；平均每笔6.97万元，同比减少4.26%。

国有商业银行作为主要的支付服务提供方，全年共处理业务60.05亿笔，金额357.84万亿元，占银行业金融机构行内支付系统业务量的67.06%和57.30%，但占比较上年略有下降，分别减少了0.54个和0.29个百分点。除政策性银行外，其他银行业金融机构行内支付系统业务量均有一定幅度的增长，其中，城市信用社、中国邮政储蓄银行和外资银行的业务量增长迅速，业务笔数和金额的同比增长率均位居前三名。

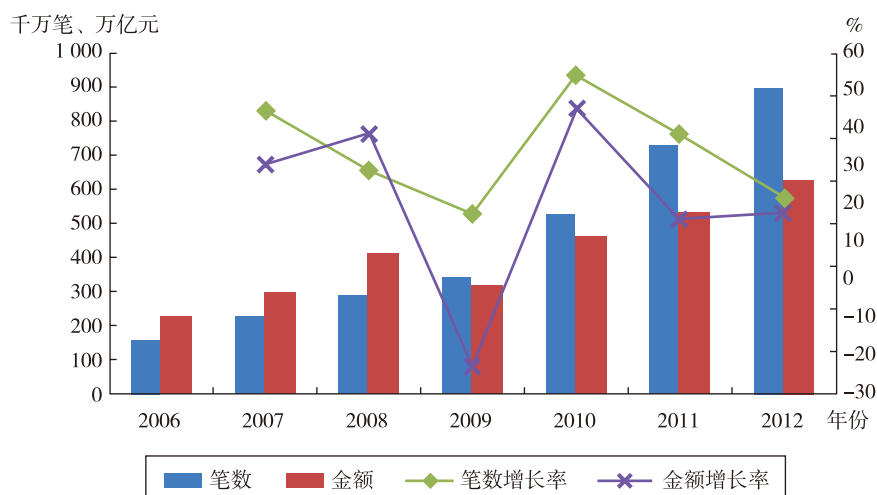


图13 2006—2012年银行业金融机构行内支付系统业务量变动趋势图

表3 2012年银行业金融机构行内支付系统业务笔数占比变动表

单位：万笔、%、个百分点

| 银行类别 | 2011年 | | 2012年 | | 占比增减 百分比 |
|----------|------------|-------|------------|-------|-------------|
| | 笔数 | 占比 | 笔数 | 占比 | |
| 政策性银行 | 86.13 | 0.01 | 79.83 | 0.01 | 0.00 |
| 国有商业银行 | 492 886.33 | 67.60 | 600 547.56 | 67.06 | -0.54 |
| 股份制商业银行 | 52 457.79 | 7.20 | 63 256.52 | 7.06 | -0.14 |
| 城市商业银行 | 47 351.33 | 6.49 | 50 998.94 | 5.70 | -0.79 |
| 农村商业银行 | 68 093.19 | 9.34 | 81 403.54 | 9.09 | -0.25 |
| 城市信用社 | 0.01 | 0.00 | 0.06 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 农村信用社 | 27 073.61 | 3.71 | 36 122.98 | 4.03 | 0.32 |
| 外资银行 | 33.23 | 0.00 | 47.38 | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| 中国邮政储蓄银行 | 41 095.15 | 5.64 | 63 035.34 | 7.04 | 1.40 |

表4 2012年银行业金融机构行内支付系统业务金额占比变动表

单位：亿元、%、个百分点

| 银行类别 | 2011年 | | 2012年 | | 占比增减 百分比 |
|----------|--------------|-------|--------------|-------|-------------|
| | 金额 | 占比 | 金额 | 占比 | |
| 政策性银行 | 7 408.51 | 0.14 | 7 466.60 | 0.12 | -0.02 |
| 国有商业银行 | 3 055 647.41 | 57.59 | 3 578 440.49 | 57.30 | -0.29 |
| 股份制商业银行 | 1 009 207.46 | 19.02 | 1 214 523.29 | 19.45 | 0.43 |
| 城市商业银行 | 747 787.30 | 14.09 | 838 455.44 | 13.42 | -0.67 |
| 农村商业银行 | 219 488.02 | 4.14 | 275 698.87 | 4.41 | 0.27 |
| 城市信用社 | 0.62 | 0.00 | 2.58 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 农村信用社 | 171 331.41 | 3.23 | 180 165.70 | 2.88 | -0.35 |
| 外资银行 | 50 139.47 | 0.94 | 75 040.57 | 1.20 | 0.26 |
| 中国邮政储蓄银行 | 44 810.92 | 0.84 | 75 800.07 | 1.21 | 0.37 |

表5 2012年银行业金融机构行内支付系统业务量同比变动表

单位：万笔、亿元、%

| 银行类别 | 2011年 | | 2012年 | | 增长率 | |
|----------|------------|--------------|------------|--------------|--------|--------|
| | 笔数 | 金额 | 笔数 | 金额 | 笔数 | 金额 |
| 政策性银行 | 86.13 | 7 408.51 | 79.83 | 7 466.60 | -7.31 | 0.78 |
| 国有商业银行 | 492 886.33 | 3 055 647.41 | 600 547.56 | 3 578 440.49 | 21.84 | 17.11 |
| 股份制商业银行 | 52 457.79 | 1 009 207.46 | 63 256.52 | 1 214 523.29 | 20.59 | 20.34 |
| 城市商业银行 | 47 351.33 | 747 787.30 | 50 998.94 | 838 455.44 | 7.70 | 12.12 |
| 农村商业银行 | 68 093.19 | 219 488.02 | 81 403.54 | 275 698.87 | 19.55 | 25.61 |
| 城市信用社 | 0.01 | 0.62 | 0.06 | 2.58 | 500.00 | 316.13 |
| 农村信用社 | 27 073.61 | 171 331.41 | 36 122.98 | 180 165.70 | 33.43 | 5.16 |
| 外资银行 | 33.23 | 50 139.47 | 47.38 | 75 040.57 | 42.58 | 49.66 |
| 中国邮政储蓄银行 | 41 095.15 | 44 810.92 | 63 035.34 | 75 800.07 | 53.39 | 69.16 |
| 合计 | 729 076.77 | 5 305 821.12 | 895 492.15 | 6 245 593.61 | 22.82 | 17.71 |

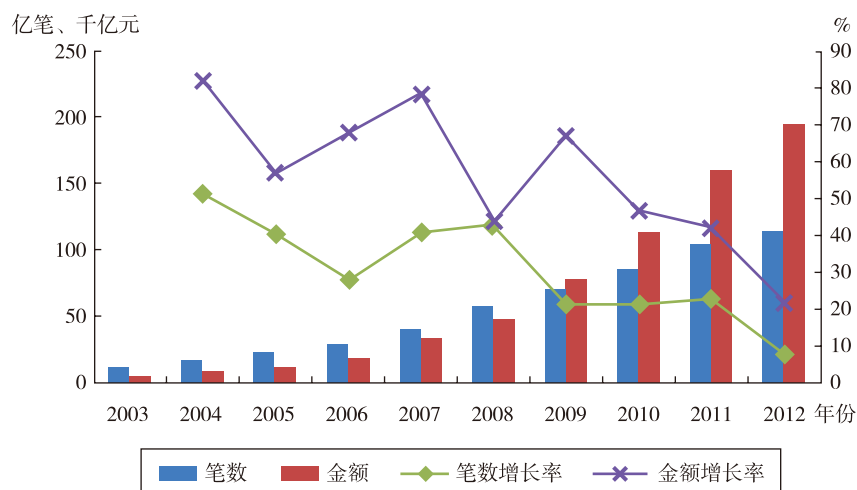
2. 中国银联银行卡跨行交易清算系统

2012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^①112.80亿笔，交易金额19.36万亿元，同比分别增长8.66%和21.53%。其中，ATM成功交易^②笔数和金额分别为53.50亿笔和2.60万亿元，同比分别增长15.10%和25.60%；POS成功交易笔数和金额分别为56.92亿笔和16.22万亿元，同比分别增长10.31%和23.35%。

银联卡国际业务进程进一步加快，2012年新增11个国家和地区开通银联卡业务，累计达到135个。其中，92个国家和地区开通商户受理业务，117个国家和地区开通ATM受理业务，27个国家和地区开通银联标准卡发行业务。截至2012年末，境外累计发行银联标准卡1 651.88万张，当年新增发卡356.91万张；境外共有258家机构入网开办了银联卡业务，其中，发卡机构97家，收单机构208家。

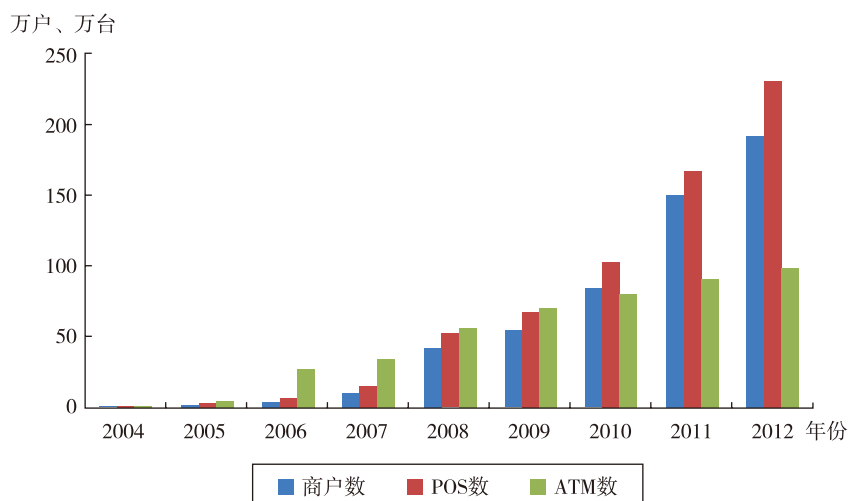
^① 它是指ATM、POS以及基于银行卡的通过互联网、电话等渠道成功进行的跨行交易，包括存现、取现、消费、转账、查询等业务。

^② 它包括存现、取现、转账、查询等业务。



数据来源：中国银联股份有限公司。

图14 2003—2012年跨行成功交易笔数和金额变动趋势图



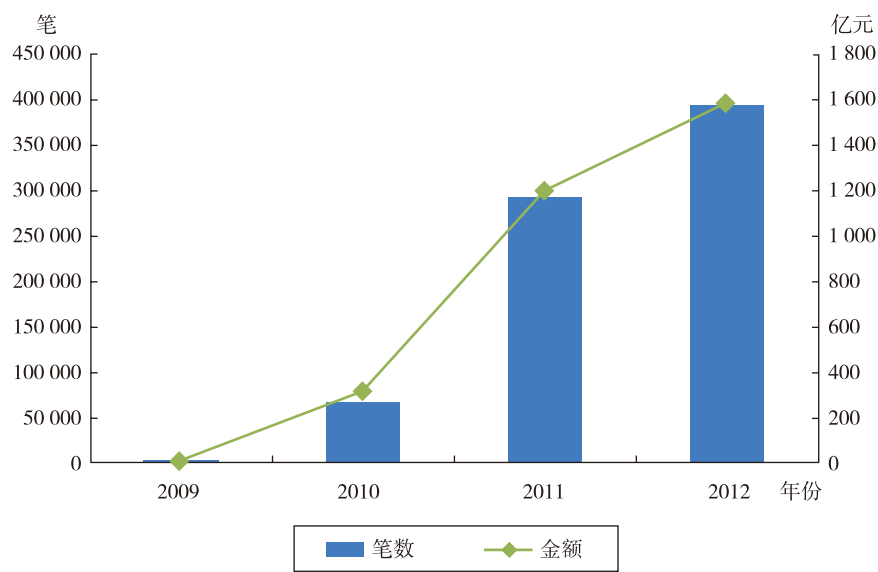
数据来源：中国银联股份有限公司。

图15 2004—2012年银联境外受理市场发展趋势图

3. 城市商业银行汇票处理系统和支付清算系统

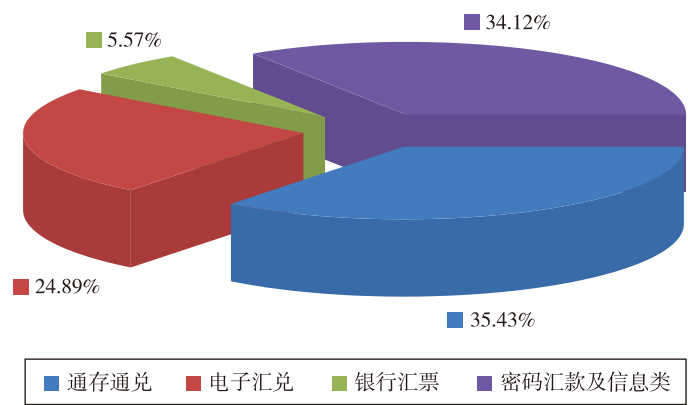
2012年，城市商业银行汇票处理系统业务量继续下降。全年累计签发银行汇票3.61万笔，金额438.77亿元，同比分别下降30.84%和8.79%；累计兑付银行汇票2.36万笔，金额297.89亿元，同比分别下降39.49%和16.85%；其中，工行代理兑付0.67万笔，金额74.54亿元，同比分别下降40.71%和18.16%。

2012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。截至年末，共有接入行67家，其中当年新增7家。全年共处理支付业务39.17万笔，清算资金1 567.30亿元，同比分别增长34.14%和32.03%。其中，处理汇兑业务16.16万笔，清算资金644.98亿元，同比分别增长93.53%和78.12%；通存通兑业务23万笔，清算资金922.32亿元，同比分别增长10.36%和11.80%。



数据来源：城市商业银行资金清算中心。

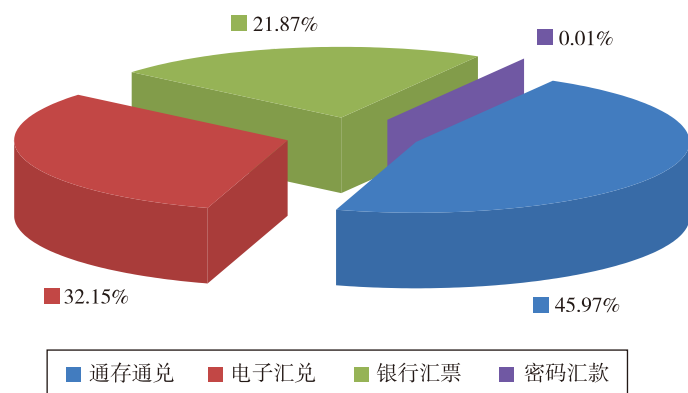
图16 2009—2012年城市商业银行资金清算中心支付清算业务量变动趋势图



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17 2012年城市商业银行资金清算中心支付清算业务笔数占比图

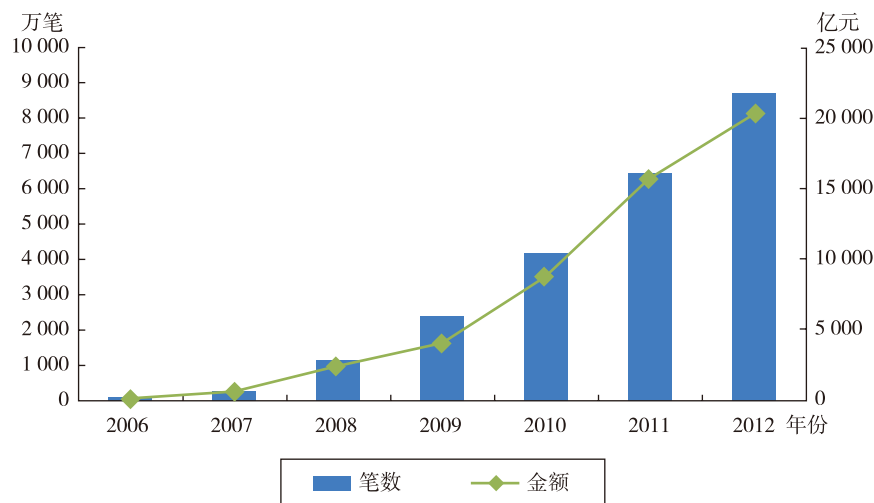


数据来源：城市商业银行资金清算中心。

图18 2012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

2012年，全国农村合作金融机构通过农信银支付清算系统办理支付结算业务进一步增长。全年累计办理各类支付结算业务8 666.83万笔，清算资金20 122.58亿元，同比分别增长35.17%和28.78%。其中，个人账户通存通兑业务6 374.90万笔，清算资金11 303.73亿元^①，同比分别增长20.52%和21.44%；签发银行汇票业务3.02万笔，出票金额101.63亿元，同比分别下降47.39%和60.14%；解付银行汇票业务1.65万笔，清算资金71.99亿元，

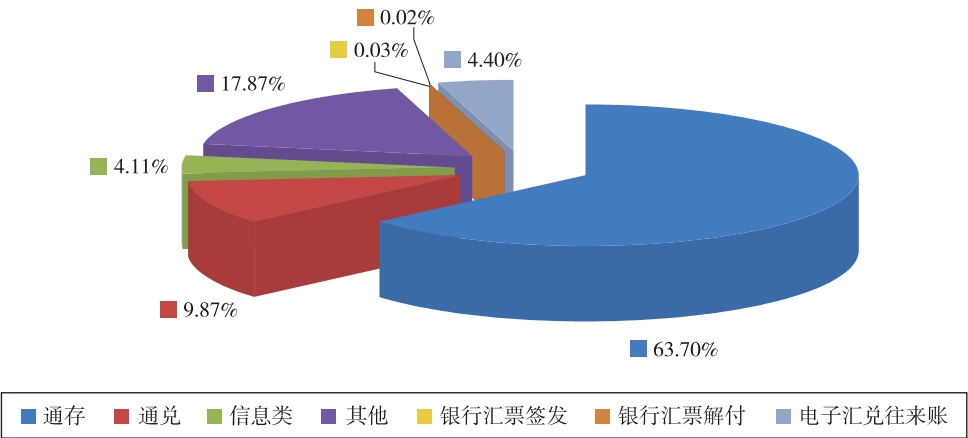


数据来源：农信银资金清算中心。

图19 2006—2012年农信银支付清算系统业务量变动趋势图

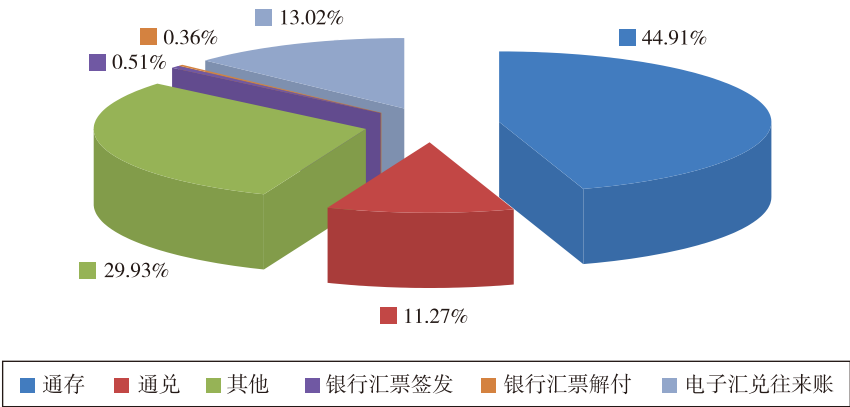
^① 其中，通存（含本转异，下同）业务5 519.87万笔，清算资金9 036.76亿元；通兑（含异转本，下同）业务855.03万笔，清算资金2 266.97亿元。

同比分别下降61.89%和64.77%；电子汇兑往来账业务381.49万笔，清算资金2 620.10亿元，同比分别增长31.51%和7.37%。全年系统稳定运行比率达99.99%，系统交易成功率达98.82%。



数据来源：农信银资金清算中心。

图20 2012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21 2012年农信银支付清算系统业务金额占比图

二、证券结算系统

(一) 中央债券综合业务系统

2012年，中央债券综合业务系统整体运行平稳，债券登记托管结算业务继续保持快速增长。银行间债券市场金融资产流动性进一步提高，债券交收和资金结算更便捷、风

险更低，为债券市场金融产品和服务创新奠定了重要基础。

中央债券综合业务系统全年总体运行平稳。2012年，中央结算公司运营的中央债券综合业务系统全年总体运行平稳，受全球经济形势和国内宏观经济政策影响，银行间债券市场债券发行总体规模有所增加。由于部分业务被剥离到银行间市场清算所股份有限公司，中央结算公司新发债券的发行规模有所减小。中央结算公司债券总托管量稳步增长，交易结算量小幅增长，券款对付（DVP）结算业务持续扩大。

债券发行量平稳增加。2012年，债券市场共发行各类债券85 751.34亿元，同比增长21.67%。其中，在中央结算公司登记新发债券1 421只，发行量共计58 658.44亿元，同比下降15.73%，占债券市场发行总量的68.41%。

从中央结算公司新发债券的券种结构来看，企业债发行6 474.31亿元，同比大幅增长160.49%；政策性银行债发行21 500亿元，较上年增加1 527.3亿元，同比增长7.65%；商业银行债发行3 933.7亿元，同比增长11.8%；2012年，国债发行12 032.8亿元，同比下降3.32%。政策性银行债、国债和中期票据在发行规模中占据主要地位，三者发行量合计约占发行总量的72.38%。

从中央结算公司新发债券的期限结构来看，3~10年的中长期品种发行量占比达到66.27%，0~3年的短期品种和10年以上的长期品种发行量占比分别为25.27%和8.46%。

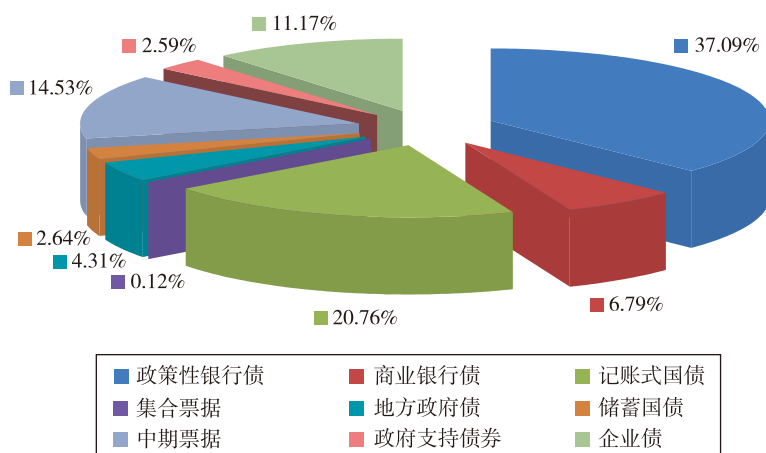


图22 2012年各券种累计发行量占比图

债券托管量稳步增加。截至2012年12月末，中央结算公司债券托管总量为23.76万亿元，同比增长11.24%，占债券市场托管总量的91.53%。同期银行间债券市场总托管量为25.96万亿元，较上年增加3.89万亿元，同比增长18.08%。

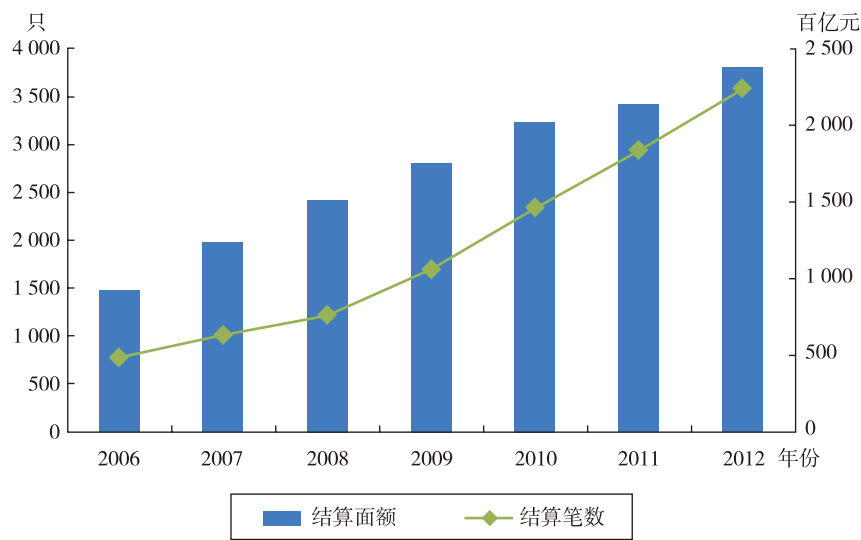


图23 2012年末债券托管面额及只数

债券交投活跃。2012年，中央结算公司结算量为218.47万亿元，同比增长21.37%。其中，现券交易结算量为70.84万亿元，同比增长4.55%；回购交易结算量为147.60万亿元，同比增长31.61%。

从现券交易的券种结构来看，银行间债券市场信用类债券（含企业债、中期票据、集合票据、商业银行债、短期融资券等）的现券交易结算量占比最高，比重达到44.59%，结算量同比增长32.44%；政策性银行债的现券结算量同比增长15.19%，比重

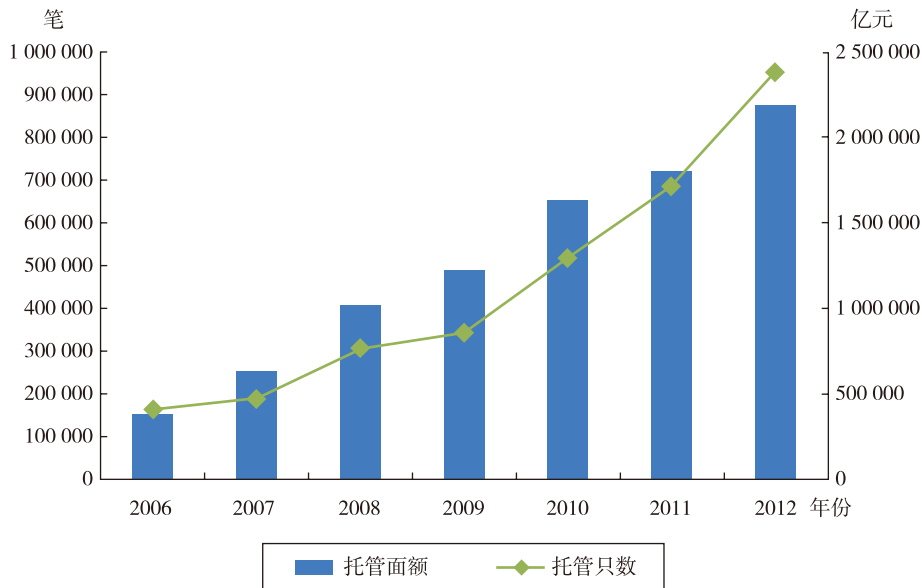


图24 2006—2012年债券交易结算量趋势图

提高至28.99%；央行票据的现券结算量比重为10.58%，结算量同比减少33.33%；国债和地方政府债的现券结算量进一步放大，现券结算量占比为15.79%，结算量同比增长29.63%，商业银行柜台结算量2012年为14.99亿元，同比减少46.25%。

券款对付（DVP）结算业务持续扩大。截至2012年12月31日，共有2 891家银行间结算成员正式办理DVP结算业务，新增账户1 163个，较上年增长67.30%。结算成员共办理DVP资金结算92.46万笔，DVP资金结算金额达300.68万亿元，同比分别增长39.20%和37.87%。其中，银行机构DVP业务38.10万笔，结算金额195.38万亿元；非银行机构DVP业务54.36万笔，结算金额105.30万亿元，同比分别增长49.75%和48.1%。日均DVP结算金额1.20万亿元。

截至2012年末，DVP结算金额占全年银行间债券市场总额的82.51%，比2011年提高了7.86个百分点。

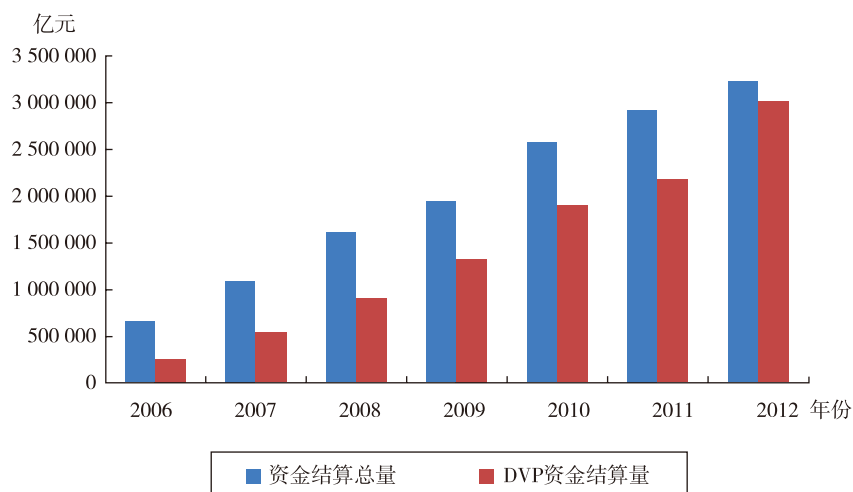


图25 2006—2012年资金结算总量与DVP资金结算量趋势图

债券兑付和付息金额小幅减少，次数明显增多。2012年，银行间债券市场债券到期兑付和付息金额为4.12万亿元，同比减少36.81%。到期兑付和付息12 879次，同比增长8.65%。

质押券管理业务稳步发展，服务能力进一步提升。截至2012年12月31日，签约成员40家，管理中的质押券余额为277.41亿元，担保价值达到281.13亿元。公司作为中央托管机构的服务能力得到进一步提升。

（二）中国证券登记结算系统

2012年，中国证券登记结算有限责任公司运营的中国证券登记结算系统运行平稳，证券账户规模增长放缓，登记存管证券数量明显增加。

新开账户数有所减少。截至2012年末，中国证券登记结算有限公司有沪市A股账户开户代办点5 813个，比上年增加270个；深市A股账户开户代办点5 278个，比上年增加268个。

2012年共计新开股票账户约556.21万户，比上年减少约523.30万户，同比减少48.48%。其中，新开A股账户554.93万户，比上年减少522.10万户，同比减少48.48%；新开B股账户1.28万户，比上年减少1.20万户，同比减少48.41%。

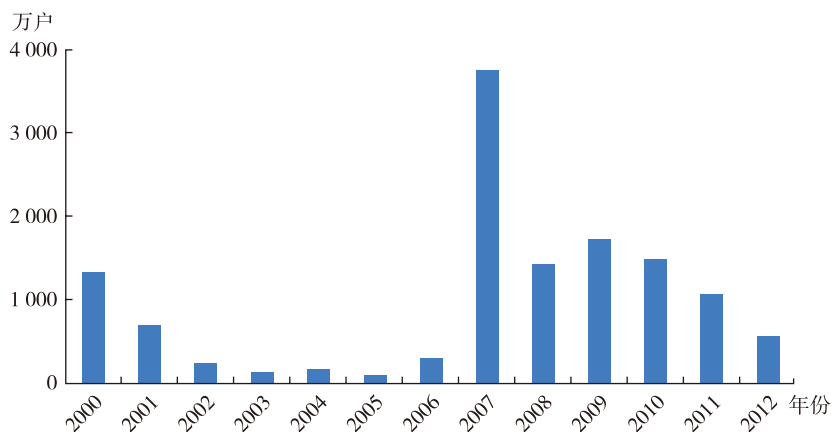
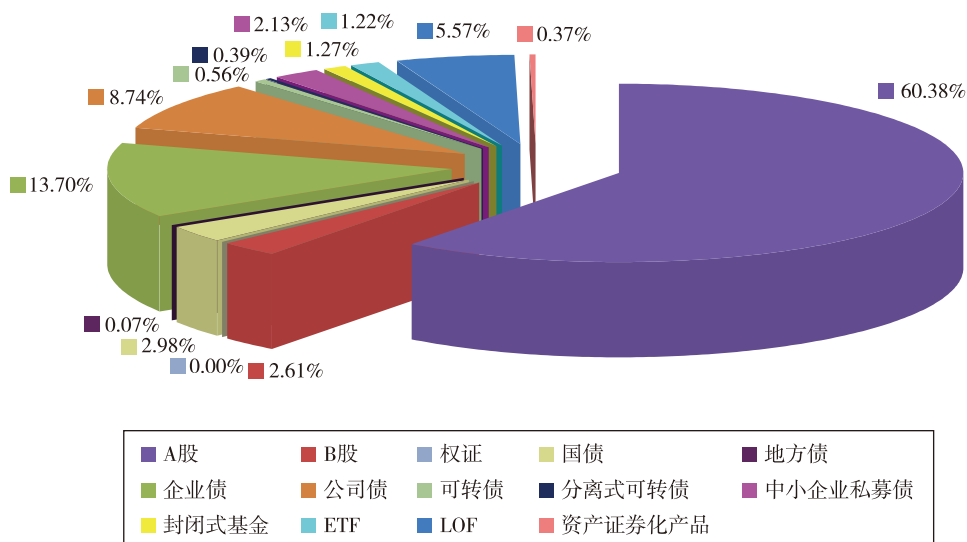


图26 2000—2012年新增A股账户数

截至2012年末，期末股票账户数约为17 064.47万户；其中，期末A股账户数为16 811.42万户，比上年增加516.68万户，同比增长3.17%；B股账户数为253.05万户，比上年增加0.89万户，增长0.35%。经证券公司核实、申报的休眠账户数为3 018.56万户。股票账户去除休眠账户后的有效账户数为14 045.91万户。

登记存管证券数量明显增加。截至2012年末，中国结算登记存管的证券达到4 094只。其中，A股2 472只，比上年增加148只；B股107只，比上年减少1只；国债122只，比上年增加13只；地方债3只，比上年减少1只；公司债358只，比上年增加192只；企业债561只，比上年增加239只；可转债23只，比上年增加3只；分离式可转债16只，比上年减少3只；中小企业私募债87只；封闭式基金52只，比上年减少5只；ETF50只，比上年增加13只；LOF228只，比上年增加96只；资产证券化产品15只，比上年增加9只。



注：因计算存在四舍五入，所以占比加总数不等于100%。

图27 2012年登记存管证券数量占比图

截至2012年末，中国结算登记存管的证券面值为4.69万亿元。其中，已上市流通A股面值2.46万亿元，流通B股面值281.18亿元，限售流通股面值6 781.25亿元，非流通股面值79.97亿元，国债面值1 782.43亿元，地方债面值3.30亿元，企业债面值3 229.89亿元，公司债面值5 339.50亿元，可转债面值1 255.26亿元，分离式可转债面值752.15亿元，中小企业私募债面值93.75亿元，封闭式基金面值807.42亿元，ETF面值1 281.71亿元，LOF面值634.72亿元，资产证券化产品面值33.98亿元。

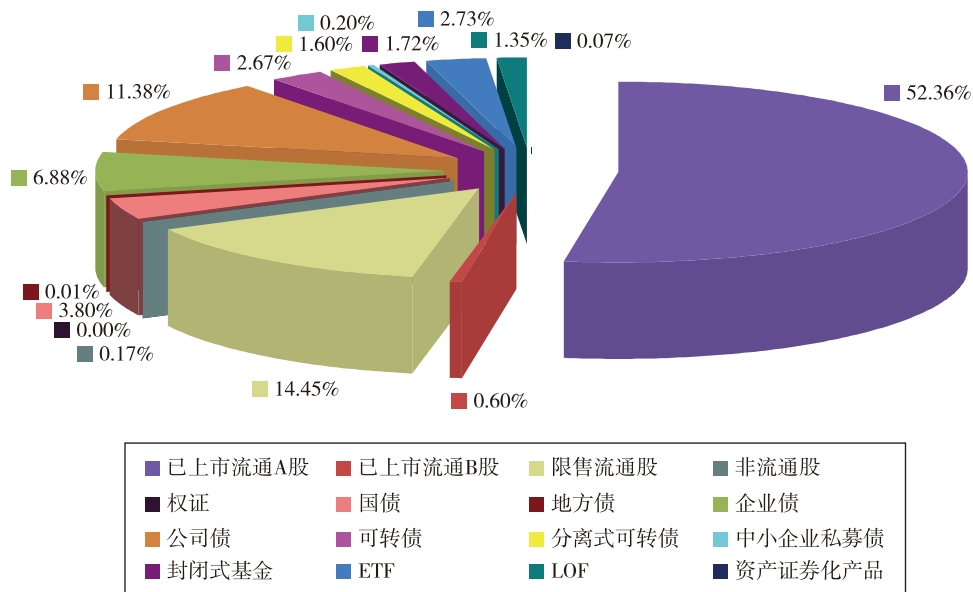


图28 2012年登记存管证券面值占比图

2012年末登记存管证券已上市流通市值为19.88万亿元。其中，A股已上市流通市值18.27万亿元、B股流通市值1 579.02亿元、国债流通市值1 790.37亿元、地方债流通市值3.30亿元、企业债流通市值2 797.95亿元、公司债流通市值5 246.60亿元、可转债流通市值1 289.12亿元、分离式可转债流通市值714.72亿元、中小企业私募债流通市值40.17亿元、封闭式基金流通市值697.41亿元、ETF流通市值1 424.83亿元、LOF流通市值535.60亿元、资产证券化产品流通市值32.33亿元。

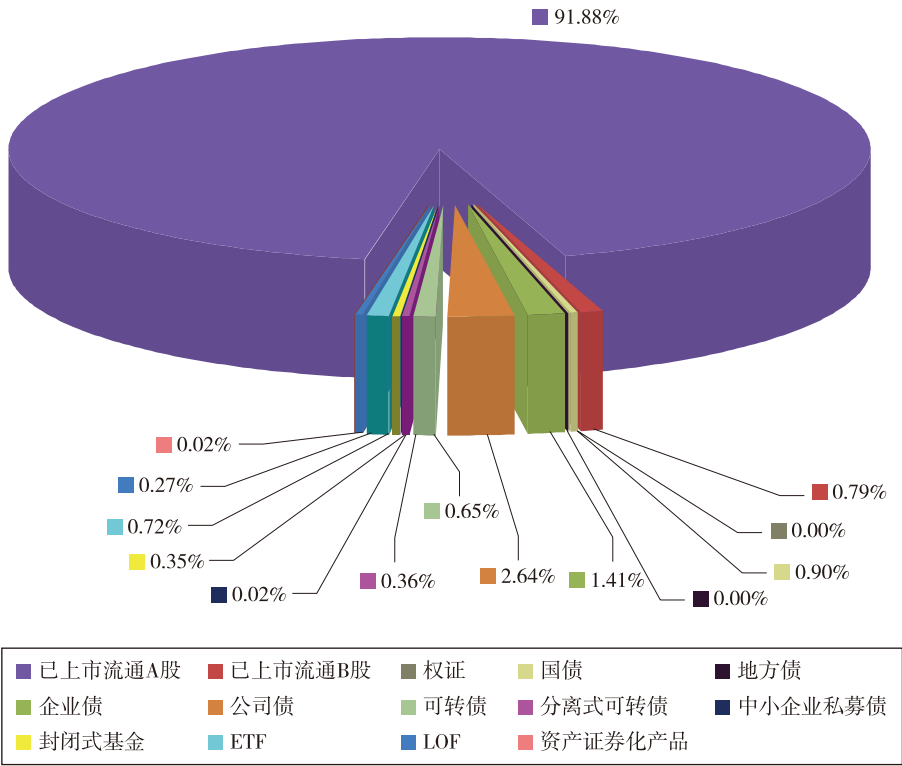


图29 2012年登记存管证券流通市值占比图

结算总额有所减少，结算净额有所增加。2012年中国结算的证券结算总额为238.12万亿元，同比减少25.79万亿元，降幅为9.78%；结算净额为9.86万亿元，同比增加0.92万亿元，同比增长10.29%。

开放式基金业务稳步发展。截至2012年末，开放式基金登记结算（TA）系统内参与的管理人共有126家。其中，基金公司51家、券商74家、银行1家。累计代理发行理财产品811只，其中，开放式基金281只、创新型封闭式基金23只、券商集合理财产品493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、股权投资组合基金（FOF）、LOF、上证基金通、场外ETF等。另外，还全面支持了集合计划的参与、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。

（三）银行间市场清算所股份有限公司业务系统

2012年，银行间市场清算所股份有限公司（以下简称上海清算所）的登记结算系统共为信用风险缓释凭证、超短期融资券、非金融企业资产支持票据等9个创新产品提供登记结算服务。

登记托管业务品种不断增加。2012年，上海清算所的登记托管业务品种不断增加。2012年5月15日托管证券公司短期融资券，8月8日托管第一只非金融企业资产支持票据（ABN），9月12日托管信贷资产支持证券（ABS），10月29日托管第一只金融资产管理公司债。

登记托管规模稳步增加。2012年，上海清算所新增发债券1 248只，金额18 934.54亿元，在全国债券市场占比为23.58%。其中，公司债18 080.92亿元，市场占比为48.52%；金融债853.62亿元，市场占比为1.93%。

2012年，上海清算所共兑付付息债券281只，金额6 053.7亿元。其中，公司债274只，金额5 787.7亿元；金融债7只，金额266亿元。截至2012年12月31日，上海清算所托管债券1 225只，金额17 047.53亿元。其中，公司债1 194只，金额16 459.91亿元；金融债31只，金额587.62亿元。托管信用风险缓释凭证（CRMW）1只，名义本金1.30亿元。

三、中央对手

（一）银行间外汇市场询价交易净额清算系统

中国外汇交易中心（以下简称外汇交易中心）的银行间外汇市场人民币外汇询价交易净额清算业务（以下简称外汇净额清算业务）根据同一清算日的交易按币种进行多边轧差的原则，实行清算对手方、清算限额、保证金管理、钱钱对付和外汇结算银行等制度。外汇询价交易净额清算产品主要为人民币外汇即期、远期和掉期的询价交易，交易

币种为人民币对美元、港元、欧元、日元和英镑；共有清算会员26家^①，外汇结算银行4家。

2012年，外汇净额清算业务的外汇交易量、净额清算笔数和结算量继续稳步增长，未发生过逾期、违约等风险。银行间外汇市场推出人民币对日元直接交易后，日元净额清算业务急剧增加。

外汇净额结算量和清算笔数与上年大致持平。2012年，外汇净额清算系统共处理人民币外汇交易11.80万笔，折合19 110亿美元；外汇净额清算笔数为14 289笔，人民币结算总量为40 202.25亿元，外币结算量折合6 550.35亿美元，同比分别增长10.95%、9.64%和15.09%。

外汇净额清算效率较高。2012年，外汇净额结算量占净额清算交易量的比率为17.13%，净额清算笔数占净额清算交易笔数的比率为6.00%。外汇净额清算业务有效减少了清算会员的清算笔数和资金结算量，提高了清算效率和操作效率。

外汇净额清算业务净额结算量以美元、人民币为主。2012年，外汇净额清算业务中美元、人民币净额结算量分别为3 157.25亿美元和19 901.68亿元，二者占外汇净额清算业务结算总量的比例均为48.20%，同比增加1.62%。

日元净额清算业务急剧增加。自2012年6月1日起，银行间外汇市场开展人民币对日元的直接交易，人民币对日元汇率中间价形成方式进一步完善。人民币对日元交易量快速增长，日元净额清算业务急剧增加。2012年，日元净额结算量为9 735亿日元（折合125.10亿美元），清算笔数为1 425笔，分别为2011年的44.80倍和8.30倍。

外汇净额清算业务扩大至人民币外汇远期和掉期交易，清算效率进一步提高。自2011年7月25日起，外汇净额清算业务开展了人民币外汇即期与远期、掉期进行净额清算的试点。2012年，该项业务的人民币外汇远期交易为37.98亿美元，掉期交易为530.51亿美元。

^① 26家清算会员分别为中国工商银行、中国农业银行、中国银行、中国建设银行、交通银行、中信银行、招商银行、中国光大银行、华夏银行、兴业银行、中国民生银行、广东发展银行、平安银行、国家开发银行、宁波银行、法国巴黎银行、上海浦东发展银行、汇丰银行、加拿大蒙特利尔银行、花旗银行、渣打银行、苏格兰皇家银行、法国东方汇理银行、三井住友银行、德意志银行、三菱东京日联银行。

（二）上海清算所业务系统

2012年，上海清算所的业务品种和规模发展迅速，在我国场外金融市场发展过程中扮演日益重要的角色。

现券交易清算业务增长迅速。2012年，现券交易清算量达61 730.11亿元，同比增长957.84%；回购交易清算量达30 239.31亿元，同比增长1 347.95%。其中，现券交易中央对手清算笔数达7 293笔，清算面额达14 353.84亿元，结算金额达785.68亿元，资金轧差效果明显；同期，现券净额清算会员从2011年末的22家扩大至53家。

外汇即期交易竞价净额清算业务运行平稳。上海清算所与外汇交易中心紧密配合，共同促进业务操作流程的优化和市场效率的提升。截至2012年末，外汇竞价清算会员达259家。

登记托管规模继续扩大。2012年，通过上海清算所进行登记托管的各类新发行债券累计面额为15 271.62亿元，同比增长160.42%；债券兑付累计面额为3 879.6亿元，同比增长167.37%；托管余额达11 208.68亿元，同比增长166.83%。新增金融企业短期融资券、信贷资产支持证券、非金融企业资产支持票据等债务融资工具的登记托管业务，有力地支持了直接融资的发展。

市场服务范围逐步扩大。截至2012年末，累计开立投资者账户3 023户，投资者主要包括政策性银行1家、商业银行207家、证券公司93家、保险机构66家、经人民银行批准的境外机构31家。从现券领域的持仓规模来看，商业银行、非银行业金融机构是主要投资者。

远期运费协议中央对手清算业务试运行。2012年12月10日，上海清算所自主创新、独立研发的人民币远期运费协议中央对手清算业务投入试运行。人民币远期运费协议清算业务是指以上海清算所为中央对手方，对市场参与者达成的远期运费协议交易进行集中的风险管理，保证交易双方履行交易达成时约定的权利和义务，并最终以人民币进行资金结算。该业务是我国首只以人民币计价清算的全球化场外衍生产品，标志着我国在主要的全球化衍生产品上实现了以人民币计价清算零的突破。人民币远期运费协议中央对手清算业务的清算产品，包括海岬型船平均期租远期运费协议（CTC）、巴拿马型船平均期租远期运费协议（PTC）与超灵便型船平均期租远期运费协议（STC）3个品种。上海清算所使用波罗的海交易所每日发布的相关航线的美元价格，通过外汇交易中心每日发布的人民币对美元中间价转换成当日人民币价格作为人民币远期运费协议（FFA）的清算结算依据。

第三部分

地方特色工作

- 丰富支付机构监督管理手段
- 深化农村支付服务环境建设
- 探索双边合作与完善评价机制

2012年，中国人民银行各地分支机构，以及银行业金融机构、清算机构、支付机构等支付服务组织根据支付体系发展现状和支付服务市场特点，结合地方实际，发挥地方优势，在丰富支付机构监督管理手段、深化农村支付服务环境建设、探索双边合作与完善评价机制等方面开展了富有特色的工作。

一、丰富支付机构监督管理手段

2012年，中国人民银行各地分支机构在有序推进非金融机构支付业务准入审批和市场规范工作的同时，不断丰富支付机构监督管理手段。在工作开展过程中，各地分支机构认真分析本地支付服务市场总体情况、支付机构发展现状，根据地方实际，科学制定工作方法，形成了一系列富有特色的经验和做法。

（一）上海总部开展支付机构集中整治和执法检查

2012年，上海总部结合上海市支付机构发展状况和特点，在加强支付机构日常监管的基础上，开展了上海市支付机构集中整治和执法检查工作，促进其规范发展，实现对支付机构由业务准入管理向合规监管和风险监管的重心转移。

认真分析日常监管发现的问题，为集中整治奠定基础。在日常监管中，上海总部在按照总行要求做好各项工作的同时，还注重结合本地实际，有针对性地开展。如因地制宜制定了《上海市支付机构支付业务监督管理暂行办法》和《上海市支付机构重大事项报告管理办法（试行）》；建立了监管专员工作制度，将51家支付机构监管职责分配到人；建立支付机构业务报告和信息沟通机制，及时掌握支付机构经营状况；借助社会力量加强对支付机构的监督，做好支付机构的舆情监测，认真处理涉及支付机构的投诉和群众来信。针对日常监管中发现的突出问题和典型问题，上海总部及时进行分析、汇总，查找原因，为开展集中整治奠定基础。

召开工作会议，集中通报支付机构违规问题。2012年7月，上海总部召集全市51家支付机构召开会议，对日常监管中发现的支付机构7大类违规问题做了通报，要求各支付机构认真对照问题开展自查自纠，并如实报告。对于故意瞒报、明知故犯的支付机构，将严肃处理。同时，为了进一步提高支付机构依法合规经营的自律性，上海总部还组织各

支付机构在会上签订了《上海市支付机构支付业务承诺书》。

组织开展风险排查和评估，确保各项业务安全稳定运行。为防范风险，保障上海市支付服务市场安全、稳定运行，自2012年8月起，上海总部组织上海市各支付机构开展了支付业务风险排查和评估工作，并将排查和评估内容细化为备付金管理、信息安全、消费者权益保护、应急处置、系统运行维护等7大方面40余个项目。根据风险排查和评估结果，上海总部要求各支付机构进一步完善支付业务应急预案，制订详细的演练实施方案，开展预案演练、评估工作。

有针对性地开展执法检查，确保取得实效。根据日常监管情况，以及风险排查和评估结果，自2012年10月起，上海总部将问题较为突出的支付机构确定为检查对象，结合问题制订检查方案，有针对性地开展执法检查。在检查过程中，综合运用多种检查方式，如采用“现场询问”方式，对风险管理、内控制度落实情况等进行检查，采用“测试”和“现场资料调阅”相结合的方式，对支付机构间的业务合作情况等进行检查。针对检查中发现的突出问题，上海总部通过辖内通报批评、叫停违规业务等措施予以严肃处理，并要求支付机构制订详细的整改方案，明确整改措施、完成时间，切实整改到位。

（二）南京分行探索建立支付机构分支机构监管模式

截至2012年末，江苏省外支付机构在该省已经开设近50家分支机构。南京分行根据总行相关管理规定，结合江苏省实际情况，探索建立了对支付机构分支机构的监管模式。

建立非金融支付业务备案机制。根据《非金融机构支付服务管理办法》，制定并发布了《人民银行南京分行支付机构备案管理办法》（试行），明确了支付机构在江苏省设立分支机构的具体备案流程，以及在机构、人员和业务制度等方面的要求，强调备案工作的先行性和重要性，以此规范市场秩序。

完善监督管理体系。建立南京分行、支付机构法人所在地人民银行分支机构和人民银行总行三方联合监管机制。按照属地管理原则，及时了解辖内支付机构业务开展情况，掌握信息，收集数据，适时开展现场和非现场检查。以年度监管报告为抓手，指导支付机构做好自评估工作，自觉遵守人民银行管理要求。在加强监管的同时，督促备付金管理银行和合作银行切实承担协助监管职责，充分发挥支付清算协会自律作用，形成

政府监管、银行协助监管、行业自律的支付机构管理体系。

加强机构和业务监管。制定了《人民银行南京分行关于支付机构分公司监督管理暂行办法》，规定了机构设立、高管人员资质、内设部门基本职能、业务制度及系统基本功能等内容，建立了备付金银行账户开立申请、重大事项报备、支付业务报表报送、支付业务风险提示、业务考试、监管谈话和综合检查等管理机制，严格规范支付机构业务行为，对其经营情况开展持续监管。

加强备付金监管。组织支付机构、备付金银行等相关单位开展座谈，通报备付金监管的相关政策规定，要求支付机构规范对备付金的管理和使用，每月及时报告财务报表，加强对客户备付金的监督管理。

提高支付机构风险意识。探索建立培训、研讨、考试、监管谈话、定期通报、支付业务风险提示等制度，督促支付机构提高风险防范意识，建立健全各项风险防控机制，加强对商户和机具的监督管理，加强对业务合作重点环节的审查和监测。

公开支付机构报备信息。南京分行将准予备案的支付机构分支机构的相关信息在南京分行互联网站予以公示，公开机构的资质、经营地域范围和业务类型，借助社会力量对支付机构进行监督。

（三）营业管理部多举措推进非金融机构支付服务监督管理工作

2012年，针对北京市非金融机构支付服务市场机构数量多、业务类型全、经营规模大等特点，人民银行营业管理部认真贯彻人民银行非金融机构支付服务监督管理的各项工作要求，结合北京市支付机构和支付服务市场的实际情况，多举措推进非金融机构支付服务监督管理工作，在工作中形成了“一二三四五”的做法。

“一”是严格以人民银行政策为唯一的工作准绳。根据人民银行的统一部署开展行政许可和日常监管工作，妥善处理辖内机构业务申请和开展事宜，引导和监督北京市支付机构遵纪守法。

“二”是打牢组织建设和工作流程建设这两个根本性基础，为科学高效地开展工作创造条件。在组织建设方面，人民银行营业管理部以支付业务行政许可审批工作领导小组为核心，开展支付业务行政许可工作；以清算组织监管科为基础，开展支付机构日常监督管理工作。在工作流程建设方面，以人民银行相关规定为基础，形成了从材料受理到上报总行的一整套行之有效的工作流程。

“三”是分三个阶段开展支付业务行政许可和监管工作，每个阶段各有侧重。第一阶段，重点对机构申请牌照意向和进度进行调查摸底，先后三次下发申请意愿及进度情况调查表，督促拟申请牌照机构按期提交申请。第二阶段，组织行内相关部门全力以赴，重点做好支付业务许可申请材料的初审工作。第三阶段，重点探索对“重要支付机构”、“获许可机构”、“外地获许可机构在京分公司”、“已报总行尚未获许可机构”、“申请机构”等不同类型的分类监管。

“四”是对申请材料进行初审时，做好“四个”方面的工作。一是设计了一套全面实用的审核工作底稿，将材料中的要素内容和存在的问题一一记录在案，将申请材料和历次补正情况一一对应，便于随时查看。二是要求申请机构将所有补正材料汇集成册，做到补正留痕迹，通过材料变化反映情况，利于人民银行进行综合决策。三是针对不同申请机构的实际情况，创造性地采取了一些做法，如要求申请机构聘请中介机构进行专项审计，要求主要出资人为上市公司的申请机构提供中介机构出具的审阅报告或执行商定程序报告以替代审计报告。四是审慎对待负面舆情和投诉举报事件。对于接到的涉及申请机构的投诉或举报，深入了解情况，按程序在行政职责范围内妥善处理。

“五”是在日常监管中从五个方面摸索监管方法。一是高度重视支付机构风险防控、突发事件应急预案和重大事件报告工作，要求支付机构将属于重大事件的投诉、举报、涉案、前置审批事项、业务创新、重大突发事件等及时报告。二是探索非现场监管方法，以客户备付金监管为核心目标，根据不同监管目标，建立了多用途预付卡发行机构业务数据周报、月报制度和风险防控日报制度，着手开发业务数据报送与统计分析系统。三是将非金融机构支付服务的相关文件汇编成册，敦促各支付机构深入学习，引导其熟悉和掌握人民银行的监管要求，通过考试提高高管人员和从业人员的业务素质。四是建立与市发改委、商务委、工商局、税务局等部门的横向联系渠道，协商沟通跨部门监管工作，促进支付机构规范发展。五是通过多种方式加强与支付机构的信息沟通和联系。以公共邮箱、短信通知平台等多种方式，实现与机构的快速联系和互动，以会议、约谈、下发文件、风险提示等多种方式，有针对性地下达监管要求和意见。

（四）杭州中心支行从健全业务制度和创新管理手段入手构建支付机构监督管理体系

2012年，杭州中心支行结合浙江省支付机构和支付服务市场实际，从健全业务制

度和创新管理手段入手，着力构建支付机构监督管理体系，将支付机构监督管理重点由“准入审查”转向“日常监管”，全年未发生一起严重违规事件或风险事件，支付机构业务步入良性发展轨道。

积极探索，构建监管制度体系。2012年，杭州中心支行出台了一系列支付机构业务管理制度，初步构建起支付机构监管制度体系。一是出台了《浙江省支付机构分公司管理办法》，从支付机构分公司的设立管理、营业管理、变更与业务终止、监督管理等方面，明确具体监管要求，规范支付机构分公司业务经营行为。二是出台了《浙江省支付机构业务创新管理办法》，明确了创新业务的风险控制、客户权益保护等方面要求，建立了一般创新业务提前报告、重大创新业务报人民银行总行批准的管理机制。三是出台了《浙江省支付机构突发事件应急处置预案》以及《浙江省非金融机构支付服务市场清理整顿突发事件应急预案》，明确了人民银行各级分支行处置支付机构发生挪用客户备付金、客户集中上访、网络或媒体负面报道等事件的具体措施。

突出重点，实施分类监管机制。杭州中心支行在总结前期支付机构监管经验的基础上，确立了分类监管的策略，突出重点，抓好对关键机构、关键业务的监管。一是盯住重点法人机构。根据支付机构规模、业内影响程度等情况，杭州中心支行确定了不同业务类型的重点监管支付机构。对重点支付机构采取盯住监管策略，指定专门人员跟踪其业务发展情况和动态，定期组织对重点支付机构开展现场检查，结合支付机构年度监管报告制度对重点支付机构内部控制、业务经营、财务稳健性等进行综合评价。二是盯住重点分支机构。通过指导、督促分支机构办理业务开办备案手续，以及业务辅导、约见管理人员谈话等方式，建立与支付机构分支机构的沟通联系机制，明确人民银行监管思路和监管要求，并对违规开展业务的分公司予以严肃处理。三是盯住重点业务环节。杭州中心支行始终将客户备付金管理作为监管的重中之重来抓，定期监测各支付机构备付金管理、使用情况，对发现的问题在第一时间予以处置；同时，还区分网络支付、预付卡、银行卡收单等不同业务确定了不同的重点监管环节。四是盯住创新业务风险。杭州中心支行特别关注支付机构业务创新情况，对创新业务可能带来的各类风险进行严格审查，在综合考虑行业、市场影响以及风险控制等因素的前提下，对创新业务是否可行及业务范围、风险防范措施等作出规定。

拓宽思路，创新有效监管手段。在总结日常监管经验的基础上，杭州中心支行充分借鉴金融业监管思路，不断创新并丰富支付机构监管手段。一是建立“窗口指导”机

制。杭州中心支行定期通过通报情况、召开座谈会、下发风险提示等方式，开展对支付机构的“窗口指导”，传导人民银行监管政策，引导其树立合规经营意识。二是建立高管谈话机制。定期约见支付机构高管人员开展谈话，就支付机构合规经营、业务创新管理、风险防控等方面提出管理意见和建议，督促其规范经营，严防风险。三是建立监管评估机制。根据支付机构年度自评估情况，结合日常监管情况，按年度对支付机构的内部控制、业务开展、技术安全性、财务稳健性、盈利能力等进行全面评估。针对评估结论，及时给予支付机构风险提示和指导。对于支付机构分公司，杭州中心支行还将出具监管意见书。四是建立协作监管机制。杭州中心支行会同浙江省公安厅建立了联合打击银行卡、网络支付等支付领域犯罪活动的工作机制，加大对犯罪活动的打击力度。与省工商局建立支付机构监管信息定期沟通机制，相互通报支付机构监管政策、支付机构准入和退出、市场清理、支付机构及分公司变更、年检、投诉处理等信息。辖内温州市中心支行还结合温州市金融改革，牵头成立了由相关部门组成的发展民营第三方支付机构领导小组，推动第三方支付服务市场健康发展。

二、深化农村支付服务环境建设

2012年是中国人民银行确定的改善农村支付服务环境三年工作目标的最后一年。中国人民银行各地分支机构、银行业金融机构、清算机构、支付机构发挥自身优势，以满足本地农村经济发展要求和农民支付服务需求为宗旨，不断完善农村地区支付服务设施，有效实施农产品收购非现金结算，扎实推进农村支付服务环境示范县建设，取得了明显成效。

（一）山东省实现全省行政村金融基础设施全覆盖

2012年，人民银行济南分行以村域非现金受理环境建设为攻坚点，在全省范围内开展农村支付环境建设“双百目标年”活动，即全省71 073个行政村金融基础设施100%全覆盖、100%的县域以下各类银行业金融机构参与农村支付环境建设，并于2012年7月末全面实现该目标，将现代化支付体系建设成果惠及所有乡村。

以“一把手”工程为总揽，加大农村支付环境建设的组织推动力度。人民银行济南

分行高度重视农村支付环境建设工作，将其作为“一把手”工程，由分行主要负责人担当农村支付环境建设工作总指挥。制订目标规划，部署下发了《关于开展山东省农村支付环境建设“双百目标年”活动的意见》，确定了在2012年实现“双百目标”的工作任务及相应措施，建立了支付结算、货币信贷政策执行、农村社会信用体系建设等协同推进体系。

以市场机制为基石，拓宽农村支付环境建设的普惠面。人民银行济南分行充分发挥市场机制在金融资源配置上的基础性作用，引导支付服务资源加速向农村配置。一是将农村支付环境建设工作成效纳入对金融机构的综合评价和考核表彰，引导其充分挖掘农村市场盈利点。二是大力支持涉农金融机构、清算机构、支付机构在农村银行卡市场拓展上的协作配合，提高资源共享率，降低市场总体拓展成本。三是在发挥涉农金融机构主力军作用的同时，适度引入竞争机制，鼓励其他商业银行、村镇银行、支付机构等开发农村市场，激发农村支付服务市场各参与主体的活力。

以督导扶持机制为依托，增强农村支付环境建设的推进合力。一是在自主开发农村支付环境建设信息化管理系统的基础上，建立农村支付环境建设数据定期通报制度、行政村金融基础设施全覆盖情况张榜公示制度、行政村金融基础设施全覆盖公开承诺制度等通报督促机制。二是在充分尊重农村支付服务市场供求机制作用的同时，通过正向激励措施引导相关机构加大对偏远农村的资源投入，对其在人民银行业务系统准入、支农再贷款等方面给予重点支持。三是主动搭建农村支付环境建设政银协作平台，积极为金融机构拓展农村支付服务市场争取补贴优惠，推动各地出台农村支付环境建设优惠政策。

以宣传教育和风险防控为着力点，营造农村地区安全支付的良好氛围。一是在充分借助节假日开展日常普及式、渗透性宣传的同时，利用电视、报刊、网络等媒介开展立体式宣传，组织编撰《农村金融实用知识读本》、《汇通天下：支付结算知识漫谈》科普读物并在农村发放，取得了良好宣传效果。二是下发《关于加强农村地区支付服务风险防控的意见》，从完善农村支付服务风险应急管理机制、加强支付结算产品风险管控等6个方面进行部署，并加大监督检查力度，建立健全农村支付服务风险防控体系。

截至2012年末，山东省已经基本建立广覆盖、低成本、多层次、可持续的农村支付服务网络。全省县域共布放ATM、普通POS、电话POS等金融支付机具61.70万台，村均金融基础设施达2.80台；县域银行卡发卡超过1.27亿张，人均持卡1.56张；银行结算账户

达2.10亿个；现代化支付系统到账覆盖率达66.30%（来账覆盖率已实现100%），人民银行及涉农银行的支付清算系统已覆盖所有乡镇；全省设立助农取款服务点14万个，实现了足不出村可取款。

（二）山西省提前一年实现银行卡助农取款服务村级全覆盖

山西省地处黄土高原地带，以山地、丘陵等高原地貌为主，贫困县数量较多，农村地区交通不便。为解决农民取款难问题，人民银行太原中心支行认真贯彻落实总行推广银行卡助农取款服务的工作部署，以“夯实基础、注重实效”为思路，在农村地区积极推广使用银行卡，加快助农取款服务点建设，积极推动各项涉农补贴通过银行卡发放，确保工作取得实效。

在农村地区积极推广使用银行卡。一是鼓励商业银行发行农村特色银行卡产品。太原中心支行鼓励以省农村信用社联合社为主导发行信合通福农卡，并探索将其发展成为既具备普通银行卡功能，又具有小额循环贷款、幸福商圈特惠服务等功能的特色涉农银行卡产品。二是积极推动农村地区银行卡费用减免。太原中心支行协调农业银行、邮政储蓄银行等涉农银行，减免农村地区银行卡手续费、受理机具押金、通信费等银行卡各项费用，减轻商户和农民手续费压力。三是加大银行卡知识宣传力度。推动涉农银行建立与村委会、社区服务中心的信息沟通和共享机制，充分发挥农村基层组织在金融服务中的桥梁作用，向广大农民宣传银行卡知识，培养农民用卡习惯，不断提高银行卡在农村地区的普及应用程度。

加快助农取款服务点建设。太原中心支行制订了山西省银行卡助农取款服务推广计划和实施方案，全面推动涉农银行业金融机构在广大农村地区发展银行卡助农取款服务，在工作推进过程中，着力抓好银行与市场两个关键环节。一方面，督促全省农村信用社和邮政储蓄银行借助网点优势，调动三千多个基层银行网点，加大投入力度，分别以“信合通天下”、“邮政绿卡”品牌建立与农民和涉农企业的良好关系。另一方面，取得政府支持，将银行卡与政府涉农补贴、“新农保”、“新农合”代理发放业务相挂钩，打通资金汇通渠道。如推动省农村信用社与省林业厅合作，发行信合通林权卡，作为林农补贴结算专户、代理发放各项补贴的专用卡；与省农机局合作，为购机农户办理信合通福农卡，农机补贴通过信合通福农卡发放；与省财政厅合作，联合推广惠农直补一卡通信息管理系统，逐步在全省范围内推广涉农补贴资金“一点拨付”的点对点资金

划拨方式。

截至2012年末，山西省农村地区共发行各类银行卡2 230万张，实现户均1张卡，人均0.93张卡。全省农村地区新增助农取款受理终端1.70万台，累计布放助农取款受理终端6.78万台，发展助农取款服务点6.60万个。按照全省28 272个行政村计算，乡村覆盖率达到100%，提前一年实现了人民银行总行提出的2013年农村地区助农取款服务全覆盖的目标。

（三）云南省全面实现烤烟收购非现金支付

烟草产业是云南省最大的传统支柱产业，烤烟种植面积和产量居全国第一，占全国产量的30%以上，烟草工业创造的增加值占全省规模以上工业增加值的4成左右。但多年来烤烟收购都是采取现金支付方式，即烟草公司现场定级、称量后，由商业银行大量搬运现金并现场支付给农民，农民再进城存现金，这给烟草公司、金融机构、种植农户造成很大负担，浪费人力、物力。2012年，人民银行昆明中心支行针对这一状况，积极采取措施推动烤烟收购非现金支付，取得了显著成效。

协调烟草公司和商业银行开发烟叶结算系统。在大量调查研究的基础上，昆明中心支行组织商业银行联合烟草公司首先实现了全省卷烟配售的非现金支付，解决了烟草公司与卷烟零售商的现金交易负担。以此为突破口，昆明中心支行进一步协调烟草公司开展烤烟收购非现金支付，由云南省烟草公司开发烟叶结算系统，记录烟农身份信息、种植合同、账户、交易数量和金额等要素信息，并与涉农银行的烟叶结算系统连接。在2012年烤烟收购开始前，昆明中心支行组织商业银行抓紧时间落实烟叶结算系统建设，建立和夯实基础信息库，加强网络测试工作，顺利实现了与烟草部门业务系统的成功对接。

组织开展烟农身份信息和交售信息核对工作。组织商业银行对烟草部门提供的烟农身份电子信息进行联网核查和修改，并与自身核心业务系统中的身份信息进行核对和修改。要求商业银行在与烟农签订《电子代付烟叶交售、种烟补贴款协议》三方协议时，对烟农提供的存折（卡）信息进行核对，将数据导入烟草公司收购系统，并在烟农第一次交售烤烟时再次对存折（卡）信息进行核对和更新，确保支付对象的准确。每天烤烟收购结束后，商业银行与烟草部门进行交售款兑付数据核对确认。

通过多种方式加大对烟农的宣传力度。为使烟农了解和认可烤烟收购非现金支付，

昆明中心支行组织商业银行开展了多种方式的宣传活动。一是组织商业银行与烟草公司合作，制作宣传画、宣传册、宣传折页，并将宣传画粘贴到每一个村组、收购站点、金融机构营业场所。二是要求商业银行运用营业网点电子显示屏、展板等平台展示电子结算“温馨提示”和“告烟农书”。三是组织人员深入到村委会、农户家中，耐心、详细地讲解各种支付工具，发放宣传资料，让烟农了解、掌握电子化支付和银行卡的相关知识。四是借助烤烟辅导员对烟农较为熟悉的优势，集中对烤烟辅导员开展全方位的综合金融知识宣传，通过烤烟辅导员把宣传册和宣传折页发放到种烟农户家庭。

确保烟款及时兑付到位。烟农交售烟叶时，烟草公司将结算资金相关信息传输到烟叶资金结算系统，系统自动将烟草公司结算专户的资金划进烟农银行卡账户。在烟叶收购旺季，昆明中心支行组织涉农银行在每个烟站设立付款室，烟农结算后，可及时使用银行卡到付款室转账、取现、查询账户余额。

2012年8月至10月，云南省1 748个烤烟收购点实现非现金支付，占全省收购点总量的96.31%；实现交易1 120.26万笔，交易金额245.36亿元，占全省烟叶收购总金额的94.33%；涉及146.84万农户，占全省农村户数的15.28%。在全省烤烟收购实现非现金支付的示范效应下，云南省农副产品非现金收购全面铺开，产量处于全国第二的茶叶、甘蔗、橡胶，2012年非现金收购金额占总销售金额的比例分别达到26.98%、56.15%、58.75%，总交易量95.86万笔，金额80.15亿元，涉及51.29万农户。

（四）江西省东乡县“农村支付环境标准化示范县”建设工作成效显著

2012年，人民银行南昌中心支行组织辖内东乡县支行实施省级农村支付服务环境标准化建设工程，建立了江西省首个“农村支付环境标准化示范县”，取得明显成效。

1. 以“四项标准”构建农村支付服务环境建设新框架

一是组织落实和综合管理标准。从管理与推进的角度，确立标准化建设的工作原则、推进机制与要求。二是选点和支付清算基础设施建设标准。从硬件建设的角度，明确农村地区银行业金融机构网点设置、清算系统与网络建设、银行卡助农取款服务点选取等相关标准。三是支付工具推广使用和银行卡受理市场拓展标准。从软件的角度，对非现金支付工具的推广使用提出总体要求与分类标准，明确银行卡受理环境建设相关要求。四是风险防范和保障措施标准。从安全的角度，提出风险防范具体标准以及保障措

施。

2. 以“3X3”模式开拓农村支付服务环境标准化建设新路径

（1）推广“三种业务”，建立农村地区支付结算环境建设示范模式。一是推广网上银行和电话银行业务，促进农村居民了解使用新兴非现金支付方式。二是推广县域特色农业非现金结算业务，解决产业链资金结算问题，防范安全隐患。三是推广小额支付系统银行本票业务，鼓励批发市场、农资交易市场、小商品市场等场所使用银行本票。

（2）开展“三类试点”，建立农村地区银行卡应用示范模式。一是开展“银行卡刷卡无障碍示范区（街）试点”。选择1~2家现金交易集中、知名度高的批发市场、农资店，或商品交易集中的街道进行“银行卡刷卡无障碍”试点。二是创新银行卡业务，试点信用卡授信业务。引导商业银行以借记卡为载体开展代发工资和代收水电费、手机费等代收付业务。探索信用卡透支功能在农村地区的应用，尝试允许符合条件的农村个体私营企业、养殖户、农民经纪人在授信额度内先交易后还款，满足小额资金短期周转需要。三是结合“万村千乡”和“家电下乡”工程，推广银行卡助农取款服务。

（3）实现“三个统一”，建立银行卡助农取款服务与管理示范模式。一是统一服务标识。银行卡助农服务承办机构悬挂统一版式的“银行卡助农服务点”、“银行卡助农服务公约”等标识牌，公示助农服务主要内容、服务流程、举报电话等内容。二是统一服务台账。提供格式统一的银行卡助农服务台账，要求逐笔详细记录农户提现日期、姓名、身份信息、金额等内容，以备核查。三是统一联络管理要求。银行卡助农服务承办机构对每个服务点选派一个联络员进行检查辅导，按月通过电话对账、邮寄对账单、上门对账等方式进行核对管理；按季度对服务点业务办理规范情况进行巡检，敦促问题的整改落实。

3. 以“1+6”打造农村支付服务环境标准化建设新机制

“1”即建立一个组织，按照“政府主导，央行推动、部门协同”的原则，成立东乡县改善农村地区支付服务环境工作领导小组，统一领导和协调全县农村支付服务环境示范县标准化建设的推进工作。

“6”即建立六项机制，保障农村支付服务环境标准化建设工程强力推进。一是建立联席会议机制。领导小组定期召开会议，探讨农村支付服务环境示范县标准化建设相关事宜。二是建立考核评价机制。对商业银行推进支付环境建设目标完成情况进行考评，

将其纳入对金融机构支持地方经济发展的考评奖惩内容。三是建立监督检查机制。加强支付结算业务检查，要求各商业银行落实账户实名制，加强身份核实，严把特约商户准入关，建立健全特约商户检查监督制度。四是建立风险防范机制。建立和完善农村地区支付领域违法活动信息报告制度、联合预防机制，针对新出现的犯罪手法和类型，及时通过发布风险提示等方式进行预警。联合公安机关打击信用卡恶意透支、套现等行为。五是建立宣传推广机制。普及非现金支付知识，努力培育公众持卡、用卡意识；要求涉农银行业金融机构在营业网点增设咨询台，进行宣传。六是建立沟通协调机制。积极向上级行汇报，争取政策支持；加强同中国银联江西分公司等机构的沟通合作，为银行卡助农服务提供绿色通道，更好地便利持卡人取款。

通过以上措施，东乡县初步实现了“四个全覆盖、四个一”的目标。“四个全覆盖”即全县金融机构营业网点接入现代化支付系统覆盖面达100%，基层网点支付系统覆盖面达100%，基层网点开通农信银资金清算系统达100%，银行卡助农取款服务点在全县各行政村覆盖面达100%。“四个一”即全县人均持卡量达一张，建设了一条刷卡无障碍街，每村有一台POS，有一家农业龙头企业全面推行银行卡结算。

三、探索双边合作与完善评价机制

中国人民银行各地分支机构积极探索双边合作与完善评价机制，开展区域支付体系合作、支付服务环境评价、将支付服务质量纳入旅游服务单位等级评定等富有地方特色的系列工作。

（一）广东省不断深化粤港澳支付体系合作

粤澳金融IC卡实现互联互通。人民银行广州分行与澳门金融管理局、中山和珠海地方政府及相关管理部门建立协调机制，合力搭建金融IC卡粤澳通用平台，实现了两地金融IC卡的相互通用。一是人民银行广州分行和澳门金融管理局积极推动中国银联与澳门通股份有限公司（以下简称澳门通）的沟通合作，确立澳门IC卡产业以PBOC2.0标准为主导，推动澳门通发行可在内地所有银联网络受理机具使用的PBOC2.0标准银联双币卡。二是在人民银行广州分行的指导协调下，中山通智能卡公司与工商银行中山分行合

作发行牡丹中山通联名卡，该卡既可在中山市公交线路、公共自行车租赁及内地小额支付领域使用，也可在澳门AP1公交线路和贴有“银联闪付”标贴的机具使用，实现了粤澳公交支付互通应用。三是人民银行广州分行大力推动中国银联和珠海城建部门合作，建成珠海智能停车收费管理系统，粤澳两地金融IC卡、银联磁条卡和银联NFC手机可通过该系统进行停车自助缴费，方便了包括港澳地区在内的全国车主的停车缴费。四是人民银行广州分行成功推动珠海公共自行车系统向PBOC2.0标准金融IC卡开放，持卡人使用任意银行的金融IC卡到相关商业银行网点开通公共自行车服务，就可实现自助刷卡“通租通还”，大大方便了市民日常出行和港澳人士短暂停留。

粤港集中代收付跨境缴费通系统成功上线运行。针对粤港两地居民日常结算多以港元或人民币现金、支票等方式支付，存在诸多不便的情况，人民银行广州分行、香港金融管理局根据《粤港合作框架协议》安排，从2012年初开始，积极牵头组织开展粤港跨境缴费通建设。香港银行同业结算有限公司、广州银行电子结算中心等两地相关各方在多次协商和沟通的基础上，完成了业务方案和技术方案，联合解决了业务实现方式、业务流程、资金清算、系统开发等一系列难题。2012年7月16日，粤港集中代收付跨境缴费通系统成功上线。香港客户可通过该系统使用香港银行发行的银联港元或人民币借记卡，或使用在香港银行开设的人民币账户缴纳相关的内地商户费用。粤港集中代收付跨境缴费通系统的开通实现了两地之间快速缴费支出，大大方便了两地居民日常经济往来。

（二）人民银行西安分行开展区域支付环境评价工作

2012年初，人民银行西安分行在全国率先启动支付环境评价试点工作，通过建立支付指标体系与评价模型，对陕西省内各地支付环境状况进行度量和监测，以量化指标形式综合考评地区支付体系建设状况，提高了支付结算工作的有效性和针对性。

深入调查研究，打好理论基础。人民银行西安分行组成了区域支付环境评价课题小组，撰写了《建立区域支付环境评价机制的研究与探索》，明确了支付环境评价指标体系建立的相关要求，确定了支付环境评价应坚持“科学性、可比性、连续性、有效性、可行性”等原则。

立足支付实际，构建支付环境评价指标体系。结合陕西省支付业务的发展特点，人民银行西安分行对影响支付环境的因素进行了反复论证和筛选，最终确定了人均国内生产总值、支付业务金额/GDP、单位银行结算账户数量等66个支付环境评价指标，建立了

评价指标体系。指标体系从经济发展程度、消费支付能力、非现金支付工具发展程度、银行结算账户管理水平、支付工具受理和使用状况等14个层级对经济发展环境、支付工具应用环境、支付系统运行环境、支付组织建设环境、支付体系监督管理环境五个方面进行了综合评价，基本涵盖了支付环境的各个方面。

规范数据采集，实行支付环境数据双重校验复核。人民银行西安分行制定了严格的支付环境信息数据采集制度，设计了统一的支付环境信息采集表和调查问卷。针对不同来源的数据采用分级采集、双重复核的模式检验数据的准确性。对能从系统采集的数据，由分行通过计算机直接获取。对需要人工采集完成的数据，由地市中心支行工作人员汇总、审核商业银行数据后报送分行，分行数据管理员对地市中心支行数据进行再次审核、整理和分析，并结合已有的支付业务报表数据采用总分校验、逻辑校验等方式检查各地区报送数据的准确性。

合理开展评价，制定严谨的评价程序和方法。为保证支付环境评价的独立性、公正性、客观性，人民银行西安分行成立了由行领导任组长的支付环境评价小组，专门负责支付环境评价工作的组织实施。评价小组集中完成支付环境数据搜集后，采用正态标准化方式对原始数据进行处理，以实现不同指标数据的比较；采用专家打分法和层次分析法相结合的方法确定指标权重，计算各地区最终得分，对支付环境状况作出综合评价。

积极探索尝试，建立支付环境评价工作机制。在理论探讨和实践检验的基础上，人民银行西安分行出台了《陕西省支付环境评价暂行办法》，从支付环境评价内容和指标、评价程序和方法、评价等级的划分、评价结果的应用多个方面明确了支付环境评价工作的相关要求，建立起一套完整的工作机制，保证了支付环境评价工作的规范、有序开展。

通过支付环境评价试点工作，人民银行西安分行实现了对陕西省及各地市支付业务发展状况的全面评估和检验，为科学决策和实行分类指导提供了重要参考，同时，增强了支付环境信息的交流，为地区间搭建了相互比较、相互借鉴的平台。此外，人民银行西安分行根据各地区支付环境评价情况，查找支付环境建设不足，有针对性地提出工作要求和改进建议，有效推动了各地支付环境的改善。

（三）张家界市将支付服务质量纳入旅游服务单位等级评定

为贯彻落实中国人民银行等七部委《关于金融支持旅游业加快发展的若干意见》

的精神，在人民银行长沙中心支行的指导下，人民银行张家界中心支行与该市旅游局协作，在对近年来张家界市旅游金融支付环境进行评估的基础上，结合支付服务发展现状和游客的结算需求，制定了《张家界市旅游服务单位金融支付服务质量等级评定标准》（以下简称《评定标准》），将其纳入旅游服务单位等级或星级评定，有效促进了旅游支付环境改善，支持了当地旅游经济的发展。

《评定标准》结合旅游服务单位等级或星级评定标准制定，指标体系包含了旅游服务单位金融支付服务的硬件设施、配套服务等具体标准。主要特点如下：一是目标明确。《评定标准》按照标准化建设的要求划分为三个等级，通过单位自评、评审推荐和综合评定的程序开展等级评定，规定了相应等级或星级需要达到的金融支付服务质量标准。二是指标全面。《评定标准》建立了7大类87项指标，将旅行社、景区、宾馆酒店、购物场所、旅游车船运输公司等全部纳入评定范围，指标内容包括现金及外币兑换、银行卡支付、互联网支付等多个方面的支付服务质量，并将全国首创的张家界市旅游一诚通信息结算系统作为金融支付服务质量标准之一，指标体系较为全面、科学。三是标准清晰。《评定标准》明确规定了每项指标的具体要求，并结合实际对相关指标进行了量化，如规定了受理银行卡的特约商户比例、银行卡支付金额占收入的比例、客户投诉率等。四是落实有力。《评定标准》被纳入旅游服务单位等级或星级评定的必评内容，今后凡未达到金融支付服务质量评定标准的，不能评为相应等级或星级的旅游服务单位。

将金融支付服务纳入旅游服务单位等级或星级评定取得了显著成效。一是改善了旅游金融支付环境。张家界市旅游服务单位提升金融支付服务质量的主动性增强，商业银行也加大了支付设施投入，市内旅游金融支付环境得到明显改善。二是推动了旅游服务标准化建设。建立旅游服务单位金融支付服务质量评定标准，填补了旅游服务标准中金融支付服务的空缺，有效解决了以往金融支付服务标准不一、内容不全的问题，进一步完善了张家界市旅游服务标准化体系。三是促进了国家旅游综合改革试点城市创新。张家界市作为国家第一批旅游综合改革试点城市，在全国率先将金融支付服务纳入旅游服务单位等级或星级评定是落实旅游综合改革试点城市创新的一项具体举措。四是维护了游客的消费权益。将旅游服务企业的金融支付服务质量纳入等级或星级评定，使游客在张家界市景区游玩享有安全、高效和便捷的支付服务，有效保障和维护了游客的正当权益。

专题1

中国零售支付服务发展与展望

中共十六大以来的十年是中国经济高速腾飞、金融改革全面深化的十年，这样经济发展和金融改革取得了重大突破。十年来，人民银行抓住机遇，顺应经济金融发展及信息技术不断进步的趋势，大力组织推动中国零售支付体系建设：支付服务主体多元化发展，支付基础设施建设成就斐然，支付业务法规制度不断完善，非现金支付工具广泛应用，支付服务环境得到根本改善，满足社会公众个性化、多元化的支付需求，中国零售支付服务市场进入可持续发展阶段。

一、解放思想，适时调整支付体系建设策略

20世纪后期，发达经济体在金融领域广泛应用信息技术，极大地推动了金融服务的现代化进程，促进了支付体系快速发展，支付工具更加多样化，支付系统更加标准化，支付体系法律制度更加完善，监督管理更加规范。人民银行借鉴发达经济体的先进经验，立足我国实际，确立了支付体系建设多元化、信息化、市场化的发展路径，先后完成了支付工具改革、联行清算体制改革、电子联行系统的开发运行、银行结算改革、金卡工程等，开启了现代化支付体系的建设进程。

2002年11月，中共十六大报告提出“加强金融监管，防范和化解金融风险，使金融更好地为经济社会发展服务”，为支付体系建设指明方向。2003年10月，中共十六届三中全会作出《中共中央关于完善社会主义市场经济体制若干问题的决定》，提出建立和完善统一、高效、安全的支付清算系统，进一步明确支付体系的建设目标。2003年12月，第十届全国人大常委会第六次会议通过《中华人民共和国中国人民银行法》修改决定，人民银行的职责发生重大调整，人民银行作为支付体系建设组织者、推动者和监督者的职能进一步强化。

面对新的机遇，人民银行解放思想，开拓视野，求真务实，果断决策，大力组织推进我国支付体系建设和发展。

（一）促进支付服务主体多元化发展，提供安全高效的支付清算服务

零售支付服务传统上是商业银行的一项基本业务。近年来，随着网络信息技术的快速发展和支付服务分工的细化，越来越多的非金融机构借助互联网、移动通信等新技术，广泛参与零售支付服务，补充和延伸商业银行零售支付服务，形成银行业金融机构、清算机构、支付机构、非金融机构等零售支付服务主体多元化发展格局，促进零售支付市场的不断创新。

银行业金融机构在中国零售支付服务市场中发挥中坚作用。银行业金融机构依托于发达的支付系统和众多的客户群体，借助于兴起的网络支付、移动支付、电话支付等电子支付方式，以客户为中心、以市场为导向，通过提供差异化产品、分层服务、精准营销等不断提升客户服务体验，向客户提供多元化和个性化的零售支付服务。

清算机构积极参与中国零售支付服务，在特定支付领域提供专项支付服务。2002年3月，为解决银行卡联网通用的问题，降低社会成本，人民银行批准成立中国银联，专门从事全国银行卡跨行交易清算服务。2002年10月、2006年4月，为解决城市商业银行、农村信用社等的资金汇划渠道不畅问题，人民银行分别批准成立了城市商业银行资金清算中心、农信银资金清算中心，专门办理城市商业银行、农村信用社等的汇兑和银行汇票等业务。城市商业银行资金清算中心在做好城市商业银行汇兑和银行汇票业务资金清算的基础上，开发了村镇银行代理支付清算系统，畅通了村镇银行支付结算渠道。

支付机构广泛参与中国零售支付服务，运用互联网等新的信息技术，充分发挥市场反应灵敏、机制灵活的优势，贴近社会公众的支付需求，提供丰富多样的个性化支付产品，使支付更加便捷高效，成为零售支付服务市场的重要补充力量。人民银行从2005年开始对非金融机构从事支付业务情况进行调研，在此基础上，借鉴国际经验，本着规范发展与促进创新的基本原则，于2010年6月发布《非金融机构支付服务管理办法》，建立了非金融机构从事网络支付、银行卡收单等支付业务监督管理基础。截至2012年末，人民银行依法核准197家支付机构从事支付业务，全年支付业务规模达到232亿笔，11.5万亿元。其中，网络支付业务金额占比达到99.61%。此外，还有一些未取得从事支付业务

合法地位的非金融机构也活跃在中国零售支付服务市场。

（二）自主开发，加快现代化零售支付系统建设步伐

随着技术与金融相融合的趋势日益加强，经济金融全球化迅速发展，货币政策、金融市场和金融服务对支付体系基础设施建设提出了更高要求。人民银行党委科学决策，明确了“调整定位、借鉴吸收、以我为主、加快建设”的原则，使现代化零售支付系统建设步伐不断加快。2006年6月，小额批量支付系统建成并推广到全国，为银行机构创新支付业务、拓展服务功能提供了重要基础设施。此后，全国支票影像交换系统、网上支付跨行清算系统等相继建成运行，更好地满足了企事业单位和个人的多样化支付需求。人民银行支付系统日均处理业务量由2002年的笔数不足1万笔、金额不足1万亿元，快速增长到2012年的400多万笔、7万多亿元。

同时，各银行业金融机构适应数据大集中趋势，相继建设新一代行内支付系统，进一步提升业务处理能力，为发展以客户为中心的金融服务、实施产品参数管理和业务创新提供了条件。2012年，银行业金融机构行内支付系统共处理支付业务89.55亿笔，金额达624.56万亿元，分别占支付服务市场的40.31%和24.91%；中国银联建设运行的银行卡跨行交易清算系统，实现银行卡全国联网通用的目标，成为银行卡产业快速发展的重要基础，系统处理的业务量由2004年的18.3亿笔、0.69万亿元，增长到2012年的112.80亿笔、19.36万亿元；全国农村合作金融机构（含农村商业银行）通过农信银支付清算系统办理的业务量由2006年的96万笔、115亿元，增长到2012年的8 667万笔、20 123亿元，有效地推动了支付服务向农村地区延伸；2012年，城市商业银行资金清算中心建设运营的资金清算系统办理的业务量达到42.78万笔、2 006.07亿元。

（三）建章立制，促进零售支付服务市场规范发展

健全的支付业务法律法规制度是零售支付体系安全、高效运行的重要基础，也是人民银行切实履行对零售支付服务市场监督管理职责的重要依据。近年来，随着零售支付服务市场主体日益多元化、支付服务需求日益多样化，以及支付链条中各方责、权、利关系日益复杂化，零售支付服务市场中损害消费者权益的事件时有发生，支付风险隐患上升，影响金融服务市场的秩序和社会经济稳定。

为规范支付服务市场主体行为，防范支付风险，保护金融消费者权益，人民银行会

同相关各方不断建立健全支付业务法规制度体系，在银行账户、支付工具、支付系统、支付机构等方面起草并出台了《人民币银行结算账户管理办法》、《票据管理实施办法》、《关于促进银行卡产业发展的若干意见》、《电子支付指引（第一号）》、《关于推进金融IC卡应用工作的意见》、《非金融机构支付服务管理办法》、《支付机构预付卡业务管理办法》以及支付系统参与者管理办法等。同时，银行业金融机构、清算机构及支付机构结合支付服务范围、对象及产品的特性，在人民银行起草并发布的支付业务规章制度的基础上，研究制定了实施细则，加强内部管理，规范支付业务，防范支付风险。

为确保支付业务法律法规制度的实施，有效规范支付服务市场主体行为，人民银行组织开展对商业银行、支付机构从事支付业务的现场检查工作。在加强和改进政府监管的同时，2011年5月，人民银行推动成立了中国支付清算协会，引入支付服务市场自我管理、自我约束的机制，初步形成政府监管、行业自律和内部控制三位一体的支付服务市场监督管理格局。

（四）鼓励非现金支付工具广泛应用，满足居民的多样化、便利化支付需求

随着信息技术在金融领域的不断应用，为适应电子商务和信息社会时代的发展要求，支付工具电子化趋势明显，银行卡普及率 and 创新能力不断提高，互联网支付、移动支付发展迅猛。人民银行顺势而为，不断推动非现金支付工具应用现代技术成果的进程，逐步建立了以票据和银行卡为主体，以互联网支付、移动支付等电子支付为补充的支付工具体系。流通中的现金占GDP的比重从2002年的14.36%逐步下降到2012年的10.53%。

票据方面，人民银行建成运行全国支票影像交换系统，实现了支票在全国范围的通用，企事业单位和个人持任何一张50万元以下的支票均可在境内所有银行办理支付。支票业务交易额从2002年的6万亿元增长到2012年的近270万亿元。

银行卡方面，银行卡市场规模持续扩大，受理环境逐步完善，持卡人用卡意识不断提高，银行卡成为个人使用最频繁的非现金支付工具，在便利支付、降低流通成本、促进消费等方面发挥了日益显著的作用。截至2012年末，全国累计发行银行卡35.34亿张，人均持卡量从2002年的不足0.50张增长到2.64张，银行卡联网商户483.27万户，联网

POS711.78万台，ATM超过40万台，银行卡渗透率达到43.5%，金融IC卡从无到有，全国累计发行的金融IC卡超过1亿张。

电子支付方面，互联网、移动通信、智能终端等技术在支付领域广泛应用，互联网支付、移动支付、电话支付、手机支付发展迅速，支付更加便捷、高效，更加注重客户体验，并不断创新，正在不断提升支付的便利性和用户友好性，对人们的生活产生了深刻的影响。

二、集思广益，探索零售支付服务新模式

人民银行、银行业金融机构、支付机构、地方政府等集思广益，积极探索零售支付服务新模式，开创了我国零售支付服务的新局面，有效推动了零售支付服务市场的发展。

（一）人民银行以大型活动为契机，大力推广银行卡、电子现金等非现金支付工具，提升零售支付服务水平，发挥示范效应

在北京奥运会、上海世博会等大型活动筹备和运行期间，人民银行牵头成立专门的金融服务领导小组，大力推动支付环境的改善，加强银行卡受理市场建设，加大支付产品创新力度，确保现钞供应保障及时到位，为举办大型活动提供良好的金融基础设施，支付服务水平迈上新台阶。上述活动期间，人民银行建设运行的各类支付清算系统安全稳定运行，金融服务位居窗口服务满意度前列，赢得了社会各界的广泛赞誉。

人民银行分支机构立足辖内实际情况，推进农村支付服务环境建设。提高政府性补助资金的拨付效率、安全性和透明性对我国经济具有重大影响，法国、意大利等国均通过实行国库单一账户制度来提高其政府支付的安全和效率。人民银行自2009年组织开展农村支付服务环境建设工作以来，鼓励引导各地分支机构认真分析辖内实际情况，积极探索新兴零售支付服务方式在改善农村支付服务环境、提高农村金融服务水平中的作用，更好地满足不断增长的“三农”支付服务需求。一些分支机构利用人民银行小额支付系统集中代收付业务功能优势，发放各类涉农补贴资金。还有一些分支机构以支付系统为依托，通过“财政资金—国库—农户”三点一线的拨付模式向农户发放补贴资金。

目前，部分地区与农民生产、生活密切相关的农机具购置补贴、良种补贴、农业灾损补贴以及农村低保补贴等财政直补项目，全部通过非现金形式按时足额发给农民。2012年，通过银行账户累计发放新农保资金24亿笔、1 660亿元，发放新农合资金34亿笔、704亿元，发放各类财政涉农补贴资金175亿笔、3 151亿元。

（二）银行业金融机构以客户需求为核心，推出多样化产品和服务，推动了支付服务创新，大大提高了支付服务效率，取得了良好的经济效益和社会效益

银行业金融机构纷纷加大投入力度，优化网点布局，完善网点功能，加强人工服务网点、自助服务终端、客户服务中心等支付服务渠道的力量配备。同时加大网上银行、手机银行等电子渠道的开发和推广力度，努力为客户提供安全、方便、快捷的支付服务。截至2012年末，全国性商业银行通过电子渠道完成的支付结算业务量占全部业务量的70%以上。

在人民银行的组织、指导下，广大涉农金融机构积极参与农村支付服务环境建设，大力发展县域龙头企业收单商户，着力打造以经济活跃县域、中心集镇为重点的银行卡受理体系。同时，以“万村千乡”市场工程为结合点，大力拓展连锁超市、农家店等特约商户，加快农村地区电子渠道建设步伐。此外，人民银行组织涉农金融机构开展农民工银行卡特色服务和银行卡助农取款服务，积极探索银行卡等非现金支付工具在支农、惠农、便农方面的效用，破解农村支付服务能力不足难题。截至2012年末，涉农金融机构在农村地区共布放转账电话（即电话POS）257.63万台、普通POS141.22万台，村级行政区覆盖率超过78%；布放ATM17.87万台，乡级行政区覆盖率达到70%。

（三）支付机构以创新产品、细分客户群体为突破口，延伸银行零售支付服务的广度和深度，形成相得益彰的互动局面

随着移动互联网和智能手机的快速发展，基于移动互联网的应用越来越丰富，与用户密不可分的公共事业缴费、机票酒店预订和移动电子商务从PC端逐渐转移到手机客户端，人们对手机支付的需求越来越大。截至2012年末，人民银行已许可超过30家支付机构从事手机支付业务。这些机构正在就手机支付进行各种有益的尝试，并与银行、移动运营商、手机生产厂家等产业链各方进行广泛合作，探索手机支付的各种模式。

此外，随着电信网、广电网、互联网三网融合加速，电视的数字化进程逐步加快，电视支付作为电视机接入互联网的一个重要延伸功能，成为支付领域的又一热点。截至2012年末，人民银行已许可5家支付机构从事电视支付业务，鼓励这些机构在电视支付业务领域先行先试、探索经验。

（四）地方政府支持人民银行支付体系建设策略，有力助推零售支付服务市场发展

以金融IC卡推广工作为例。在相关政府部门的支持配合下，人民银行协调交通管理部门与商业银行合作发行多功能金融IC卡，将金融支付功能与机动车驾驶员行政管理功能有效整合；社会保障部门与商业银行合作发行社保金融IC卡；支付机构与中国银联合作创建了金融IC卡在公共事业领域应用的新模式。

人民银行积极协调有关各方，形成了“人民银行牵头、政府部门支持、商业机构实施”的工作机制。尤其是对于业务拓展成本高、预期收益低、难以通过商业化经营实现可持续供给的金融服务空白地区，人民银行积极协调地方政府，通过适当的政策扶持和正向激励机制引导相关资源配置。例如，一些地方财政对金融机具下乡实行了专项补贴奖励政策，着力改善了农村地区非现金支付工具受理环境，进而推进粮食收购等主要涉农经济活动实现非现金结算，有效提高了农村经济生产效率。

三、深化改革，充分发挥政府和市场的作用

目前中国零售支付服务面临良好的发展机遇：持续平稳的经济发展速度、位居世界前列的经济总量、庞大的消费市场以及居民非现金支付习惯的逐步形成，为零售支付服务发展提供了广阔的空间；互联网、物联网、电视网和云计算等电子信息技术的发展及其与支付产业融合趋势的不断加强，为零售支付服务的发展和创新提供了强大的技术驱动；社会征信制度的不断建立健全、个人征信体系的不断完善，为非现金支付发展提供了良好的信用环境。更重要的是，中国经济体制改革将不断深化，经济发展方式的转变步伐将进一步加快，将更多地依靠内需特别是消费需求拉动经济发展，扩大内需将成为中国经济发展的长远战略，这为零售支付服务的发展和创新提供了有利契机。

支持支付服务主体多元化发展、平衡鼓励创新和规范发展之间的关系需要监管智慧。面对机遇与挑战，我们既要防止以逃避监管为目的的“创新”带来支付风险，侵害消费者权益，也要防止过度竞争可能导致市场失灵，增加社会成本，危害公共利益。因此，我们要坚持解放思想，坚持改革开放，充分发挥政府引导和市场规律的作用，继续深化支付体系改革，激发支付服务市场主体的创新活力，同时也要关注零售支付与社会公众的日常生活相关性，以及其安全和效率对消费者信心甚至金融稳定产生的影响。

在推进支付服务市场化的进程中，要通过政策引导，培育公平竞争的市场，降低零售支付服务市场的准入门槛，允许非银行机构提供支付服务，并在条件允许的情况下，尽可能保持对银行与非银行机构在提供支付服务时一致的监管标准，形成公平竞争的政策环境；要鼓励、支持和指导银行业金融机构、清算机构、支付机构等依法平等获取生产要素，公平参与市场竞争，以全球化的视野大胆探索创新；要继续与其他管理部门，如证券业监管部门和银行业监管部门建立良好的合作机制，加强跨部门的合作，推动金融市场基础设施协调发展，并不断提高零售支付系统的效率；要调整零售支付服务市场的管理思路，有效地监测和评价零售支付创新，支持形成节约社会成本的标准，重点关注零售支付服务市场的风险，保护金融消费者权益。

我们要继续以科学发展观指导零售支付服务发展，认真落实中共十八大提出的“深化金融体制改革，健全促进宏观经济稳定、支持实体经济发展的现代金融体系”和“完善金融监管，推进金融创新和维护金融稳定”的要求，坚持鼓励创新和规范发展并重，推动零售支付服务持续、健康、全面发展，中国特色零售支付服务的发展前景必将更加广阔。

专题2

银行卡产业十年发展

在政策的支持推动以及产业各方的共同努力下，2002年以来中国银行卡产业快速发展，产业链条不断延伸，产业规模日益扩大，产业主体快速成长，产业地位持续提升，中国已经成为全球增长最快、最具潜力的新兴银行卡大国。伴随着银行卡产业的蓬勃发展，中国支付环境不断改善，居民用卡消费习惯逐渐形成，银行卡在国民经济、社会民生中发挥着越来越显著的作用。

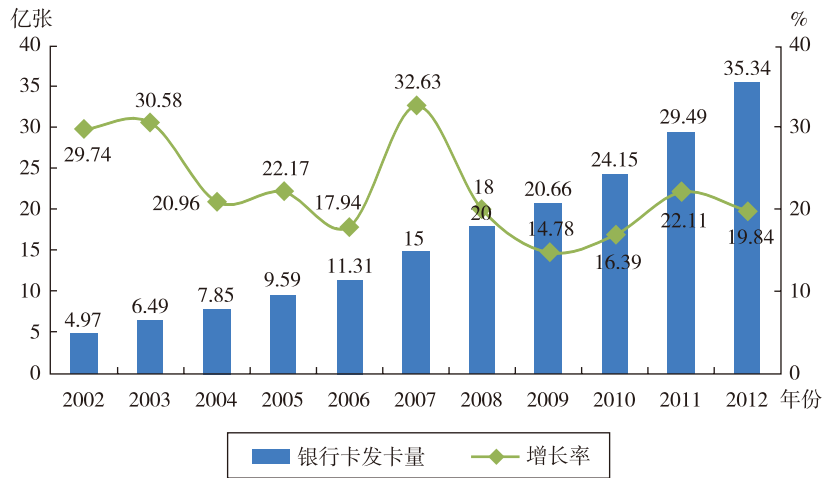
一、银行卡产业十年发展的整体概况

以2002年中国银联成立为标志，中国银行卡产业进入快速发展期。十年来，中国银行卡产业在起点低、实力弱的基础上实现了包括发卡、受理、自主品牌创建、境外市场开拓、支付技术创新等在内的全方位、超常规、跨越式发展。

（一）发卡量快速增长，发卡主体日益多元化

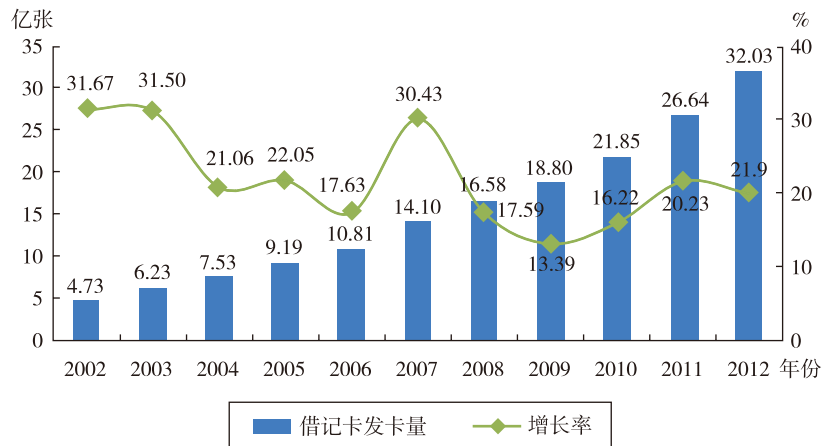
2002年末，中国银行卡发卡量仅为4.97亿张，其中借记卡4.73亿张、信用卡0.24亿张。到2012年末，中国累计发行银行卡35.34亿张，其中借记卡32.03亿张，信用卡3.31亿张，分别为2002年的7.11倍、6.77倍和13.79倍。十年来，中国银行卡发卡量保持年均21.65%的复合增长率，其中信用卡更是高达30.00%（见图30、图31、图32）。

除国有大型商业银行外，越来越多的全国性股份制商业银行、地方性商业银行加入发卡行列，发卡市场的参与主体逐渐多元化。中国发卡机构数量从2002年的88家增加到2012年的319家。发卡机构类型从最初的以大型商业银行为主发展到2012年的包括20家大型商业银行、226家中小型区域性银行、57家地方性农村信用社和16家外资法人银行在内的多类主体。



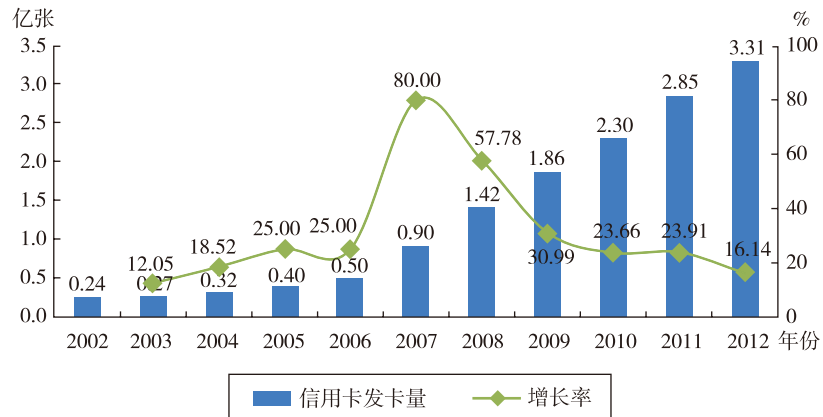
数据来源：中国人民银行历年支付体系发展报告。

图30 2002—2012年中国银行卡发卡量及增长率



数据来源：中国人民银行历年支付体系发展报告。

图31 2002—2012年中国借记卡发卡量及增长率

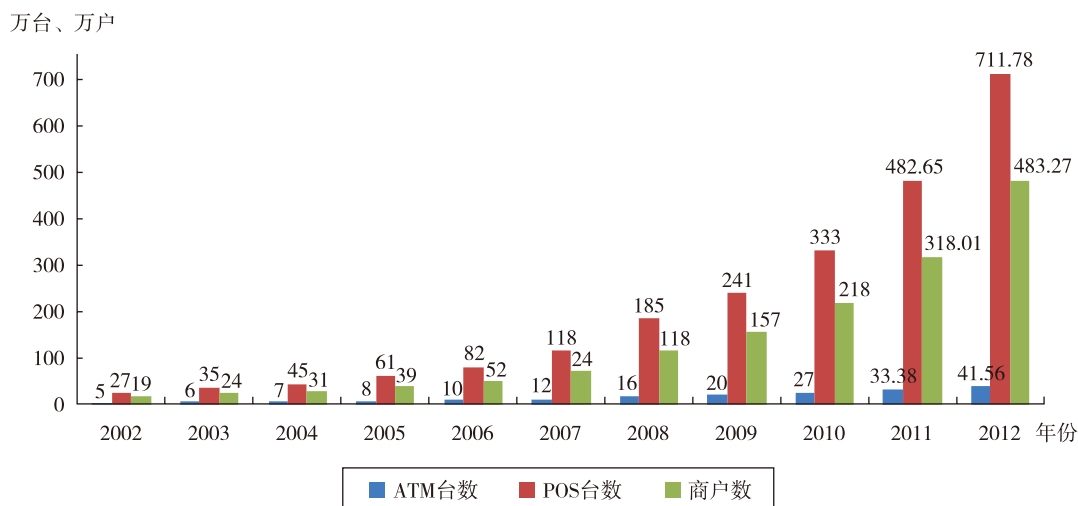


数据来源：中国人民银行历年支付体系发展报告。

图32 2002—2012年中国信用卡发卡量及增长率

（二）联网通用稳步推进，受理环境显著改善

2002年之前，中国采取各银行自行发卡、自建受理网络的分散发展模式，仅实现了18个城市银行卡跨银行通用。中国银联成立后，联合商业银行大力推动了全国的银行卡联网通用，使银行卡在全国范围内使用，银行卡受理范围也从省会、直辖市向二级地市、县级市和农村地区不断延伸。截至2012年末，中国受理银行卡的商户已达483.27万户，联网POS711.78万台，联网ATM41.56万台，分别是2002年末的25.44倍、26.36倍和8.31倍（见图33）。



数据来源：中国人民银行历年支付体系发展报告。

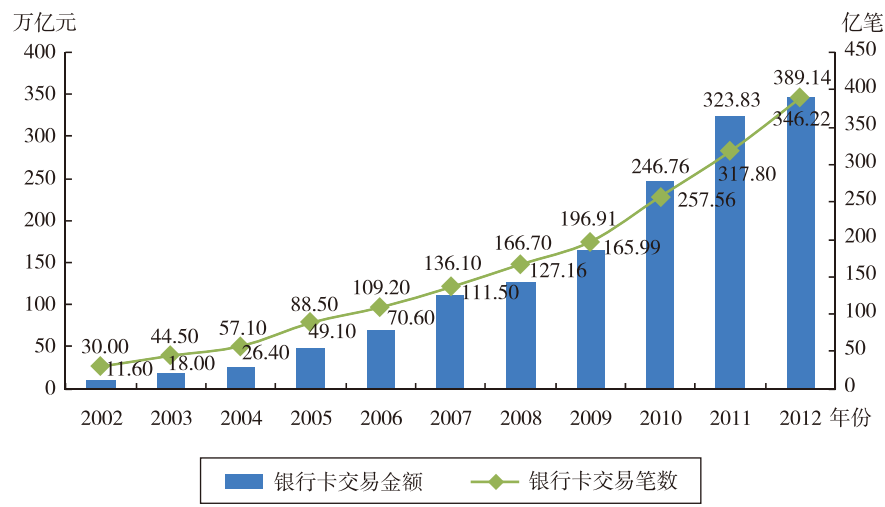
图33 2002—2012年中国联网ATM、POS和商户数量

在银行卡受理范围不断扩大的同时，受理商户的行业结构也不断优化，银行卡支付应用领域不断扩大。银行卡支付从宾馆、餐饮等传统高端商务领域，走向与大众生活息息相关的超市、娱乐、加油、汽车、航空、铁路售票、公共事业缴费、医疗费用缴纳、理财产品购买等日常支付领域。银行卡行业渗透的深化和支付应用领域的扩大，满足了居民日益增长的多元化支付需求，提高了中国银行卡受理市场的发展质量，银行卡整体受理环境显著改善。

（三）交易规模持续增长，银行卡渗透率不断提高

在商业银行对银行卡业务的重视程度和投入力度不断加大、银行卡受理环境不断改善的作用下，中国银行卡交易规模十年来呈现快速增长。2002年，银行卡整体交易仅为

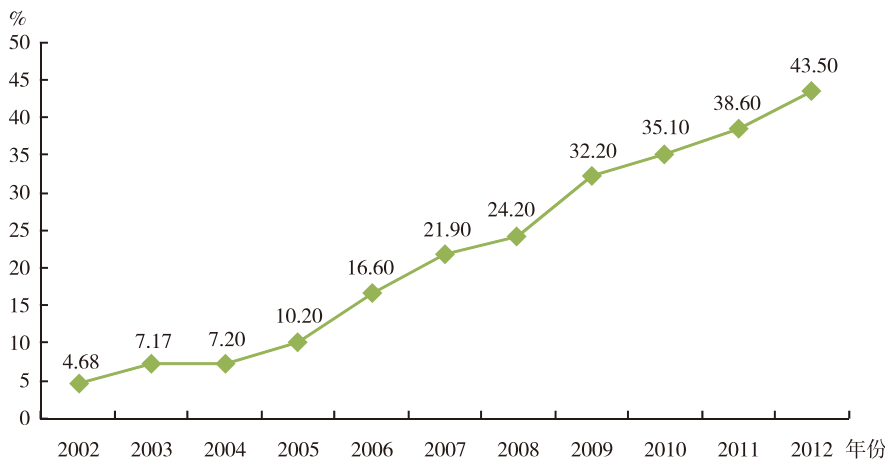
30亿笔，交易金额为11.60万亿元；2012年交易笔数和金额分别为389.14亿笔和346.22万亿元，分别是2002年的12.97倍和29.85倍（见图34）。



数据来源：中国人民银行历年支付体系发展报告。

图34 2002—2012年中国银行卡交易笔数和金额

同时，银行卡的使用不再局限于存取款和汇款，而是更多应用于消费领域。2002年，银行卡消费笔数仅为2.10亿笔，消费金额为0.20万亿元；到2012年消费笔数和金额分别为90.09亿笔和20.83万亿元，分别是2002年的42.90倍和104.15倍。银行卡消费笔数在银行卡各类交易总量中的占比从2002年的7.10%提高到2012年的23.15%，银行卡消费金额在社会消费品零售总额中的占比也从2002年的4.68%提高到2012年的43.5%，接近发达国家水平（见图35）。



数据来源：中国人民银行历年支付体系发展报告。

图35 2002—2012年中国银行卡渗透率

（四）产业国际化进程加速，中国银行卡市场逐渐开放

在经济全球化和中国经济快速崛起的发展背景下，为了推动中国银行卡产业的发展 and 成熟，中国必须融入全球银行卡产业的发展浪潮中。因此，走国际化的发展道路是提高中国银行卡产业国际竞争力的必然要求。

在中国银行卡“走出去”方面，2002年，中国银行深圳分行在中国香港推出首张人民币银行卡，从此拉开了中国银行卡产业国际化序幕。随着近年来境内银行卡机构实力的增强，越来越多的商业银行纷纷在境外设立更多的分支机构，开展包括个人金融业务在内的商业银行业务。例如，中国工商银行已经在新加坡、加拿大和英国等国家和地区发行了银行卡，中国银行则在韩国、澳大利亚和日本等国家和地区发行了银行卡。在中国银行卡机构的国际化道路上，中国银联一直发挥着银行卡组织的重要作用。2004年初，中国银联正式实施国际化发展战略，并于当年实现了银联卡在中国香港和中国澳门的受理。境内银行卡产业开始主动利用境内、境外两种资源，开发两个市场。截至2012年末，银联受理网络已经延伸到全球135个国家和地区，境外受理商户达192.88万户，ATM受理终端总量达100.25万台^①，基本覆盖了中国人经常到访的国家和地区，成为全球最大的借记卡受理网络和主要ATM受理网络，实现了“中国人走到哪里，银联卡用到哪里”。

在境外银行卡“走进来”方面，早在中国银行卡产业起步之初，境内受理市场就实现了外卡收单，在2008年北京奥运会、2010年上海世博会等重大国际体育赛事与展会期间，境外来客可以方便地在外卡收单商户使用境外银行卡在我国消费与取现。在中国加入世界贸易组织后，越来越多的外资法人银行在境内开展人民币银行卡业务。2008年东亚银行成为首家在境内发行人民币借记卡及信用卡的外资银行；到2012年已有16家外资银行在中国境内开办人民币借记卡业务，东亚银行和花旗银行两家银行开办了人民币信用卡业务。

中国银行卡产业的国际化不仅有利于为境内外的持卡人提供更加便利的用卡服务，而且有利于共同推动境内银行卡产业的国际影响力和竞争力。

^① 数据来源：中国银联。

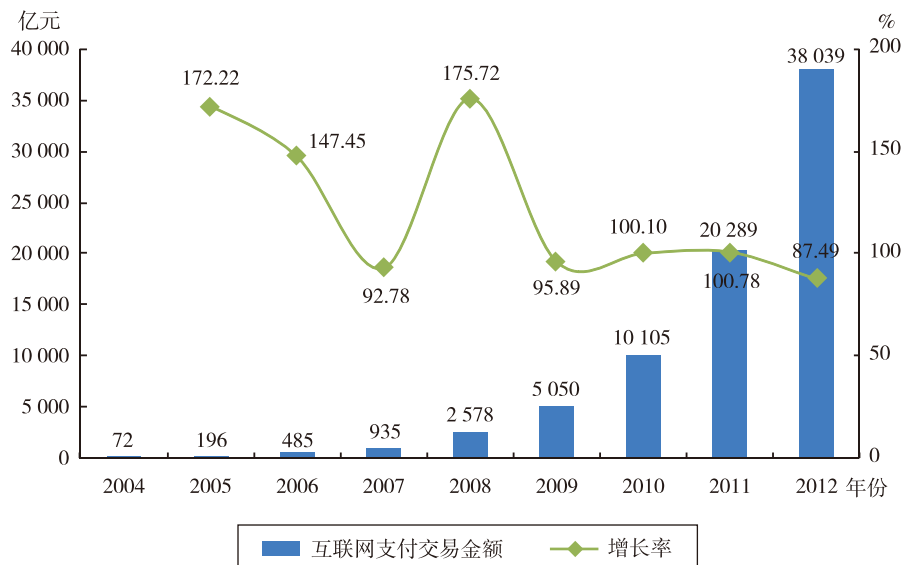
（五）支付技术日新月异，银行卡产业升级

在联网通用、联合发展的基础上，近年来中国银行卡产业步入开拓创新的新阶段。信息技术的突飞猛进加速了互联网和移动通信的普及，进一步推进了银行卡支付的创新进程，并带动整个支付产业升级。

一方面，传统卡基支付介质向新型卡基支付介质转变。为了提高防范伪卡欺诈的能力，推动银行卡多应用的实现，传统的银行磁条卡正逐步向更安全智能的银行IC卡迁移。2011年3月，中国人民银行发布《关于推进金融IC卡应用工作的意见》（以下简称《意见》）。《意见》就金融IC卡受理环境改造、商业银行发行金融IC卡提出了时间表。在受理环境改造方面，2011年6月末前直联POS能够受理金融IC卡，全国性商业银行布放的间联POS、ATM受理金融IC卡的时间分别为2011年末、2012年末前，2013年起实现所有受理银行卡的联网通用终端都能够受理金融IC卡。在商业银行发行金融IC卡方面，2011年6月末前工商银行、农业银行、中国银行、建设银行、交通银行和招商银行、邮政储蓄银行应开始发行金融IC卡，2013年1月1日起全国性商业银行均应开始发行金融IC卡，2015年1月1日起在经济发达地区和重点合作行业领域，商业银行发行的、以人民币为结算账户的银行卡均应为金融IC卡。在政策的引导和推动下，包括中国银联在内的银行卡产业相关机构积极推进IC卡发卡和受理的相关工作，经过多年的发展，境内银行IC卡的受理环境已经初步具备，银行IC卡产品逐渐丰富，其行业应用不断拓展，商业银行的IC卡发卡业务也在加速推进。截至2012年末，金融IC卡的累计发卡量约为1.32亿张，比2011年末大幅增长7.37倍以上。与此同时，金融IC卡受理环境的基础设施建设稳步推进，受理环境改造基本完成。截至2012年末，全国范围内支持金融IC卡受理的POS终端已超过702.50万台，其中410.80万台直联POS终端的接触式IC卡受理改造工作已完成，291.70万台间联POS终端完成了接触式金融IC卡受理改造（改造完成率达到96.92%）。截至2012年末，全国完成PBOC2.0 IC卡接触式受理改造的ATM终端超过38.20万台，占比约93.20%。

另一方面，随着信息技术的发展和银行卡支付渠道的丰富，传统卡基支付正向新型支付方式变革。互联网支付、手机支付、固定电话支付、语音支付、电视支付、指纹支付、邮箱支付、条码支付等新兴支付蓬勃发展。以互联网支付为例，中国互联网用户从2002年的5 910万增长到2012年的5.64亿，2012年互联网普及率较2002年的4.60%提升

了37.50个百分点，达到42.10%^①。2012年中国第三方互联网支付交易金额达到3.80万亿元，而2004年这一数字仅为72.00亿元，年均复合增长率达到118.95%（见图36）。



数据来源：艾瑞咨询。

图36 2004—2012年中国互联网支付交易金额及增长率

二、银行卡产业十年发展的主要特点

（一）逐步完善的监管政策有效促进和保障了银行卡产业的健康快速发展

2002—2006年，人民银行先后发布9个规范性文件，要求各商业银行坚定业务联合的发展方向并着重POS网络的联合，从区域性网络联合发展至全国联网联合，要求银行卡联网联合执行统一的业务规范和技术标准，提高网络运行质量和交易成功率。从总体上看，文件主旨是推进银行卡的联网通用。在政策的大力推动下，中国银行卡产业取得了快速的发展。

^① 数据来源：中国互联网络信息中心。

随着银行卡联网通用网络的初步建成，以及中国银行卡发卡量和交易量的快速增长，银行卡支付成为重要的非现金支付工具。然而，高速增长也带来了银行卡业务日益突出的风险，银行卡欺诈案件频发，信用卡信用风险上升较快，出现了如代办信用卡、信用卡套现等扰乱信用卡发卡和受理市场，破坏市场诚信环境的行为。2006年开始，监管机构为打击银行卡犯罪、降低信用风险等专门出台了具体监管规定。针对银行卡的滥发卡、利用信用卡套现等现象，监管机构要求发卡机构在发卡环节严格审批，收单机构加强对特约商户的管理，中国银联做好有关信用卡套现等违法行为的风险防控工作等。可见，逐步完善的监管政策有效促进和保障了银行卡产业的健康快速发展。

（二）商业银行在推动银行卡普及应用上发挥了主力军作用

在传统银行卡产业链上，商业银行是非常重要的市场参与者。作为中国银行卡市场唯一的发卡主体，多年来商业银行合力推动银行卡的普及，同时，在银行卡收单市场上也发挥了主导力量。

2002年后，中国主要商业银行纷纷发行或筹备发行银行卡，中国银行卡产业进入快速发展阶段。2004年，中国发卡银行仅14家，包括4家国有商业银行（工商银行、中国银行、建设银行、农业银行）、7家股份制银行（交通银行、广发银行、深圳发展银行、招商银行、中信银行、光大银行、浦发银行）和3家城市商行（上海银行、宁波市商业银行、南京市商业银行），一年后至2005年，发卡银行数目大幅增长至175家，截至2012年末，发卡商业银行已经达到238家。

商业银行作为发卡机构和主要收单机构，是银行卡联网通用及提供持卡人服务等各项业务的基石。现阶段，在发卡市场上，发卡机构和ATM收单机构基本是商业银行，其中占绝对优势的是四大国有商业银行，在收单市场上，虽然非金融支付机构也开展了银行卡的收单，但商业银行依然是重要的POS收单机构；商业银行还为中国银行卡国际化的发展起到重要作用。大型国有商业银行的战略目标均定位于“全球化”、“世界一流银行”、“国际化”，部分中小股份制银行也开启了国际化进程。商业银行积极拓展境外业务的成果及越来越多的境外机构的设立，为中国品牌的银行卡在境外发行提供了基础。

（三）中国银联在银行卡产业发挥着核心枢纽作用

从2002年创立至今，中国银联已经走过了十年快速发展之路。截至2012年末，中

国银联在境内拥有36家分公司，成员机构总数达到409家，其中境内319家，境外90家。2012年全年实现跨行交易112.80亿笔，交易金额达19.36万亿元。中国银联境外受理市场达到135个，境外发卡国家和地区累计达到27个。

中国银联成立后建立了中国具有自主知识产权的第一代银行卡跨行交易清算系统，跨行交易成功率由不到50%快速提高到99%以上。为了适应银行卡产业飞速发展的需要，2011年中国银联建成了性能更先进、抗风险能力更强的第二代跨行交易清算系统，进一步提升了中国银行卡交易处理能力。2004年，中国银联提出了创建自主银行卡品牌的战略，中国各商业银行通过“银联”联合制定银行卡业务规范和技术标准，通过发行银联卡，实现国际化、规模化、集约化经营。截至2012年末，银联卡累计发行31.10亿张，占中国银行卡发卡总量的88.00%。近年来，中国银联品牌的国际地位日益上升，从交易量看，已成为与VISA、MasterCard齐名的全球第三大银行卡品牌。2004年，与品牌建设战略同步，中国银联提出了国际化战略，并于当年实现了银联卡在中国香港和中国澳门的受理。目前，银联网络基本覆盖中国人经常到访的国家和地区，成为全球最大的借记卡受理网络和全球主要的ATM受理网络，“中国人走到哪里，银联卡就用到哪里”正逐步成为现实。2012年末，银联国际作为中国银联深化国际化战略的子公司宣布成立，它将进一步提升中国银联品牌在国际上的地位和价值。

（四）支付机构成为银行卡产业的重要补充

2011年5月18日，中国人民银行正式发放第一批支付机构牌照，首批27家企业包括支付宝、银联商务、财付通、通联、快钱等。截至2013年1月6日，累计223家企业获得支付机构牌照，其中47家企业获“银行卡收单”许可、77家企业获“互联网支付”许可、139家企业获“预付卡发行与受理”许可、6家企业获“预付卡受理”许可、12家企业获“固定电话支付”许可、33家企业获“移动电话支付”许可、5家企业获“数字电视支付”许可，部分企业获得多项许可。

支付机构的出现带来了多样化的商业模式，在中国人民银行《非金融机构支付服务管理办法》的指引下，非金融支付机构发展规模不断扩大，发展质量不断提升，较好地满足了电子商务企业和个人的多元化、个性化支付需求，促进了电子商务发展，在支持“刺激消费、扩大内需”等宏观经济政策方面发挥了积极作用。

三、银行卡产业的快速发展使其在国民经济、社会民生中发挥着越来越显著的作用

（一）银行卡的使用在一定程度上拉动了居民消费增长

银行卡支付便利对消费的促进作用体现为四个方面：一是相对于现金，银行卡安全方便，持卡人不必因为现金携带不足抑制消费冲动，从而可以增加随机性消费和计划外消费。二是银行卡支付带给消费者不同的消费心理体验，能促进消费行为更加活跃。三是银行卡不仅可以用于面对面支付，而且可以通过互联网、手机、电话等实现远程支付，让持卡人足不出户，就可以购买商品和服务。四是银行卡可以减少个人备用现金，增加银行存款，扩大投资进而带动消费。

除支付便利之外，信用卡还可以通过三种方式促进消费增长。一是信用卡消费信贷使人们可以用未来的收入支付目前的消费。例如，年轻消费群体预期收入增长空间大，倾向于透支消费，通过使用循环信贷或者信用卡分期付款等方式弥补目前收入的不足。二是银行与商户开展联合营销活动直接刺激消费。例如，信用卡账单中富有针对性的商品促销、刷卡消费的积分奖励等都能有效促进消费增长。三是银行通过细分信用卡客户群体，提供差异化的增值服务。例如，大量的产品信息和消费服务可以把人们的潜在需求激发为现实的消费欲望，进一步促进消费。

已有研究表明，二十年来，美国以银行卡为代表的电子支付工具的使用，使居民消费累计增长了约6.50万亿美元，相当于GDP每年增长0.50个百分点，也相当于为社会提供了130万个就业机会。中国银行卡交易最近十年样本数据的实证研究表明，中国银行卡支付渗透率（剔除大宗交易后的银行卡消费占社会商品零售总额的比例）每上升10.00%，能直接提升居民消费倾向0.005。在产业各方的不断努力下，银行卡支付的普及程度越来越高，2012年银行卡渗透率已经达到43.50%。由此可以推算，2012年，银行卡支付方式不断深化拉动消费增长2 381亿元，拉动全国居民消费总量增长1.31%，进而带动GDP增长0.50个百分点。

（二）银行卡的快速普及有助于节约社会成本

银行卡的快速普及可以降低全社会交易成本。所谓支付方式的社会成本，是指整个国家在支付过程中发生的，能以资金和劳动力计算、衡量的资源成本。它包括支付链上所有关联方（包括中央银行、金融机构、商户和消费者）在销售终端完成交易时所消耗的人力、资金、设备、场地等费用的总和。而银行卡替代现金，则为社会节约了大量现金管理成本，主要包括人民银行印刷发行现金的成本，商业银行管理现金的成本，ATM跨行取款转接的成本，商户管理的成本，反假币成本，ATM取现、柜面取现和商户处理交易的时间成本等。国外研究表明，如果一个国家从纸基支付全面转向卡基支付，节约的总成本至少相当于GDP的1.00%。^①根据中国情况测算，银行卡替代现金能节约约占交易金额0.83%的社会成本。^②

（三）银行卡产业的发展创造大量就业机会，吸引金融、IT等多领域高端人才聚集

银行卡产业的发展，带动支付产业链上下游相关企业包括银行卡制卡、银行卡发卡、银行卡推广销售、受理机具制造和维护，以及支付专业化、持卡人增值服务等多个领域的发展，创造了大量的就业机会。此外，银行卡产业园区的建设也带动了园区周边房地产、餐饮娱乐、商贸服务等多个行业的发展，间接创造大量的就业机会。据测算，以中国银联为枢纽的银行卡产业直接和间接创造的就业机会达40万个以上。中国银联作为全球支付产业的引领者和创新业务的开拓者，还不断吸引着支付产业的高端人才向中国集聚，特别是金融服务人才、芯片技术人才、IT信息人才等，为中国支付产业的发展提供了宝贵的人才资源。

^① Humphrey, David, Magnus Willeson, Ted Lindblom, and Goran Bergendahl, "What Does It Cost to Make A Payment?", Working Paper, Department of Finance, Florida State University.

^② 资料来源：中国银联。

（四）银行卡的应用有助于提高交易透明度，完善税源管理，促进社会信用文化建设

大量的地下经济不仅会减少国家的财政税收收入，而且还成为滋生腐败、犯罪的温床。使用银行卡支付，纳税人的收入和支出信息都有记录可查，政府能够通过税收监控，有效防止个人所得税流失。银行卡支付的普及，也使政府能够充分掌握商户的交易信息，有效地监控各类商户的销售活动，为企业营业税、增值税及所得税的征收提供有力的依据，有效防止偷税漏税行为，显著增加税收收入。使用银行卡支付，还有利于打击地下经济、防止洗钱、控制非法收入、预防和遏制腐败。

因此，银行卡的普及，不仅有助于完善税源管理、堵塞征管漏洞、控制地下经济、增加财政收入，而且有助于打击洗钱、赌博等经济犯罪，控制腐败行为。

此外，银行卡的使用，还有利于推动社会信用文化建设。信用卡作为大众化的消费信贷载体，具有广泛的覆盖性。信用卡的使用可以完整记录消费者交易数据和还款数据，其大范围使用将快速扩大个人征信体系数据库的覆盖人口数，从而健全个人信用体系。个人信用体系的记录不仅是人们申请信用卡的资质凭证，而且也将成为人们申请或办理所有与信用记录相关业务的参考。因此，银行卡尤其是信用卡的使用有利于培养人们的诚实守信理念。

（五）银行卡在农村地区的推广普及提升了农村金融服务水平

为贯彻落实党中央、国务院关于支持“三农”的政策方针，人民银行、银监会等金融监管部门高度重视农村金融服务工作。人民银行先后出台了《中国人民银行关于做好农村地区支付结算工作的指导意见》、《中国人民银行办公厅关于进一步做好农民工银行卡特色服务工作的通知》、《中国人民银行关于改善农村地区支付服务环境的指导意见》、《中国人民银行关于推广银行卡助农取款服务的通知》等若干文件，大力推动银行卡在农村地区普及应用，切实提升农村地区金融服务水平。

从具体效果来看，目前，银行卡在农村地区的推广普及提升了农村金融服务水平。一是农民工特色服务和助农取款两项专门方便农民取款的产品得到了广大农民的认可，二是集合多项涉农权益的福农卡产品得以推广。2012年助农取款服务点累计完成的小额取款笔数和取款金额分别超过7 250万笔和236亿元。2012年农民工银行卡特色服务全年

实现取款交易笔数近5 785万笔，取款金额近479亿元。2012年，福农卡累计发行近3 880万张，完成跨行交易4 726万笔，同比增长363.00%；跨行交易金额达1 026亿元，同比增长399.00%。

第四部分

附录

- 2012年支付体系发展大事记
- 2012年支付体系发展核心指标
- 2012年主要业务数据报表
- 支付机构名录

附录1 2012年支付体系发展大事记

1月16日，中国证券登记结算公司办理首单不限制卖出冻结业务。

1月18日，中国人民银行办公厅发布《关于开展银行卡助农取款服务宣传工作的通知》，于2012年1月至4月在全国范围组织开展银行卡助农取款服务集中宣传工作。

1月18日，中国人民银行发布《关于规范银行业金融机构发行磁条预付卡和电子现金的通知》，对银行业金融机构发行磁条预付卡和电子现金事项进行规范。

2月6日，城市商业银行资金清算中心接入人民银行第二代支付系统联调环境，牵头组织各会员行进行银行汇票业务测试。

2月12日，中国证券登记结算公司中国资本市场标准网上线，标准、编码查询检索和信息发布实现电子化处理。

2月17日，中国证券登记结算公司首个RQFII证券账户开立。

2月—7月，中国人民银行组织264家银行机构法人、324家支付系统参与者完成第二代支付系统三轮联调测试。

3月23日，中国证券登记结算公司发布修订后的沪、深交易型开放式指数基金登记结算业务实施细则，为跨市场、跨境ETF登记结算提供规则支持。

3月26日，周小川行长主持召开第三次行长办公会，决定建设独立的人民币跨境支付系统。

3月29日—30日，中国人民银行参加在马来西亚吉隆坡召开的第26次东亚及太平洋地区中央银行行长会议组织支付结算工作组（EMEAP-WGPSS）会议。

3月30日，中国证券登记结算公司发布《关于开展远程证券查询业务的通知》，正式向全市场推广远程证券查询业务。

4月6日，国际货币基金组织和世界银行公布《中国遵守〈重要支付系统核心原则〉详细评估报告》，指出大额支付系统符合重要支付系统核心原则，并提出“通过提升支付系统法规级次，提高中国人民银行监管级次”的建议。

4月16日，银行间即期外汇市场人民币对美元交易价浮动幅度由5%扩大至1%。

4月26日，城市商业银行资金清算中心按灾难备份等级5级标准完成各系统应用级异

地灾备建设。

4月28日，中国证券登记结算公司基金中央数据交换平台资金监督对账系统正式启用。

5月15日，上海清算所发布《关于证券公司短期融资券登记托管、清算结算业务的公告》，明确相关业务细则。

5月21日，证券公司代理质押登记业务试点正式启动。

5月22日，中国证券登记结算公司发布实施《中小企业私募债券试点登记结算业务实施细则》。

5月25日，城市商业银行汇票处理系统成功嵌入城市商业银行支付清算系统并顺利上线。

6月1日，外汇交易中心开展人民币对日元的直接交易，人民币对日元汇率中间价根据直接交易做市商报价形成。

6月8日，中国证券登记结算公司完成首只中小企业私募债券发行登记工作。

6月14日，中国银联与微软公司在上海签署全球合作备忘录，开展互联网支付业务合作。

6月，中国人民银行依法向96家非金融机构发放支付业务许可证，准予其以支付机构身份，在核准的地域范围开展核准的支付业务。

7月2日，上海清算所发布《关于信贷资产支持证券登记托管、清算结算业务的公告》，明确相关业务细则。

7月2日，中国证券登记结算公司与罗马尼亚中央证券存管机构签署《谅解备忘录》。

7月6日，中国人民银行发布《关于开展同城电子清算系统安全性评估工作的通知》，全面排查同城电子清算系统风险隐患。

7月13日，中国人民银行发布《关于建立支付机构监管报告制度的通知》，加强支付机构日常监管，中国人民银行对支付机构的监管由行政许可逐步向合规监管、风险监管转变。

7月16日，中国人民银行制定《人民币银行账户制度改革总体方案》，对10个主要国家和地区开展调研，拟定《银行账户管理制度国际比较研究报告》。

7月16日，世界贸易组织专家组对中美电子支付服务争端案作出中期裁决，由于中美

双方均不再上诉，中期裁决成为终审裁决。

7月19日，中国人民银行、财政部、教育部联合发布《关于全面推行普通高中学生资助卡 加强普通高中国家助学金发放监管工作的通知》，通过发行普通高中学生资助卡，进一步规范普通高中国家助学金发放与管理工作。

7月19日，由中国人民银行主办、中国银联承办的2012年“金融IC卡宣传月”活动在北京启动。

7月25日，经国家外汇管理局同意，中国外汇交易中心与上海清算所组织实施人民币外汇询价即期和远期、掉期净额清算业务的具体转移工作。

7月26日，中国人民银行发布《关于境外机构人民币银行结算账户开立和使用有关问题的通知》，对境外机构人民币银行结算账户进行了规范。

7月，中国人民银行再次当选东亚及太平洋地区中央银行行长会议组织支付结算工作组主席单位。

8月3日，中国证券登记结算公司发布实施《关于信托产品开户与结算有关问题的通知》，信托产品恢复开户。

8月8日，上海清算所发布《关于非金融企业资产支持票据登记托管、清算结算业务的公告》。

8月9日，中国证券登记结算公司完成首只跨境ETF发行登记工作。

8月22日—23日，中国人民银行参加在德国法兰克福召开的第三次中欧央行支付结算双边会谈。

8月27日，中国证券登记结算公司发布《中国证券登记结算有限责任公司证券出借及转融通登记结算业务规则（试行）》。

8月27日，中国证券登记结算公司担保品管理系统正式上线，《中国证券登记结算有限责任公司担保品管理业务实施细则（适用于转融通）》出台。11家证券公司正式接入系统并向中国证券金融股份有限公司提交担保品。

8月31日，中国人民银行与中国台湾“金融监督管理委员会”签署《海峡两岸货币清算合作备忘录》，双方同意以备忘录确定的原则和合作架构建立两岸货币清算机制。

8月31日，货币市场基金T+1日赎回资金可用业务正式启用。

9月5日，中国人民银行、财政部联合发布《关于加快推进公务卡制度改革的通知》，围绕全面推行公务卡制度改革、改善公务卡用卡环境、加大公务卡宣传等方面提

出了管理要求。

9月10日，中国证券登记结算公司成功开展首笔转融通征集投票业务。

9月13日—14日，中国人民银行参加第27次东亚及太平洋地区中央银行行长会议组织支付结算工作组会议。

9月20日，中国证券登记结算公司与深交所联合发布实施《证券公司现金管理产品方案规范指南》，现金管理产品由试点转向常规。

9月21日，中国银联在上海首推具有自主知识产权的金融IC卡互联网应用终端——“银联迷你付”。

9月26日，中国人民银行发布《关于进一步加强预付卡业务管理的通知》，对预付卡市场进行进一步规范。

9月27日，中国人民银行发布《支付机构预付卡业务管理办法》，对支付机构预付卡发行、受理、使用、充值和赎回等环节进行了全面规范。

10月8日，中国人民银行支付系统运行10周年座谈会在北京召开。

10月9日，中国人民银行办公厅发布《关于开展改善农村支付服务环境宣传暨阶段性总结表彰工作的通知》，于2012年下半年在全国范围内组织开展为期4个月的改善农村支付服务环境宣传暨阶段性总结表彰工作。

10月17日—19日，中国人民银行在成都召开支付体系国际研讨会，邀请来自纽联储、欧洲央行等机构的专家对人民银行分支行、直属事业单位和商业银行进行培训。

10月23日，中国人民银行召开加强支付系统安全稳定运行专题会，安排部署十八大期间支付系统安全运行工作。

10月25日，中国人民银行调整《第二代支付系统工程实施计划》。

10月至2013年1月，中国人民银行组织开展农村支付服务环境宣传。

11月2日，中国银联与毛里求斯国民银行共同宣布，即日起银联卡持卡人通过“银联在线支付”，可在毛里求斯国民银行开通受理的网上商户进行跨境支付。这是非洲首次实现银联卡网上受理。

11月12日，中国证券登记结算公司发布实施《证券结算保证金管理办法》。

11月19日，中国人民银行发布《中国人民银行关于切实做好银行卡刷卡手续费标准调整实施工作的通知》，发布了银行卡刷卡手续费标准，部署了刷卡手续费标准调整工作。

11月26日—12月7日，中国人民银行成功组织工商银行、农业银行、中国银联、中央结算公司等26家机构参与第二代支付系统模拟运行试点工作。

11月27日，中国人民银行批准上海清算所开展人民币远期运费协议中央对手清算业务。

11月30日，中国人民银行刘士余副行长赴支付系统上海国家处理中心指导第二代支付系统模拟运行试点工作。

11月30日，中国银联在上海宣布成立负责运营国际业务的子公司——银联国际有限公司（责任）公司。

11月30日，中国证券登记结算公司发布《关于落实上市公司股息红利差别化个人所得税政策的通知》。

11月，中国人民银行正式启动深圳发展银行与平安银行支付结算业务整合工作。

12月3日，外汇交易中心与上海黄金交易所联合上线试运行银行间市场黄金询价交易。

12月3日，中国证券登记结算公司发布实施《标准券折算率管理办法（2012年修订版）》。

12月4日，上海清算所与波罗的海交易所正式签订波罗的海交易所数据信息合作协议。

12月10日，人民币远期运费协议中央对手清算业务上线试运行。

12月12日，中国人民银行完成《人民币银行账户管理条例》（草案）及专题起草工作。

12月13日，中国证券登记结算公司完成首只ETF基金份额合并工作。

12月15日，清算总中心完成北京CCPC网上支付跨行清算系统扩容工作。

12月28日，农信银资金清算中心支付清算及各类共享业务系统集中监控暨系统运行维护响应中心技术支持平台落成。

12月29日，中国证券登记结算公司个人股息红利税差别化征收项目系统顺利上线。

2012年，中国人民银行分支机构组织开展银行业金融机构支付结算执法检查工作，对账户管理、支付系统业务运行、银行卡业务、票据管理、支付信息报送等支付结算业务开展现场检查。

附录2 2012年支付体系发展核心指标

| | | 项目 | 单位 | 数值 | 增长率 |
|----------------------|---|---------------------|-------|-----------|--------|
| M ₀ 与 GDP | | M ₀ | 万亿元 | 5.47 | 7.89% |
| | | M ₀ /GDP | % | 10.53 | -0.23% |
| 银行结算账户 | 个人账户 | 账户总量 | 亿户 | 48.78 | 19.50% |
| | | 人均拥有账户数 | 户 | 3.66 | 22.82% |
| | 单位账户 | 账户总量 | 万户 | 3 169.57 | 12.23% |
| | | 其中：基本存款账户 | 万户 | 1 904.48 | 12.47% |
| 非现金支付工具 | | 交易笔数 | 亿笔 | 411.41 | 21.61% |
| | | 其中：票据 | 亿笔 | 7.84 | -7.44% |
| | | 银行卡 | 亿笔 | 389.14 | 22.45% |
| | | 汇兑 | 亿笔 | 14.10 | 20.20% |
| | | 交易金额 | 万亿元 | 1 286.31 | 16.48% |
| | | 其中：票据 | 万亿元 | 296.37 | -1.57% |
| | | 银行卡 | 万亿元 | 346.22 | 6.91% |
| | | 汇兑 | 万亿元 | 629.01 | 34.97% |
| | | 交易金额/GDP | 倍 | 24.77 | 5.76% |
| 银行卡（发卡及受理） | 境内 | 发卡机构数量 | 个 | 319 | 25.59% |
| | | 累计发卡数量 | 亿张 | 35.34 | 19.84% |
| | | 其中：借记卡 | 亿张 | 32.03 | 20.23% |
| | | 信用卡 | 亿张 | 3.31 | 16.14% |
| | | 人均持卡量 | 张 | 2.64 | 20.0% |
| | | 联网商户数量 | 万户 | 483.27 | 51.97% |
| | | POS数量 | 万台 | 711.78 | 47.47% |
| | | ATM数量 | 万台 | 41.56 | 24.51% |
| | | 信用卡期末应偿信贷总额 | 亿元 | 11 386.69 | 40.07% |
| | 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 | % | 43.50 | 4.9% | |
| | 境外 | 受理国家数量 | 个 | 135 | 8.87% |
| | | 受理商户数量 | 万户 | 192.88 | 27.24% |
| | | POS数量 | 万台 | 232.09 | 38.07% |
| | | ATM数量 | 万台 | 100.25 | 9.29% |
| | | 交易笔数 | 万笔 | 11 701.62 | 42.26% |
| | | 交易金额 | 亿元 | 3 878.74 | 30.30% |

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 | 222.16 | 15.85% |
| | | 其中：大额支付系统 | 亿笔 | 4.70 | 26.34% |
| | | 小额支付系统 | 亿笔 | 7.55 | 34.10% |
| | | 交易金额 | 万亿元 | 2 507.31 | 25.72% |
| | | 其中：大额支付系统 | 万亿元 | 1 772.00 | 30.75% |
| | | 小额支付系统 | 万亿元 | 18.55 | 1.03% |
| | | 交易金额/GDP | 倍 | 48.28 | 5.99% |
| | | 大额支付系统直接参与者 | 个 | 1 799 | 2.04% |
| | 境内外币支付系统 | 交易笔数 | 万笔 | 111.05 | 37.85% |
| | | 交易金额（折合美元） | 亿美元 | 5 330.29 | 100.45% |
| | | 系统参与者 | 个 | 37 | 19.35% |
| 证券结算系统 | 银行间债券市场 | 发行量 | 万亿元 | 8.57 | 21.67% |
| | | 托管量 | 万亿元 | 23.76 | 11.24% |
| | | 结算量 | 万亿元 | 218.47 | 21.37% |
| | | 兑付金额 | 万亿元 | 4.12 | -36.81% |
| | 交易所证券市场 | 过户笔数 | 亿笔 | 41.17 | -13.69% |
| | | 过户金额 | 万亿元 | 209.83 | 24.59% |
| | | 结算总额 | 万亿元 | 238.12 | -9.78% |
| | | 结算净额 | 万亿元 | 9.86 | 10.29% |

注：

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在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，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 2012年主要业务数据报表

1. 支付工具类报表

附表1 支付工具结构情况年报表

单位：万笔、亿元

| 业务类别 \ 项 目 | | 笔数 | 金额 |
|------------|-----------|-----------|--------------|
| 票据 | 银行汇票 | 469.24 | 27 031.50 |
| | 其中：现金银行汇票 | 5.11 | 49.92 |
| | 转账银行汇票 | 464.13 | 26 981.58 |
| | 商业汇票 | 1 553.33 | 160 629.40 |
| | 其中：商业承兑汇票 | 18.83 | 4 893.96 |
| | 银行承兑汇票 | 1 534.50 | 155 735.44 |
| | 银行本票 | 718.89 | 71 036.08 |
| | 其中：现金本票 | 2.12 | 64.22 |
| | 转账本票 | 716.77 | 70 971.86 |
| | 支票 | 75 598.78 | 2 687 934.69 |
| | 其中：现金支票 | 24 789.07 | 190 503.73 |
| | 转账支票 | 50 809.71 | 2 497 430.96 |
| | 其中：单位支票 | 74 726.04 | 2 683 054.59 |
| | 个人支票 | 872.74 | 4 880.10 |
| | 国内信用证 | 26.88 | 17 029.53 |
| | 合计 | 78 367.12 | 2 963 661.20 |

续表

| 业务类别 \ 项 目 | | 笔数 | 金额 |
|------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|
| 银行卡 | 存现 | 678 702.96 | 577 087.75 |
| | 取现 | 1 613 373.58 | 613 658.67 |
| | 其中：ATM取现 | 1 145 256.11 | 152 643.24 |
| | 消费 | 900 906.84 | 208 256.04 |
| | 转账 | 698 415.56 | 2 063 116.79 |
| | 合计 | 3 891 398.94 | 3 462 119.25 |
| 结算方式 | 汇兑 | 141 000.07 | 6 290 077.14 |
| | 托收承付 | 74.29 | 6 704.51 |
| | 委托收款 | 3 247.27 | 140 534.83 |
| | 其中：同城特约委托收款 | 2 099.85 | 15 641.26 |
| | 商业承兑汇票 | 17.84 | 6 073.11 |
| | 银行承兑汇票 | 1 121.15 | 118 566.92 |
| | 合计 | 144 321.63 | 6 437 316.48 |

附表2 银行卡业务

| 项目 行别 | 银行卡 | | | |
|----------|----------|--------|-----------|-----------|
| | 当期发卡数量 | | | |
| | 贷记卡 | 准贷记卡 | 借记卡 | 小计 |
| 国有商业银行 | 2 254.43 | 911.07 | 27 582.85 | 30 748.35 |
| 股份制商业银行 | 3 122.22 | 30.69 | 4 942.82 | 8 095.73 |
| 城市商业银行 | 436.54 | 5.79 | 3 598.10 | 4 040.43 |
| 农村商业银行 | 64.27 | 3.58 | 4 095.01 | 4 162.86 |
| 农村信用社 | 8.96 | 0.00 | 8 163.91 | 8 172.87 |
| 外资银行 | 5.10 | 0.00 | 40.91 | 46.01 |
| 中国邮政储蓄银行 | 154.06 | 0.00 | 10 152.41 | 10 306.47 |
| 合计 | 6 045.58 | 951.13 | 58 576.01 | 65 572.72 |

注：本报表中显示为0.00的数据，表示该项数据小于0.005且大于0，下同。

情况年报表

单位：万张、万笔、亿元、万台

| 数量 | | | |
|-----------|----------|------------|------------|
| 期末卡数量 | | | |
| 贷记卡 | 准贷记卡 | 借记卡 | 小计 |
| 15 217.16 | 3 959.94 | 162 874.38 | 182 051.48 |
| 11 768.90 | 212.49 | 37 966.15 | 49 947.54 |
| 1 386.54 | 12.76 | 18 053.73 | 19 453.03 |
| 153.01 | 20.79 | 17 552.77 | 17 726.57 |
| 16.59 | 0.00 | 25 084.29 | 25 100.88 |
| 11.17 | 0.00 | 143.39 | 154.56 |
| 350.16 | 0.00 | 58 630.50 | 58 980.66 |
| 28 903.53 | 4 205.98 | 320 305.21 | 353 414.72 |

附表2 银行卡业务情况

| 项目 行别 | 资金交易 | | | | | |
|----------|------------|------------|--------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | 存现 | | 取现 | | 消费 | |
| | 笔数 | 金额 | 笔数 | 金额 | 笔数 | 金额 |
| 国有商业银行 | 399 250.19 | 324 744.51 | 974 619.64 | 357 641.32 | 500 804.08 | 129 479.95 |
| 股份制商业银行 | 70 693.07 | 55 362.13 | 132 681.85 | 46 530.79 | 281 527.08 | 45 050.17 |
| 城市商业银行 | 25 760.61 | 35 291.72 | 58 627.46 | 37 661.85 | 36 513.48 | 9 335.76 |
| 农村商业银行 | 28 439.48 | 42 072.07 | 79 996.50 | 47 323.88 | 13 722.45 | 8 635.44 |
| 农村信用社 | 48 138.98 | 64 194.10 | 100 635.70 | 63 710.09 | 10 419.39 | 7 392.81 |
| 外资银行 | 97.12 | 121.05 | 785.74 | 167.56 | 398.28 | 134.63 |
| 中国邮政储蓄银行 | 106 322.56 | 55 299.49 | 266 023.21 | 60 618.39 | 57 521.78 | 8 227.10 |
| 合计 | 678 702.01 | 577 085.07 | 1 613 370.10 | 613 653.88 | 900 906.54 | 208 255.86 |

年报表（续表）

单位：万张、万笔、亿元、万台

| 情况 | | | | ATM数量 |
|------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-------|
| 转账 | | 小计 | | |
| 笔数 | 金额 | 笔数 | 金额 | |
| 471 805.11 | 1 281 362.40 | 2 346 479.02 | 2 093 228.18 | 23.67 |
| 118 824.25 | 498 835.98 | 603 726.25 | 645 779.07 | 5.23 |
| 25 362.06 | 69 304.34 | 146 263.61 | 151 593.67 | 2.13 |
| 32 113.89 | 89 896.30 | 154 272.32 | 187 927.69 | 3.11 |
| 29 138.69 | 94 482.05 | 188 332.76 | 229 779.05 | 3.29 |
| 22.39 | 144.75 | 1 303.53 | 567.99 | 0.10 |
| 21 147.67 | 29 076.42 | 451 015.22 | 153 221.40 | 4.03 |
| 698 414.06 | 2 063 102.24 | 3 891 392.71 | 3 462 097.05 | 41.56 |

2. 支付清算系统类报表

附表3 中国人民银行大、小额支付

| 月份 | 大额实时支付业务 | |
|----|----------|---------------|
| | 笔数 | 金额 |
| 1 | 3 331 | 1 083 905.58 |
| 2 | 2 901 | 1 164 710.78 |
| 3 | 3 783 | 1 536 071.28 |
| 4 | 3 463 | 1 326 006.09 |
| 5 | 3 932 | 1 598 924.66 |
| 6 | 3 784 | 1 539 219.21 |
| 7 | 4 106 | 1 565 027.06 |
| 8 | 4 109 | 1 509 564.77 |
| 9 | 4 345 | 1 560 353.11 |
| 10 | 3 758 | 1 358 584.94 |
| 11 | 4 474 | 1 633 704.72 |
| 12 | 5 050 | 1 843 927.05 |
| 合计 | 47 036 | 17 719 999.25 |

系统业务量统计表

单位：万笔、亿元

| 小额批量支付业务 | | 小计 | |
|----------|------------|---------|---------------|
| 笔数 | 金额 | 笔数 | 金额 |
| 4 967 | 23 728.59 | 8 298 | 1 107 634.17 |
| 4 563 | 11 112.85 | 7 464 | 1 175 823.63 |
| 5 942 | 14 908.95 | 9 725 | 1 550 980.23 |
| 5 565 | 13 999.03 | 9 028 | 1 340 005.12 |
| 6 069 | 14 048.01 | 10 001 | 1 612 972.67 |
| 5 985 | 15 746.60 | 9 769 | 1 554 965.81 |
| 6 390 | 14 689.31 | 10 496 | 1 579 716.37 |
| 6 685 | 14 002.40 | 10 794 | 1 523 567.17 |
| 7 104 | 16 286.46 | 11 449 | 1 576 639.57 |
| 6 300 | 12 899.56 | 10 058 | 1 371 484.50 |
| 7 468 | 15 033.15 | 11 942 | 1 648 737.87 |
| 8 422 | 19 085.02 | 13 472 | 1 863 012.07 |
| 75 460 | 185 539.93 | 122 496 | 17 905 539.19 |

附表4 同城票据清算业务

| 项目 行别 | 提出票据 | | | |
|--------------|-----------|------------|-----------|------------|
| | 借记 | | 贷记 | |
| | 笔数 | 金额 | 笔数 | 金额 |
| 政策性银行 | 173.01 | 652.35 | 55.38 | 6 358.76 |
| 国有商业银行 | 8 867.69 | 78 425.19 | 6 378.84 | 214 174.36 |
| 股份制商业银行 | 4 052.01 | 37 794.97 | 2 209.92 | 109 725.37 |
| 城市商业银行 | 1 733.15 | 24 630.36 | 1 759.69 | 61 190.39 |
| 农村商业银行 | 1 309.67 | 13 946.36 | 1 323.8 | 30 327.59 |
| 城市信用社 | 16.82 | 126.45 | 6.23 | 144.68 |
| 农村信用社 | 680.06 | 6 772.4 | 1 142.43 | 19 677.95 |
| 外资银行 | 29.52 | 538.41 | 97.21 | 3 127.40 |
| 中国邮政储蓄银行 | 175.03 | 2 232.75 | 120.27 | 6 095.67 |
| 其他 | 4 536.46 | 7 591.75 | 4 468.02 | 41 649.30 |
| 合计 | 21 573.42 | 172 710.99 | 17 561.79 | 492 471.47 |

注：1. 本表由各同城票据交换所（票据清算中心）根据本单位票据交换清算业务量情况填报。

2. “其他”是指中国人民银行各分支机构等。

情况年报表

单位：万笔、亿元

| 提入票据 | | | | 应付总金额 | 应收总金额 |
|-----------|------------|-----------|------------|------------|------------|
| 借记 | | 贷记 | | | |
| 笔数 | 金额 | 笔数 | 金额 | | |
| 21.81 | 890.78 | 42.41 | 5 332.95 | 7 249.54 | 5 985.30 |
| 11 387.87 | 86 462.79 | 9 252.55 | 229 916.63 | 300 637.15 | 308 341.82 |
| 2 699.55 | 39 121.33 | 2 087.54 | 97 499.83 | 148 846.70 | 135 294.80 |
| 1 935.90 | 20 527.56 | 1 398.82 | 47 770.24 | 81 717.95 | 72 400.60 |
| 2 053.56 | 11 529.89 | 985.03 | 32 082.35 | 41 857.48 | 46 028.71 |
| 7.15 | 91.33 | 5.14 | 144.33 | 236.01 | 270.78 |
| 1 538.63 | 4 547.56 | 877.13 | 16 707.63 | 24 225.51 | 23 480.03 |
| 41.96 | 654.43 | 40.48 | 2 518.73 | 3 781.83 | 3 057.14 |
| 1 351.09 | 1 694.91 | 601.29 | 6 421.11 | 7 790.58 | 8 653.86 |
| 535.90 | 7 190.41 | 2 271.40 | 54 077.67 | 48 839.71 | 61 669.42 |
| 21 573.42 | 172 710.99 | 17 561.79 | 492 471.47 | 665 182.46 | 665 182.46 |

附表5 银行业金融机构行内支付

| 行别 | 业务量 | 借记 | |
|----------|-----|------------|--------------|
| | | 笔数 | 金额 |
| 政策性银行 | | | 0.01 |
| 国有商业银行 | | 207 228.59 | 726 503.94 |
| 股份制商业银行 | | 21 528.67 | 433 268.02 |
| 城市商业银行 | | 30 848.51 | 322 250.84 |
| 农村商业银行 | | 40 547.35 | 113 028.54 |
| 城市信用社 | | 0.05 | 0.59 |
| 农村信用社 | | 15 427.04 | 67 409.00 |
| 外资银行 | | 0.51 | 30.41 |
| 中国邮政储蓄银行 | | 1.69 | 24.16 |
| 合计 | | 315 582.41 | 1 662 515.51 |

系统支付业务情况年报表

单位：万笔、亿元

| 贷记 | | 小计 | |
|------------|--------------|------------|--------------|
| 笔数 | 金额 | 笔数 | 金额 |
| 79.83 | 7 466.59 | 79.83 | 7 466.60 |
| 393 318.97 | 2 851 936.55 | 600 547.56 | 3 578 440.49 |
| 41 727.85 | 781 255.27 | 63 256.52 | 1 214 523.29 |
| 20 150.43 | 516 204.60 | 50 998.94 | 838 455.44 |
| 40 856.19 | 162 670.33 | 81 403.54 | 275 698.87 |
| 0.01 | 1.99 | 0.06 | 2.58 |
| 20 695.94 | 112 756.70 | 36 122.98 | 180 165.70 |
| 46.87 | 75 010.16 | 47.38 | 75 040.57 |
| 63 033.65 | 75 775.91 | 63 035.34 | 75 800.07 |
| 579 909.74 | 4 583 078.10 | 895 492.15 | 6 245 593.61 |

附表6 银行卡跨行交易

| 项目 行别 | POS消费 | | | |
|--------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | 发卡 | | 收单 | |
| | 笔数 | 金额 | 笔数 | 金额 |
| 国有商业银行 | 279 387.29 | 97 717.79 | 251 790.40 | 63 795.40 |
| 股份制商业银行 | 189 319.96 | 37 545.88 | 100 207.77 | 47 535.71 |
| 城市商业银行 | 32 818.98 | 7 880.48 | 24 445.58 | 7 190.27 |
| 农村商业银行 | 7 612.28 | 2 421.19 | 10 043.09 | 2 399.57 |
| 城市信用社 | 65.69 | 25.82 | 29.08 | 19.84 |
| 农村信用社 | 15 922.16 | 11 703.59 | 12 949.32 | 6 714.81 |
| 外资银行 | 389.08 | 123.16 | 226.99 | 169.26 |
| 中国邮政储蓄银行 | 27 012.59 | 6 993.21 | 7 493.91 | 1 792.23 |
| 其他 | 2 119.69 | 418.92 | 147 461.57 | 35 212.97 |
| 合计 | 554 647.72 | 164 830.04 | 554 647.71 | 164 830.06 |

情况年报表

单位：万笔、亿元

| 转账 | | | | | | | |
|----------|--------|----------|--------|-------|--------|-------|--------|
| ATM | | | | 柜面 | | | |
| 发卡 | | 受理 | | 发卡 | | 受理 | |
| 笔数 | 金额 | 笔数 | 金额 | 笔数 | 金额 | 笔数 | 金额 |
| 488.14 | 295.24 | 459.60 | 281.48 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 352.69 | 165.11 | 306.46 | 156.44 | 1.49 | 21.72 | 0.12 | 1.13 |
| 179.17 | 125.31 | 149.10 | 114.36 | 31.65 | 336.15 | 33.58 | 364.07 |
| 193.24 | 51.70 | 232.58 | 54.82 | 0.91 | 14.30 | 0.34 | 6.82 |
| 0.82 | 0.49 | 0.65 | 0.45 | 0.02 | 0.18 | 0.03 | 0.28 |
| 415.32 | 213.76 | 434.84 | 214.45 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 2.55 | 1.56 | 1.40 | 0.83 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 261.19 | 45.74 | 276.70 | 63.82 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 5.81 | 6.39 | 37.58 | 18.67 | 0.00 | 0.04 | 0.00 | 0.09 |
| 1 898.93 | 905.30 | 1 898.91 | 905.32 | 34.07 | 372.39 | 34.07 | 372.39 |

附表6 银行卡跨行交易

| 项目 行别 | 存现 | | | |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| | 发卡 | | 受理 | |
| | 笔数 | 金额 | 笔数 | 金额 |
| 国有商业银行 | 0.02 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 股份制商业银行 | 596.70 | 657.86 | 214.81 | 356.82 |
| 城市商业银行 | 406.66 | 1 322.08 | 652.90 | 1 450.97 |
| 农村商业银行 | 9.30 | 45.09 | 141.22 | 213.73 |
| 城市信用社 | 0.24 | 0.45 | 3.97 | 3.96 |
| 农村信用社 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.05 | 0.00 |
| 外资银行 | 0.02 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 中国邮政储蓄银行 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 其他 | 0.00 | 0.02 | 0.00 | 0.02 |
| 合计 | 1 012.95 | 2 025.51 | 1 012.95 | 2 025.50 |

情况年报表（续表）

单位：万笔、亿元

| 取现 | | | | | | | |
|------------|-----------|------------|-----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| ATM | | | | 柜面 | | | |
| 发卡 | | 受理 | | 发卡 | | 受理 | |
| 笔数 | 金额 | 笔数 | 金额 | 笔数 | 金额 | 笔数 | 金额 |
| 127 336.46 | 12 843.60 | 132 060.57 | 14 353.75 | 1 041.78 | 146.17 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 58 226.11 | 6 378.44 | 40 985.19 | 4 063.69 | 222.42 | 440.91 | 95.37 | 323.02 |
| 26 448.65 | 3 076.21 | 14 105.02 | 1 314.45 | 315.20 | 1 269.38 | 299.30 | 1 293.75 |
| 5 936.90 | 589.16 | 17 402.55 | 1 606.03 | 61.58 | 60.80 | 79.78 | 127.98 |
| 277.95 | 26.57 | 42.66 | 3.79 | 0.48 | 0.94 | 0.69 | 2.24 |
| 22 606.06 | 2 421.97 | 29 410.85 | 2 925.42 | 109.21 | 17.86 | 1 291.87 | 185.28 |
| 617.32 | 90.56 | 559.19 | 64.64 | 0.01 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 25 150.28 | 1 750.19 | 30 631.84 | 2 603.18 | 209.85 | 24.58 | 198.02 | 29.21 |
| 1 137.28 | 165.16 | 2 539.17 | 406.91 | 4.56 | 0.86 | 0.04 | 0.03 |
| 267 737.01 | 27 341.86 | 267 737.04 | 27 341.86 | 1 965.09 | 1 961.5 | 1 965.07 | 1 961.51 |

3. 银行结算账户类报表

附表7 银行结算账户

| 账户性质 行别 | 本地存款人 | | | | | 异地 | | | |
|------------|----------|--------|--------|--------|----------|--------|------|------|-------|
| | 基本存款账户 | 一般存款账户 | 专用存款账户 | 临时存款账户 | 小计 | 基本存款账户 | | | |
| | | | | | | 同一地市 | 同一省市 | 不同省市 | 小计 |
| 政策性银行 | 4.59 | 3.74 | 6.59 | 0.05 | 14.97 | 0.16 | 0.01 | 0.00 | 0.17 |
| 国有商业银行 | 1 037.86 | 370.84 | 155.56 | 5.36 | 1 569.62 | 11.46 | 1.93 | 0.74 | 14.13 |
| 股份制商业银行 | 191.31 | 185.37 | 16.22 | 0.72 | 393.62 | 2.02 | 0.51 | 0.32 | 2.86 |
| 城市商业银行 | 213.62 | 140.87 | 21.50 | 1.25 | 377.23 | 3.13 | 0.43 | 0.50 | 4.06 |
| 农村商业银行 | 93.66 | 26.98 | 6.77 | 0.17 | 127.59 | 0.73 | 0.18 | 0.06 | 0.97 |
| 城市信用社 | 3.68 | 0.97 | 0.25 | 0.03 | 4.92 | 0.05 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.06 |
| 农村信用社 | 304.85 | 85.14 | 32.45 | 1.97 | 424.40 | 2.76 | 0.38 | 0.12 | 3.26 |
| 外资银行 | 2.05 | 7.96 | 0.31 | 0.00 | 10.32 | 0.02 | 0.00 | 0.07 | 0.09 |
| 中国邮政储蓄银行 | 24.08 | 18.45 | 3.79 | 0.27 | 46.60 | 0.21 | 0.03 | 0.01 | 0.25 |
| 其他 | 2.87 | 7.82 | 0.47 | 0.05 | 11.21 | 0.04 | 0.01 | 0.00 | 0.05 |
| 合计 | 1 878.57 | 848.12 | 243.92 | 9.86 | 2 980.47 | 20.59 | 3.49 | 1.83 | 25.91 |

数量年报表（按行别）

单位：万户

| 存款人 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 个人银行 账户 | 合计 |
|----------|----------|----------|--------|----------|----------|----------|-------|----------|----------|----------|-------|--------|------------|------------|
| 一般存款账户 | | | | 专用存款账户 | | | | 临时存款账户 | | | | 小计 | | |
| 同一 地市 | 同一 省市 | 不同 省市 | 小计 | 同一 地市 | 同一 省市 | 不同 省市 | 小计 | 同一 地市 | 同一 省市 | 不同 省市 | 小计 | | | |
| 0.59 | 1.48 | 0.23 | 2.29 | 0.42 | 0.11 | 0.03 | 0.56 | 0.02 | 0.06 | 0.05 | 0.12 | 3.15 | 0.01 | 18.12 |
| 21.30 | 12.42 | 12.49 | 46.21 | 3.80 | 2.34 | 2.40 | 8.53 | 1.06 | 3.79 | 4.81 | 9.67 | 78.54 | 294 942.30 | 296 590.45 |
| 15.88 | 16.13 | 10.75 | 42.76 | 0.51 | 0.58 | 1.49 | 2.58 | 0.02 | 0.15 | 0.35 | 0.51 | 48.71 | 53 965.16 | 54 407.49 |
| 9.94 | 7.17 | 4.80 | 21.91 | 0.64 | 0.37 | 0.42 | 1.42 | 0.07 | 0.34 | 0.40 | 0.82 | 28.22 | 20 364.41 | 20 769.86 |
| 1.77 | 0.89 | 0.63 | 3.28 | 0.11 | 0.05 | 0.03 | 0.19 | 0.02 | 0.04 | 0.08 | 0.14 | 4.58 | 8 360.24 | 8 492.41 |
| 0.13 | 0.06 | 0.05 | 0.23 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.00 | 0.02 | 0.00 | 0.02 | 0.01 | 0.03 | 0.33 | 250.38 | 255.63 |
| 7.39 | 2.77 | 2.19 | 12.36 | 0.85 | 0.40 | 0.11 | 1.36 | 0.31 | 0.67 | 0.44 | 1.42 | 18.41 | 48 596.11 | 49 038.92 |
| 0.40 | 0.87 | 2.33 | 3.59 | 0.01 | 0.04 | 0.08 | 0.13 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 3.81 | 206.42 | 220.55 |
| 0.85 | 0.43 | 0.25 | 1.53 | 0.12 | 0.06 | 0.05 | 0.23 | 0.04 | 0.11 | 0.05 | 0.20 | 2.22 | 61 027.57 | 61 076.38 |
| 0.64 | 0.23 | 0.13 | 0.99 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.01 | 0.05 | 0.01 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.05 | 1.15 | 99.11 | 111.46 |
| 58.88 | 42.44 | 33.84 | 135.16 | 6.47 | 3.97 | 4.62 | 15.07 | 1.56 | 5.21 | 6.20 | 12.97 | 189.10 | 487 811.70 | 490 981.27 |

4. 证券结算类报表

附表8 银行间债券市场

| 月份 | 债券付息兑付 | | 央行DVP | |
|----|--------|-----------|-------|------------|
| | 业务量 | 债券付息兑付金额 | 业务量 | 结算金额 |
| 1 | 4 503 | 2 236.12 | 130 | 23 549.73 |
| 2 | 5 362 | 1 219.86 | 89 | 17 458.09 |
| 3 | 9 527 | 5 319.82 | 41 | 4 084.05 |
| 4 | 7 748 | 6 052.55 | 44 | 3 624.64 |
| 5 | 8 096 | 4 319.93 | 99 | 6 026.55 |
| 6 | 6 634 | 3 332.87 | 112 | 6 191.14 |
| 7 | 6 426 | 4 376.06 | 308 | 12 953.5 |
| 8 | 7 288 | 3 075.64 | 388 | 14 890.93 |
| 9 | 6 897 | 3 493.74 | 378 | 16 349.38 |
| 10 | 6 451 | 2 682.45 | 373 | 21 838.11 |
| 11 | 8 241 | 3 951.63 | 452 | 29 690.18 |
| 12 | 7 701 | 3 729.35 | 255 | 15 222.89 |
| 合计 | 84 874 | 43 790.02 | 2 669 | 171 879.19 |

资金清算业务年报表

单位：笔、亿元

| 结算成员DVP | | 分销DVP | | 总计 | |
|---------|--------------|-------|----------|-----------|--------------|
| 业务量 | 结算金额 | 业务量 | 结算金额 | 业务量 | 结算金额 |
| 47 822 | 143 208.16 | 103 | 99.91 | 52 558 | 169 093.92 |
| 70 022 | 208 562.22 | 410 | 659.32 | 75 883 | 227 899.49 |
| 82 637 | 286 690.66 | 465 | 753.27 | 92 670 | 296 847.80 |
| 65 047 | 244 961.9 | 390 | 736.41 | 73 229 | 255 375.50 |
| 91 339 | 297 170.09 | 409 | 624.94 | 99 943 | 308 141.51 |
| 81 145 | 282 046.34 | 381 | 721.53 | 88 272 | 292 291.88 |
| 81 723 | 285 361.56 | 407 | 682.25 | 88 864 | 303 373.37 |
| 85 232 | 281 154.96 | 484 | 842.86 | 93 392 | 299 964.39 |
| 77 670 | 246 407.62 | 451 | 750.00 | 85 396 | 267 000.74 |
| 72 257 | 216 630.44 | 426 | 541.35 | 79 507 | 241 692.35 |
| 87 001 | 261 923.86 | 549 | 789.85 | 96 243 | 296 355.52 |
| 82 783 | 252 725.15 | 473 | 646.12 | 91 212 | 272 323.51 |
| 924 678 | 3 006 842.96 | 4 948 | 7 847.81 | 1 017 169 | 3 230 359.98 |

附表9 2011—2012年中国证券登记结算公司主要业务概况一览表

| | 2011年 | 2012年 |
|----------------|--------------|--------------|
| 期末有效账户数(万户) | 14 050.37 | 14 045.91 |
| 期末股票账户数(万户) | 16 546.90 | 17 064.47 |
| 新增股票开户数(万户) | 1 079.52 | 556.21 |
| 登记存管证券只数(只) | 3 304 | 4 094 |
| 登记存管证券总面值(亿元) | 40 353.59 | 46 926.57 |
| 登记存管证券总市值(亿元) | 225 306.50 | 245 131.10 |
| 登记存管证券流通市值(亿元) | 224 722.21 | 244 634.45 |
| 已上市流通市值(亿元) | 177 053.02 | 198 828.94 |
| 限售流通市值(亿元) | 47 669.19 | 45 805.51 |
| 过户笔数(万笔) | 476 972.70 | 411 719.12 |
| 过户金额(亿元) | 1 684 119.88 | 2 098 303.19 |
| 结算总额(亿元) | 2 639 166.30 | 2 381 239.65 |
| 结算净额(亿元) | 89 378.09 | 98 557.99 |

附表10 2011—2012年中国结算账户业务一览表

单位: 万户

| 项目 | 2011年 | 2012年 |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 期末有效账户数 | 14 050.37 | 14 045.92 |
| 股票账户开户总数 | 17 316.13 | 17 872.35 |
| A股账户开户总数 | 17 060.87 | 17 615.81 |
| B股账户开户总数 | 255.26 | 256.54 |
| 股票账户销户总数 | 769.23 | 807.87 |
| A股账户销户总数 | 766.13 | 804.39 |
| B股账户销户总数 | 3.10 | 3.48 |
| 期末股票账户总数 | 16 546.90 | 17 064.48 |
| 期末A股账户数 | 16 294.74 | 16 811.42 |
| 期末B股账户数 | 252.16 | 253.06 |
| 期末休眠A股账户数 | 2 496.53 | 3 018.56 |
| 新增股票开户数 | 1 079.51 | 556.21 |
| 新增A股账户开户数 | 1 077.03 | 554.93 |
| 新增B股账户开户数 | 2.48 | 1.28 |
| 新销股票账户数 | 54.05 | 38.64 |
| A股账户新销户总数 | 53.53 | 38.25 |
| B股账户新销户总数 | 0.52 | 0.38 |

附表11 2011—2012年中国结算证券登记存管一览表

| | 2011年 | 2012年 | 变化 |
|--------------|-----------|-----------|----------|
| 一、存管证券只数（只） | 3 304 | 4 094 | 790 |
| （一）股票 | 2 432 | 2 579 | 147 |
| 1. A股 | 2 324 | 2 472 | 148 |
| 2. B股 | 108 | 107 | -1 |
| （二）权证 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| （三）债券现货 | 640 | 1 170 | 530 |
| 1. 国债 | 109 | 122 | 13 |
| 2. 地方债 | 4 | 3 | -1 |
| 3. 企业债 | 322 | 561 | 239 |
| 4. 公司债 | 166 | 358 | 192 |
| 5. 可转换债券 | 20 | 23 | 3 |
| 6. 分离式可转债 | 19 | 16 | -3 |
| 7. 中小企业私募债 | | 87 | 87 |
| （四）基金 | 226 | 330 | 104 |
| 1. 封闭式基金 | 57 | 52 | -5 |
| 2. ETF | 37 | 50 | 13 |
| 3. LOF | 132 | 228 | 96 |
| （五）资产证券化产品 | 6 | 15 | 9 |
| 二、存管证券面值（亿元） | 40 353.60 | 46 926.58 | 6 572.98 |
| （一）股票 | 29 626.70 | 31 712.47 | 2 085.77 |
| 1. 已上市流通股 | 22 520.73 | 24 851.25 | 2 330.52 |
| A股 | 22 225.40 | 24 570.07 | 2 344.67 |
| B股 | 295.33 | 281.18 | -14.15 |
| 2. 限售流通股 | 7 017.54 | 6 781.25 | -236.29 |
| 3. 非流通股 | 88.43 | 79.97 | -8.46 |
| （二）权证 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 |
| （三）债券现货 | 8 428.40 | 12 456.28 | 4 027.88 |
| 1. 国债 | 1 989.13 | 1 782.43 | -206.70 |
| 2. 地方债 | 3.32 | 3.30 | -0.02 |
| 3. 企业债 | 1 546.27 | 3 229.89 | 1 683.62 |
| 4. 公司债 | 2 855.60 | 5 339.50 | 2 483.90 |
| 5. 可转换债券 | 1 162.93 | 1 255.26 | 92.33 |
| 6. 分离式可转债 | 871.15 | 752.15 | -119 |
| 7. 中小企业私募债 | | 93.75 | 93.75 |

续表

| | 2011年 | 2012年 | 变化 |
|-------------------|------------|------------|-----------|
| (四) 封闭式基金 | 2 289.76 | 2 723.85 | 434.09 |
| 1. 封闭式基金 | 1 014.11 | 807.42 | -206.69 |
| 2. ETF | 943.09 | 1 281.71 | 338.62 |
| 3. LOF | 332.56 | 634.72 | 302.16 |
| (五) 资产证券化产品 | 8.74 | 33.98 | 25.24 |
| 三、存管证券已上市流通市值(亿元) | 177 053.01 | 198 828.93 | 21 775.92 |
| (一) 股票 | 166 975.06 | 184 256.53 | 17 281.47 |
| 1. A股 | 165 531.89 | 182 677.51 | 17 145.62 |
| 2. B股 | 1 443.17 | 1 579.02 | 135.85 |
| (二) 权证 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 |
| (三) 债券现货 | 8 252.59 | 11 882.23 | 3 629.64 |
| 1. 国债 | 2 012.38 | 1 790.37 | -222.01 |
| 2. 地方债 | 3.32 | 3.30 | -0.02 |
| 3. 企业债 | 1 465.36 | 2 797.95 | 1 332.59 |
| 4. 公司债 | 2 809.99 | 5 246.60 | 2 436.61 |
| 5. 可转换债券 | 1 157.65 | 1 289.12 | 131.47 |
| 6. 分离式可转债 | 803.89 | 714.72 | -89.17 |
| 7. 中小企业私募债 | | 40.17 | 40.17 |
| (四) 基金 | 1 817.36 | 2 657.84 | 840.48 |
| 1. 封闭式基金 | 794.58 | 697.41 | -97.17 |
| 2. ETF | 755.88 | 1 424.83 | 668.95 |
| 3. LOF | 266.90 | 535.60 | 268.70 |
| (五) 资产证券化产品 | 8.00 | 32.33 | 24.33 |

附表12 2011—2012年中国结算结算业务一览表

| | | 上海分公司 | | | | 深圳分公司 | | | |
|-------|-----|--------------|--------------|------------------|-------------------|--------------|--------------|------------------|-------------------|
| | | 结算总额 (亿元) | 结算净额 (亿元) | 结算 效率I (%) | 结算 效率II (%) | 结算总额 (亿元) | 结算净额 (亿元) | 结算 效率I (%) | 结算 效率II (%) |
| 2011年 | 人民币 | 1 370 667.75 | 79 170.24 | 93.92 | 89.17 | 1 265 851.67 | 9 804.29 | 98.99 | 75.93 |
| | 美元 | 230.02 | 25.61 | 87.70 | 79.36 | 0.05 | 0.03 | 31.39 | — |
| | 港元 | — | — | — | — | 1 383.82 | 285.60 | 79.36 | — |
| 2012年 | 人民币 | 1 769 550.81 | 83 057.02 | 95.23 | 93.69 | 609 938.25 | 15 136.66 | 97.03 | 81.01 |
| | 美元 | 130.86 | 22.92 | 80.53 | 72.47 | 0.03 | 0.02 | 26.85 | — |
| | 港元 | — | — | — | — | 1 136.65 | 269.90 | 76.26 | — |

附表13 2011—2012年银行间市场清算所股份有限公司
固定收益产品业务数据概览

| | 2011年 | | 2012年 | |
|-------|------------|----------|------------|-----------|
| | 只数/笔数（只/笔） | 面额（亿元） | 只数/笔数（只/笔） | 面额（亿元） |
| 债券发行量 | 280 | 5 864.69 | 1 248 | 18 934.54 |
| 债券兑付量 | 21 | 1 790.00 | 281 | 6 053.70 |
| 现券清算量 | 8 948 | 5 835.50 | 93 471 | 77 392.83 |
| 回购清算量 | 971 | 2 088.42 | 18 492 | 41 220.06 |
| 质押式回购 | 863 | 2 028.19 | 16 213 | 39 815.27 |
| 买断式回购 | 108 | 60.23 | 2 279 | 1 404.78 |
| 远期清算量 | 0 | 0.00 | 15 | 24.00 |

5. 支付业务报表主要指标释义

附表1 支付工具结构情况年报表

银行汇票、银行本票的笔数和金额 出票行借记客户账户，实际结清的汇票、本票的笔数和金额。

支票笔数和金额 出票人开户行借记客户账户，实际支付的支票的笔数和金额。

商业承兑汇票笔数和金额 商业汇票栏中的商业承兑汇票笔数和金额是指承兑人开户行借记客户账户，实际支付的商业承兑汇票的笔数和金额；委托收款栏中的商业承兑汇票笔数和金额是指以商业承兑汇票为依据发出托收的笔数和金额。

银行承兑汇票笔数和金额 商业汇票栏中的银行承兑汇票笔数和金额是指承兑行借记客户账户，实际付款的银行承兑汇票的笔数和金额；委托收款栏中的银行承兑汇票笔数和金额是指以银行承兑汇票为依据发出托收的笔数和金额。

国内信用证笔数和金额 开证行借记客户账户，实际支付的国内信用证的笔数和金额。

汇兑笔数和金额 汇出行借记客户账户的笔数和金额。

附表2 银行卡业务情况年报表

银行卡数量 统计期间可以正常进行支付交易的银行卡数量，因销卡、挂失、未激活等原因无法使用的银行卡不在统计范围之内。

当期发卡数量 当期净增的银行卡数量，包括主卡和附属卡，不包括换卡、补卡。

存现笔数和金额 银行卡通过ATM、柜台或其他设备存现交易笔数和金额。

取现笔数和金额 银行卡通过ATM、柜台或其他设备取现交易笔数和金额。

消费笔数和金额 银行卡POS消费交易笔数和金额。

转账笔数和金额 银行卡ATM和柜面转账转出交易笔数和金额。

附表4 同城票据清算业务情况年报表

应付总金额 清算行在每场票据交换中提出贷记票据金额与提出借记票据金额之和。

应收总金额 清算行在每场票据交换中提出借记票据金额与提出贷记票据金额之

和。

附表5 银行业金融机构行内支付系统支付业务情况年报表

行内支付系统 包括银行业金融机构自有的所有处理支付业务的系统。

借记、贷记 银行业金融机构通过其行内支付系统发起的借记业务和贷记业务。

附表6 银行卡跨行交易情况年报表

存现 通过ATM或柜面发起的跨行存现业务。

发卡 存现、取现下的“发卡”指本行所发银行卡在其他银行的ATM、柜面发起的存取现业务，转账下的“发卡”是指本行所发银行卡在其他银行的ATM、柜面发起的资金转出业务，POS消费下的“发卡”是指本行所发银行卡通过银行卡清算组织交换的“POS消费”业务。

受理 本行的ATM、柜面受理他行的银行卡交易业务。

收单 收单机构受理他行银行卡的“POS消费”业务。

附表8 银行间债券市场资金清算业务年报表

央行DVP 中央银行和公开市场一级交易商之间的DVP资金结算。

附表9 2011—2012年中国证券登记结算公司主要业务概况一览表

新增股票开户数、期末股票账户数 包括A股账户、B股账户。

登记存管证券只数、总面值、总市值 包括已在中国证券登记结算公司办理发行登记但尚未在交易所上市的证券和已从交易所退市但尚未在中国证券登记结算公司办理退市登记的证券；总面值和总市值计算中，纯B股上市公司的非流通股暂未纳入计算。

总市值、流通市值 按期末收盘价计算；流通股包括股改完成后有限售期的股票，下同。

过户笔数、金额 含所有登记证券的集中交易过户和非集中交易过户，都按双向计算；债券过户金额按全价计算。

汇率 以国家外汇管理局公布的当年12月每天的汇率平均价换算。

本表数据为沪、深合计。

证券 包括A股、B股、权证、国债、企业债、公司债、可转换债券、分离式可转

债、中小企业私募债、封闭式基金、ETF、LOF和资产证券化产品，不包括开放式基金和国债回购。

附表10 2011—2012年中国结算账户业务一览表

休眠账户 根据中国证监会《关于做好证券公司客户交易结算资金第三方存管有关账户规范工作的通知》以及中国证券登记结算公司《关于进一步规范账户管理工作的通知》的规定，经证券公司核实、申报的休眠账户数。

附表11 2011—2012年中国结算证券登记存管一览表

面值 包含所有上市公司流通股和非流通股的面值，纯B股上市公司的非流通股的面值暂未纳入计算。

流通市值 按各证券登记数量与统计时点市价乘积计算，B股市值以国家外汇管理局公布的当年12月每天的汇率平均价换算为人民币。

表中数据为沪、深合计数。

附表12 2011—2012年中国结算结算业务一览表

结算总额 统计期内所有结算项目分币种逐笔计算的应收、应付绝对值之和。

结算净额 统计期内每日每个结算备付金账户净额结算部分应收、应付轧差数的绝对值之和。

人民币结算效率 $\text{人民币结算效率I} = 1 - \frac{\text{二级市场结算净额}}{\text{二级市场结算总额}}$ ，人民币结算效率II = $1 - (\frac{\text{二级市场结算净额} + \text{一级市场结算总额}}{\text{结算总额}})$ 。

美元结算效率 $\text{美元结算效率I} = 1 - \frac{\text{净额结算部分的结算净额}}{\text{净额结算部分的结算总额}}$ ，美元结算效率II = $1 - (\frac{\text{净额交收部分的结算净额} + \text{逐笔交收的结算总额}}{\text{结算总额}})$ 。

附录4 支付机构名录

| 序号 | 机构名称 | 发证日期 |
|----|--------------------|------------|
| 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 | 深圳市财付通科技有限公司 | 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 | 开联通网络技术服务有限公司 | 2011年5月3日 |
| 7 | 北京通融通信息技术有限公司 | 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 | 上海盛付通电子商务有限公司 | 2011年5月3日 |
| 11 | 钱袋网（北京）信息技术有限公司 | 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 | 裕福网络科技有限公司 | 2011年5月3日 |
| 19 | 渤海易生商务服务有限公司 | 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 | 上海捷银信息技术有限公司 | 2011年5月3日 |
| 25 | 北京拉卡拉网络技术有限公司 | 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 | 深圳市壹卡会科技服务有限公司 | 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 |

续表

| 序号 | 机构名称 | 发证日期 |
|----|--------------------|-------------|
| 29 | 杭州银通数码信息技术有限公司 | 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 |
| 33 | 证联融通电子有限公司 | 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 | 上海畅购企业服务有限公司 | 2011年8月29日 |
| 38 | 四川商通实业有限公司 | 2011年8月29日 |
| 39 | 南京市市民卡有限公司 | 2011年8月29日 |
| 40 | 上海富友金融网络技术有限公司 | 2011年8月29日 |
| 41 | 天翼电子商务有限公司 | 2011年12月22日 |
| 42 | 联通支付有限公司 | 2011年12月22日 |
| 43 | 中移电子商务有限公司 | 2011年12月22日 |
| 44 | 上海点佰趣信息科技有限公司 | 2011年12月22日 |
| 45 | 天津城市一卡通有限公司 | 2011年12月22日 |
| 46 | 江苏瑞祥商务有限公司 | 2011年12月22日 |
| 47 | 武汉市金源信企业服务信息系统有限公司 | 2011年12月22日 |
| 48 | 广东银结通电子支付结算有限公司 | 2011年12月22日 |
| 49 | 现代金融控股(成都)有限公司 | 2011年12月22日 |
| 50 | 国付宝信息科技有限公司 | 2011年12月22日 |
| 51 | 重庆易极付科技有限公司 | 2011年12月22日 |
| 52 | 河北一卡通电子支付服务有限公司 | 2011年12月22日 |
| 53 | 山西万卡德商务有限公司 | 2011年12月22日 |
| 54 | 哈尔滨轮回网络科技有限公司 | 2011年12月22日 |
| 55 | 商盟商务服务有限公司 | 2011年12月22日 |
| 56 | 安徽华夏通支付有限公司 | 2011年12月22日 |

续表

| 序号 | 机构名称 | 发证日期 |
|----|-------------------|-------------|
| 57 | 河南汇银丰信息技术有限公司 | 2011年12月22日 |
| 58 | 贵州汇联通电子商务服务有限公司 | 2011年12月22日 |
| 59 | 大连中鼎资讯有限公司 | 2011年12月22日 |
| 60 | 宁波银联商务有限公司 | 2011年12月22日 |
| 61 | 厦门易通卡运营有限责任公司 | 2011年12月22日 |
| 62 | 深圳市钱宝科技服务有限公司 | 2011年12月22日 |
| 63 | 上海电银信息技术有限公司 | 2011年12月22日 |
| 64 | 广州易联商业服务有限公司 | 2011年12月22日 |
| 65 | 北京海科融通信息技术有限公司 | 2011年12月22日 |
| 66 | 浙江易士企业管理服务有限公司 | 2011年12月22日 |
| 67 | 中联信（福建）支付服务有限责任公司 | 2011年12月22日 |
| 68 | 深圳市网购科技有限公司 | 2011年12月22日 |
| 69 | 东方付通信息技术有限公司 | 2011年12月22日 |
| 70 | 广东益民旅游休闲服务有限公司 | 2011年12月22日 |
| 71 | 易智付科技（北京）有限公司 | 2011年12月22日 |
| 72 | 深圳市泰海网络科技服务有限公司 | 2011年12月22日 |
| 73 | 上海华势信息科技有限公司 | 2011年12月22日 |
| 74 | 广州市易票联支付技术有限公司 | 2011年12月22日 |
| 75 | 北京资和信通联科技有限公司 | 2011年12月22日 |
| 76 | 深圳市深银联易办事金融服务有限公司 | 2011年12月22日 |
| 77 | 上海融兴网络科技有限公司 | 2011年12月22日 |
| 78 | 深圳市银联金融网络有限公司 | 2011年12月22日 |
| 79 | 宝付网络科技（上海）有限公司 | 2011年12月22日 |
| 80 | 上海德颐网络技术有限公司 | 2011年12月22日 |
| 81 | 北京金科信安科技有限公司 | 2011年12月22日 |
| 82 | 上海富友支付服务有限公司 | 2011年12月22日 |
| 83 | 安易联融电子商务有限公司 | 2011年12月22日 |
| 84 | 北京爱农驿站科技服务有限公司 | 2011年12月22日 |
| 85 | 上海付费通企业服务有限公司 | 2011年12月22日 |

续表

| 序号 | 机构名称 | 发证日期 |
|-----|-------------------|-------------|
| 86 | 北京首采联合电子商务有限责任公司 | 2011年12月22日 |
| 87 | 北京中欣银宝通商业服务有限公司 | 2011年12月22日 |
| 88 | 上海都市旅游卡发展有限公司 | 2011年12月22日 |
| 89 | 北京市政交通一卡通有限公司 | 2011年12月22日 |
| 90 | 通联商务服务有限公司 | 2011年12月22日 |
| 91 | 北京雅酷时空信息交换技术有限公司 | 2011年12月22日 |
| 92 | 上海通卡投资管理有限公司 | 2011年12月22日 |
| 93 | 中投科信科技股份有限公司 | 2011年12月22日 |
| 94 | 上海宜友企业服务有限公司 | 2011年12月22日 |
| 95 | 安付宝商务有限公司 | 2011年12月22日 |
| 96 | 上海便利通电子商务有限公司 | 2011年12月22日 |
| 97 | 上海纽斯达科技有限公司 | 2011年12月22日 |
| 98 | 锦江国际电子商务有限公司 | 2011年12月22日 |
| 99 | 上海申城通商务有限公司 | 2011年12月22日 |
| 100 | 上海大众交通商务有限公司 | 2011年12月22日 |
| 101 | 上海杉德支付网络服务发展有限公司 | 2011年12月22日 |
| 102 | 上海卡友信息服务有限公司 | 2012年6月27日 |
| 103 | 上海汇潮信息技术有限公司 | 2012年6月27日 |
| 104 | 上海瀚银信息技术有限公司 | 2012年6月27日 |
| 105 | 银视通信息科技有限公司 | 2012年6月27日 |
| 106 | 上海东方汇融信息技术服务有限公司 | 2012年6月27日 |
| 107 | 天津荣程网络科技有限公司 | 2012年6月27日 |
| 108 | 南京苏宁易付宝网络科技有限公司 | 2012年6月27日 |
| 109 | 双乾网络服务(苏州)有限公司 | 2012年6月27日 |
| 110 | 山东省电子商务综合运营管理有限公司 | 2012年6月27日 |
| 111 | 深圳市神州通付科技有限公司 | 2012年6月27日 |
| 112 | 广东嘉联支付技术有限公司 | 2012年6月27日 |
| 113 | 深圳市快汇宝信息技术有限公司 | 2012年6月27日 |
| 114 | 北京一九付科技有限公司 | 2012年6月27日 |

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| 115 | 北京数码视讯软件技术发展有限公司 | 2012年6月27日 |
| 116 | 北京汇元网电子商务有限公司 | 2012年6月27日 |
| 117 | 北京随行付信息技术有限公司 | 2012年6月27日 |
| 118 | 网易宝有限公司 | 2012年6月27日 |
| 119 | 浙江贝付科技有限公司 | 2012年6月27日 |
| 120 | 浙江航天电子信息产业有限公司 | 2012年6月27日 |
| 121 | 浙江余姚中国塑料城网上交易有限公司 | 2012年6月27日 |
| 122 | 福建国通星驿网络科技有限公司 | 2012年6月27日 |
| 123 | 鹰皇金佰仕网络技术有限公司 | 2012年6月27日 |
| 124 | 广西集付通投资管理有限公司 | 2012年6月27日 |
| 125 | 新疆润物网络有限公司 | 2012年6月27日 |
| 126 | 江苏省电子商务服务中心有限责任公司 | 2012年6月27日 |
| 127 | 山东网上有名网络科技有限公司 | 2012年6月27日 |
| 128 | 上海优乐网络科技股份有限公司 | 2012年6月27日 |
| 129 | 上海亿付数字技术有限公司 | 2012年6月27日 |
| 130 | 上海新华传媒电子商务有限公司 | 2012年6月27日 |
| 131 | 上海商业高新技术发展有限公司 | 2012年6月27日 |
| 132 | 上海乐易信息技术有限公司 | 2012年6月27日 |
| 133 | 上海金诚通商务服务有限公司 | 2012年6月27日 |
| 134 | 中钢银通信息技术服务有限公司 | 2012年6月27日 |
| 135 | 上海大千商务服务有限公司 | 2012年6月27日 |
| 136 | 上海润通实业投资有限公司 | 2012年6月27日 |
| 137 | 普天银通信息科技有限公司 | 2012年6月27日 |
| 138 | 上海巾帼三六五企业服务有限公司 | 2012年6月27日 |
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| 142 | 南京万商商务服务有限公司 | 2012年6月27日 |
| 143 | 江苏鸿兴达邮政商务资讯有限公司 | 2012年6月27日 |

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| 145 | 无锡市民卡有限公司 | 2012年6月27日 |
| 146 | 苏州市城市信息化建设有限公司 | 2012年6月27日 |
| 147 | 山东城联一卡通有限责任公司 | 2012年6月27日 |
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| 149 | 汇通宝有限责任公司 | 2012年6月27日 |
| 150 | 深圳市中付电子支付科技有限公司 | 2012年6月27日 |
| 151 | 深圳商联商用科技有限公司 | 2012年6月27日 |
| 152 | 西安银信商通网络科技有限责任公司 | 2012年6月27日 |
| 153 | 陕西易通商联网络科技有限公司 | 2012年6月27日 |
| 154 | 陕西邮政西邮寄电子商务有限责任公司 | 2012年6月27日 |
| 155 | 北京恒信通电信服务有限公司 | 2012年6月27日 |
| 156 | 北京和融通科技有限公司 | 2012年6月27日 |
| 157 | 北京商银信商业信息服务有限责任公司 | 2012年6月27日 |
| 158 | 北京市银博盛世电子商务有限公司 | 2012年6月27日 |
| 159 | 北京银通时代信息服务有限公司 | 2012年6月27日 |
| 160 | 北京交广科技发展有限公司 | 2012年6月27日 |
| 161 | 北京华瑞富达科技有限公司 | 2012年6月27日 |
| 162 | 北京高汇通商业管理有限公司 | 2012年6月27日 |
| 163 | 北京润京搜索投资有限公司 | 2012年6月27日 |
| 164 | 银信联（北京）商务服务有限公司 | 2012年6月27日 |
| 165 | 北京中诚信和商务有限公司 | 2012年6月27日 |
| 166 | 北京广聚福企业商务服务有限公司 | 2012年6月27日 |
| 167 | 北京商银科技有限公司 | 2012年6月27日 |
| 168 | 国旅（北京）信息科技有限公司 | 2012年6月27日 |
| 169 | 重庆城市通卡有限责任公司 | 2012年6月27日 |
| 170 | 重庆市公众城市一卡通有限责任公司 | 2012年6月27日 |
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| 172 | 河北御嘉商务服务有限公司 | 2012年6月27日 |

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| 序号 | 机构名称 | 发证日期 |
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| 173 | 山西易联数据处理有限公司 | 2012年6月27日 |
| 174 | 山西兰花大酒店有限公司 | 2012年6月27日 |
| 175 | 吉林城市通卡股份有限公司 | 2012年6月27日 |
| 176 | 哈尔滨金联信网络科技有限公司 | 2012年6月27日 |
| 177 | 杭州盛炬网络技术有限公司 | 2012年6月27日 |
| 178 | 舟山市明生商盟科技服务有限公司 | 2012年6月27日 |
| 179 | 浙江银付通信息科技有限公司 | 2012年6月27日 |
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| 181 | 泉州市掌财通网络科技有限公司 | 2012年6月27日 |
| 182 | 瑞特商务（泉州）有限公司 | 2012年6月27日 |
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| 184 | 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 |
| 185 | 安徽圣德天开信息科技有限公司 | 2012年6月27日 |
| 186 | 安徽瑞祥资讯服务有限公司 | 2012年6月27日 |
| 187 | 江西缴费通信息技术有限公司 | 2012年6月27日 |
| 188 | 湖南星广传媒有限公司 | 2012年6月27日 |
| 189 | 长沙商联电子商务有限公司 | 2012年6月27日 |
| 190 | 广西支付通商务服务有限公司 | 2012年6月27日 |
| 191 | 海南海岛一卡通支付网络有限公司 | 2012年6月27日 |
| 192 | 昆明卡互卡科技有限公司 | 2012年6月27日 |
| 193 | 云南乐富信息科技有限公司 | 2012年6月27日 |
| 194 | 云南本元健康管理有限公司 | 2012年6月27日 |
| 195 | 兰州易家万通企业服务有限公司 | 2012年6月27日 |
| 196 | 青岛百森通集团有限公司 | 2012年6月27日 |
| 197 | 青岛百达通企业商务服务有限公司 | 2012年7月20日 |

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of the People's Bank of China, No.1, 2013**

2012 | **China Payment System Development Report**

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



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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 6 editions since 2006. The Reports elaborate the achievements of China payment system during the 11th Five-Year Plan period (2006–2010). They have great value for readers who are interested in and are devoted to researching the development of China payment system, particularly the institutions and individuals participating in the system development, and have attracted wide attention. In addition, the *Report* facilitates the international community to understand the development of China payment system and strengthens the communication on payment systems between China and other economies.

Important development has been made in China payment system in 2012, the second year of the 12th Five-Year Plan period. Compared with previous *Report*, the structure of this *Report* has been slightly adjusted as follows: two special topics namely *Development and Prospect of Retail Payment Services in China* and *Development of Bankcard Industry over the past Ten Years* are added, demonstrating the development in retail payment services over the 10 years and especially the measures we have taken, the progress and efforts we have made in the development of bankcard industry.

The *Report* is divided into four parts: Part I introduces the development and accomplishments of China payment system in 2012 in consolidation of legal basis, diversification 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 2012 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 local featured achievements in supervision of payment institutions, improvement of rural payment environment, exploration of bilateral cooperation and enhancement of evaluation mechanism etc.. Appendices in Part IV cover major events concerning payment system development in 2012, key indicators for payment system development, statements on key payment services, and a list of the payment institutions. Here we provide the English version of Part I, II and IV (Appendix 4 excluded), and Special Topic.

We would like to express our sincere gratitude to relevant departments and branches of the 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. and China Securities Depository and Clearing Corporation Limited 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.

Li Yue
Director General of Payment and Settlement Department of PBC
July 11, 2013

Abbreviations

| | |
|--------|--|
| ABC | Agricultural Bank of China |
| ABS | Account Central Booking System |
| ACH | Automated Clearing House |
| ACS | Accounting Data Centralized System |
| ADBC | Agricultural Development Bank of China |
| 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 and Clearing Co., Ltd. |
| CDFCPS | China Domestic Foreign Currency Payment System |
| CFFEX | China Financial Futures Exchange |
| CIRC | China Insurance Regulatory Commission |
| CIS | Cheque Image System |
| CNCC | China National Clearing Center |
| CPSS | Committee on Payment and Settlement Systems |
| CRMW | Credit Risk Mitigation Warrants |
| CSRC | China Securities Regulatory Commission |
| DAP | Delivery after Payment |
| DVP | Delivery Versus Payment |
| ECDS | Electronic Commercial Draft System |
| EMEAP | Executives' Meeting of East Asia-Pacific Central Banks |
| FOP | Free of Payment |
| FSAP | Financial Sector Assessment Program |
| HVPS | High-value Payment System |
| IBPS | Internet Banking Payment System |
| MPS | Ministry of Public Security |
| PAD | Payment after Delivery |
| PBC | People's Bank of China |
| PCAC | Payment and Clearing Association of China |
| PCSRCB | Payment and Clearing System for Rural Credit Banks |

| | |
|--------|--|
| PSBC | Postal Savings Bank of China |
| RCBFCC | Rural Credit Banks Funds Clearing Center |
| SCP | Super Short-term Commercial Papers |
| SD&C | China Securities Depository and Clearing Corporation Limited |
| SHCH | Shanghai Clearing House |
| SSE | Shanghai Stock Exchange |
| SZSE | Shenzhen Stock Exchange |
| WGPSS | Working Group on Payment and Settlement Systems |

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Part I

Achievements of China Payment System in 2012

- Progress in Formulation of Rules
- Diversification of Payment Service Providers
- Promotion of Financial Market Infrastructures
- Development of Non-cash Payment Instruments
- Intensified Oversight of the Payment System
- Improvement of Rural Payment Service Environment
- Furthered International Cooperation in Payment and Settlement Area
- Outlook for the Development of China's Payment System

1. Progress in Formulation of Rules

China's payment system made remarkable progress in the formulation of payment and settlement rules in 2012. The People's Bank of China (PBC) released relevant rules and operators of financial market infrastructures issued procedures in respect of business management and risk control etc..

PBC released *Administrative Measures for Prepaid Card Issued by Payment Institutions* (Notice [2012] No. 12, referred to as the "Measures"). In order to consolidate the regulation of prepaid cards, PBC released the *Measures* on September 27th. The *Measures* regulate the issuance, acceptance, usage, recharge and redemption of prepaid cards, which help facilitate low-value non-cash payment and consumption, prevent illegal activities such as money laundering and protect the legitimate rights of card holders.

PBC issued *Notice for Implementation of Bankcard Interchange Fees Adjustment*. Criteria for bankcard interchange fees were formulated according to *PBC's Approval to Distribution Rules of Yields Generated by Interbank Transactions through Bankcard* (Yinfu [2003] No.126, referred to as the "Approval") in 2003. Over these years, bankcard industry has been growing rapidly in China and the interchange fee criteria didn't suit the developing market. In order to further improve bankcards acceptance environment and prompt bankcards to play a stronger role in stimulating domestic demand and facilitating payment and consumption, relevant authorities made an adjustment plan for bankcard interchange fees after consulting stake holders. PBC then issued *Notice for Implementation of Bankcard Interchange Fees Adjustment*. The new criteria will come into effect from February. 25th, 2013.

PBC promulgated *Notice for Foreign Institutions' Access to RMB Settlement Accounts* (Yinfa [2012] No.183, referred to as the "Notice"). In order to strengthen the oversight of RMB settlement accounts opened by foreign institutions and thus facilitate their trade and investment in China, PBC promulgated the Notice in July 2012. The *Notice* complements the *Administrative Measures on RMB Settlement Accounts Opened by Foreign Institutions* (Yinfa [2010] No. 249) and regulates the application, verification, use and management of the accounts.

PBC released *Notice to Set up Reporting Mechanism of Supervision over Payment Institutions* (Yinfa [2012] No. 176, referred to as the "Notice"). In order to improve supervision over payment institutions and clarify supervision responsibilities, PBC released the *Notice* in July 2012. The *Notice* requires the branches of PBC should submit comprehensive supervision reports and specific supervision reports on certain payment institutions annually. The reports serve as branches

comprehensive assessment on corporate governance, business operation, internal control, system operation and risk management of payment institutions and also overall summary of the supervisory measures. They may reflect issues in supervision over payment institutions and the annual performance of PBC branches in off-site supervision, on-site inspection, supervisory mechanism and measures and hereby help formulate criteria and mechanism for assessing performance of supervising local payment institutions.

China Securities Depository and Clearing Corporation Limited (SD&C) promulgated *Rules on Securities Settlement Margins* (referred to as the “Rules”). For the purpose of preventing or mitigating securities settlement risks, ensuring the sound operation of securities settlement system and managing margins appropriately, SD&C promulgated the *Rules* on November 12th of 2012, which will come into effect since January 3rd, 2013. The *Rules* regulate the collection, use, call and return of margins and formulate uniform rules for the management of settlement margins in Shanghai and Shenzhen’s securities markets so as to reduce the managing cost of settlement participants and enhance the efficiency in the use of funds.

China Securities Depository and Clearing Corporation Limited (SD&C) issued *Operating Rules of Collateral Management (Applicable to Securities Lending)*. In order to regulate collateral and margin management of securities lending, SD&C promulgated *Operating Rules of Collateral Management (Applicable to Securities Lending)* on August 27th, 2012. The *Rules* specify the scope of collaterals and the use of margins for securities lending and regulate the application and access to collateral accounts, deposit, withdrawal, substitution and trading, mark-to-the-market, margin call, disposal of collaterals and compensation for the use of collaterals and issues related to guaranteed securities interest. Thus, SD&C could provide professional collateral management with positive scale effect as a third party so as to reduce operational risks and costs of concerned parties and enhance the efficiency in operation and the use of securities.

Box 1

Promoting the Adjustment of Bankcard Interchange Fees

Aiming to cut merchants’ costs and propel the development of catering and retail business, especially small-sized enterprises, the competent authorities carried out investigation and consultations in bankcard interchange fees in 2012. For the purpose to encourage consumption, cut merchants’ costs, stimulate domestic demand and promote economic development, the investigators drafted the plan to adjust bankcard interchange fees which was approved by the State Council. Estimating on bankcard transaction value in 2012, the fees would decrease by over 20% after the adjustments.

The adjusted bankcard interchange fee criteria will come into effect since February 25th, 2013. PBC had been endeavoring to ensure the adjustment would be enforced in a scientific way and the transition from the previous criteria to the adjusted ones completed steadily. The implementation of the adjusted criteria involved heavy workloads such as the transformation of over 800 banking institutions' systems, interoperability test of over 260 UnionPay members and agreement renewal between acquirers and 4.8 million merchants. To fulfill the tasks, PBC organized workshops to hear from related parties about the issues encountered and instructed them to solve the problems. PBC released *Notice for Implementation of Bankcard Interchange Fees Adjustment* (Yinfa [2012] No.263) to give directions for related parties in business implementation, technical upgrading and contingency response. Issuing banks upgraded and tested relevant systems, implemented relevant business rules and held in-house trainings. The acquirers renewed the agreements with the merchants orderly. China UnionPay organized the members to amend relevant rules and complete system upgrading in time, coordinated them to conduct interoperability test and addressed business and technical issues for them. Regardless of the tight schedule and heavy workload, the technical upgrading and fee adjustment were fulfilled due to the joint efforts of all parties involved.

The overall level of bankcard interchange fees will decrease after the adjustments, which tends to reduce financial expenses of merchants, motivate them to accept bankcards, promote the use of bankcard and hereby expand the bankcard industry as a whole.

2. Diversification of Payment Service Providers

Over recent years, a fledged pattern comprising of such service providers as PBC, banking institutions, clearing institutions, payment institutions, securities settlement institutions and central counterparty has taken shape. Payment services are getting more specialized and market-oriented.

2.1 Payment Service Providers

As the organizer, catalyst and overseer of the payment system, PBC developed High Value Payment System (HVPS), Bulk Electronic Payment System (BEPS), Cheque Image System (CIS), Domestic Foreign Currency Payment System (DFCPS) and Internet Banking Payment System (IBPS). These systems are operated by China National Clearing Center (CNCC). In 2012, CNCC kept upgrading and maintaining the systems to ensure payment systems run stably and efficiently.

Branches of PBC have taken multiple measures to encourage the development and strengthen supervision over payment service market. By the end of 2012, PBC had 1 head office in Shanghai; 8 branches, 2 operations offices; 20 central sub-branches in provincial capitals; 5 sub-provincial central sub-branches; 6 branch operations offices; 308 prefecture-level central sub-branches. Branches of PBC provided local clearing services by running local clearing systems. In 2012, PBC spared no effort to explore the mechanism to protect the legitimate rights of financial consumers, founded Financial Consumer Protection Bureau and organized various consumer awareness activities.

Banking institutions are the major payment service providers. In 2012, in order to implement the requirements raised in the 4th National Financial Conference that finance should serve the real economy, banking institutions strived to address the financial appeals for micro enterprises, farmers, rural areas, agriculture, key projects, cultural industry, strategic emerging industries, upgrade of consumption structure and civil domain while maintaining moderate increase of credit aggregates.

By the end of 2012, banking institutions providing payment services in China were comprised of 2 policy banks, 5 state-owned commercial banks, 12 shareholding commercial banks, 144 city commercial banks, 337 rural commercial banks, 147 rural cooperative banks, 1,927 rural credit cooperatives, 1 postal savings bank, 42 foreign financial institutions and 800 township banks. The number of rural commercial banks and township banks increased by 125 and 165 respectively in 2012.

Clearing institutions. At the end of 2012, China UnionPay Co. Ltd. founded UnionPay International Ltd which handles UnionPay's international businesses. As a bankcard brand rooted in China and known world-wide, it has been gaining universal recognition from world's mainstream bankcard institutions and card holders both domestic and abroad.

In 2012, Clearing Center for City Commercial Banks (CCCCB) developed featured products and services aiming to meet the demand of city commercial banks and township banks. By the end of 2012, CCCCCB had 203 participants.

In 2012, pursuant to *Guiding Opinions of the People's Bank of China on Improving the Payment Service Environment in Rural Areas* (Yinfa [2009] No. 224), Rural Credit Banks Funds Clearing Center (RCBFCC) kept enhancing the functions of systems and improving payment and clearing efficiency in rural areas. By the end of 2012, RCBFCC, together with its shareholders and members, had developed 8 systems.

Payment institutions. In June 2012, PBC granted licenses to 96 eligible non-financial institutions and permitted them to provide approved payment services as payment institutions in specified jurisdictions. By the end of 2012, 197 non-financial institutions were licensed and became payment institutions. Among them, 119 are permitted to provide prepaid card issuance and acceptance services, 79 network-based payment service and 44 bankcard acceptance service.

2.2 Post-trade Service Providers

Post-trade service providers mainly include China Central Depository & Clearing Co. Ltd (CCDC) , SD&C, Shanghai Clearing House (SHCH) and China Foreign Exchange Trading System (CFETS). Besides, PBC has developed and operates Electronic Commercial Draft System (ECDS).

2.2.1 CCDC

In 2012, CCDC kept promoting issuance, registration, custody, settlement and redemption and coupon payment of bonds and prompting DVP mode while settling, which enhanced liquidity of financial assets in interbank bond market, facilitated bond delivery and fund settlement, reduced risks and hereby promoted innovation of financial products and services in bond market. By 2012, 2,891 settlement members of interbank bond market adopted DVP.

2.2.2 SD&C

In 2012, SD&C spared no effort to support the development of capital market by setting up working group for OTC Bulletin Board and establishing cooperative mechanism with National Equities Exchange and Quotations Ltd., implementing tasks concerning stock registration and depository for non-listed public companies and participating in infrastructure development of regional equity market and OTC market of securities companies.

2.2.3 SHCH

In 2012, SHCH had rapidly extended business scope and scale and was playing a more and more important role in the development of OTC market. The registration and depository business kept expanding. The newly added registration and depository for Super Short-term Commercial Papers of financial enterprises, securities backed by credit assets and bills backed by non-financial enterprises' assets largely promoted the development of direct financing.

2.2.4 CFETS

In 2012, CFETS and Shanghai Gold Exchange jointly launched a pilot project for OTC interbank gold transactions. Hence, market participants traded gold and sent confirmations by means of bilateral inquiry through foreign exchange trading system of CFETS and made settlement and delivery through Shanghai Gold Exchange. The trade warehouse developed by CFETS, acted as a uniform repository of interbank market, is well designed and supports all kinds of complicated derivative financial contract trade. Data for members, trades and product information of the warehouse are informative and well-formatted. The warehouse adopts a sole institutional code to facilitate trading information inquiry of over 1,000 legal entities and 5,000 trading members.

3. Promotion of Financial Market Infrastructures

In 2012, financial market infrastructures were running stably. Business scale kept growing, services were enhanced, infrastructure construction promoted and maintenance and management improved.

Payment, clearing and settlement systems operated by PBC remained safe and stable. In 2012, transaction volume and value of HVPS and BEPS kept increasing. Transactions handled by HVPS and BEPS reached 1.225 billion in volume and CNY 1,790.55 trillion in value. Transactions handled by IBPS reached 266 million in volume and CNY 3.56 trillion in value. Transactions handled by Automated Clearing Houses (ACH) reached 391 million in volume and CNY 66.52 trillion in value.^①

With the development of payment systems, CNCC has been endeavoring to enhance system management by identifying and solving problems immediately, preventing potential operational risks, improving emergency management to ensure business continuity of payment systems. The system availability of HVPS, BEPS, DFCPS, IBPS, and CIS was 99.998%, 99.994%, 100%, 99.993% and 99.990% respectively.

In 2012, CNCC upgraded the systems, developed automated testing platform for payment systems and completed upgrading test for network anti-virus system, intrusion detection system and vulnerability check system. Meanwhile, CNCC reinforced storage of 32 CCPC and expanded computing capacity of CCPC in Beijing so as to largely improve processing capacity of IBPS. Also, the construction of national processing centers of CNAPS in Shanghai and Beijing and also the processing center of Accounting Centralized System (ACS) in Beijing was under way.

CNAPS II is being developed as planned. Three rounds of interoperability tests and a pilot program have been completed, which lays solid foundation to launch CNAPS II.

China UnionPay Interbank Bankcard Clearing System ran stably. In 2012, interbank bankcard transactions kept growing with 11.28 billion in volume and CNY 19.36 trillion in value, up 8.66% and 21.53%^② respectively year on year.

China UnionPay Co. Ltd. has been implementing business lines plan, expanding the bankcard business types through its platform from consumption, cash withdrawal and information inquiry

① The monetary unit of the value in this report is CNY if there is no special explanation.

② The year-on-year growth (or decrease) data is calculated according to the original data, the same as follows.

to such 7 types as consumption, fund transfer, collections and account services etc. Meanwhile, in order to implement the adjustment for bankcard interchange fees, China UnionPay Co. Ltd. has coordinated over 800 member banks, and upgraded over 4,500 systems.

China UnionPay Interbank Bankcard Clearing System II further improved the business processing capability, the framework for switch sub-system of “3 centers in 2 sites” with 1 center as an active one and that for acceptance sub-system with 2 active centers in 2 sites have taken shape, which realized the purpose of “the redundancy design, operation in two sites and seamless switch”.

The business of CCCC CB kept growing steadily. In 2012, the transactions processed by systems of CCCC CB amounted to 391.7 thousand in volume and CNY 156.7 billion in value, up by 34.14% and 32.03% respectively year on year. Drafts issued through Draft Processing System of CCCC CB accumulated to 36.1 thousand in volume and CNY 43.88 billion in value.

CCCCB integrated Draft Processing System and Payment and Clearing System, thus extend clearing channel of Draft Processing System. CCCC CB promoted the construction of server room for remote backup system, completed the development of backup system in Beijing and the drill between backup sites in Beijing and Shanghai. CCCC CB improved its operational and maintenance mechanism by setting up ITIL service system so as to achieve standardized operation of event management, change and release management, problem management and configuration management. By the end of 2012, there were 52 custodian banks which could process electronic commercial drafts for contracted clients via CCCC CB's platform; 10 custodian banks which could get access to IBPS via CCCC CB.

Systems of RCBFCC ran stably with rapid growth in transaction volume and value. In 2012, transactions processed by the rural cooperative financial institutions (including rural commercial banks) through the systems of RCBFCC reached 86.6683 million in volume and CNY 2 trillion in value, up by 35.17% and 28.78% respectively compared with the year before.

In 2012, stability availability of the systems reached 99.99% with no major disruptions. The success ratio of real-time transactions reached 98.82%. The infrastructures ran smoothly. There was no safety incident arising from information system and firewalls and IPS were in good condition.

The promotion of RCBFCC shared internet banking system and shared mobile banking system has effectively improved payment service environment in rural remote areas lack of financial services and promoted financial inclusion. By the end of 2012, there were rural cooperative financial institutions in 22 provinces (autonomous regions, municipalities) could process electronic commercial draft for contracted clients through RCBFCC shared electronic draft system, rural cooperative financial institutions in 17 provinces (autonomous regions, municipalities) could provide internet banking services through RCBFCC shared internet banking system, rural cooperative financial institutions in 7 provinces (autonomous regions, municipalities) could provide mobile

banking services through RCBFCC shared mobile banking system.

Central Bond Generalized System (CBGS) ran steadily. In 2012, CBGS operated smoothly in general. Bond registration, depository, and settlement increased rapidly. Bond transactions settled reached CNY 218 trillion in value in 2012, up by 21.10% year on year. Bond redemption and coupon payment amounted to CNY 4.12 trillion in value, down by 36.81% year on year. In 2012, 2,891 settlement members of interbank bond market adopted DVP mechanism, up by 67.30% compared with the year before.

Liquidity of financial assets in the interbank bond market has been enhanced and bond delivery and fund settlement have been facilitated, which promotes innovation of financial products and services in bond market. Phased migration of data center was completed. All business systems had local backup and core business systems had both local and remote backups. Besides, CCDC improved service channels including counter, online and direct access terminals. In particular, direct access terminals have made straight through processing of bond settlement possible.

The securities registration and settlement system operated stably. In 2012, the securities registration and settlement system ran smoothly. The gross transaction value of the year reached CNY 238.12 trillion and net value reached CNY 9.86 trillion.

SD&C has taken the following measures to promote the development of securities infrastructures: improved technical service management system in the guidance of ISO 20000 to standardize, normalize and refine management and enhanced the operation safety of the system by evaluating protection rating, modifying power supply system of server room, upgrading the network and establishing local backup; initiated uniform securities account technical platform and was developing independent securities registration and settlement system; developed technical system of securities lending collateral management and renewed settlement participants' management platform I; made preparations for the operation of enterprise data repository, performed research and planning of industry data repository, promoted backup system of data repository and non-trade information exchange platform.

SHCH has rapidly expanded in services scope and business scale. In 2012, spot transaction cleared reached CNY 6.173 trillion in value, up by 957.84% compared with last year, among which spot transaction with CCP amounted to 7,293 in volume, the par value of transactions cleared CNY 1.4 trillion and transaction settled CNY 78.6 billion in value.

The scale of registration and depository kept growing. Newly issued bonds registered and deposited in SHCH accumulated to CNY 1.53 trillion in par value, up by 160.42%; cashed bonds accumulated to CNY 388 billion in par value, up by 167.37%. Business scope of SHCH expanded gradually. By the end of 2012, there were 3,023 accounts of investors.

The foreign exchange net clearing system of CFETS was growing steadily. In 2012, the RMB foreign exchange transaction processed by the system accumulated to 118,000 in volume and USD 1.9 trillion in value; net foreign exchange settlement reached 14,289 in volume, RMB settlement reached CNY 4.02 trillion in value and foreign currency settlement reached USD 655 billion, up by 10.95%, 9.64% and 15.09% respectively compared with last year.

In 2012, CFETS organized its members to participate in emergency drills to enhance their capability to address incidents. According to the requirements of local network backup center of HVPS, CFETS developed backup system, participated in the switch drill of local network backup center and launched 2 disaster recovery drills which the foreign exchange net clearing system and relevant application systems participated.

4. Development of Non-cash Payment Instruments

In 2012, non-cash payment transaction maintained steady growth. Non-cash transaction processed accumulated to 41.14 billion in volume and CNY 1,286.31 trillion in value, up by 21.61% and 16.48% respectively compared with the year before. The increase of transactions settled by bills slowed down while the growth of fund transfer and consignment in volume remained strong and the number of bankcards issued kept rising.

4.1 Bills

In 2012, transactions settled by bills amounted to 784 million in volume and CNY 296.37 trillion, down by 7.44% and 1.58% compared with the year before. Average daily transactions processed reached 2.15 million in volume and CNY 811.97 billion in value.

4.1.1 Transactions settled by cheque witnessed progressive decline.

In 2012, transactions settled by cheque achieved 756 million in volume and CNY 268.79 trillion in value, down by 7.88% and 1.82% respectively compared with the year before. Average amount per transaction reached CNY 355,500, up by 6.58% compared with the year before, while the growth rate dropped by 5.12 percentage points.

4.1.2 Growth of commercial draft transactions slowed down.

In 2012, transactions settled by commercial draft came to 15.53 million in volume and CNY 16.06 trillion in value, up by 23.67% and 12.91% respectively compared with the year before, while growth rate decreased by 10.43 points and 18.29 points respectively. Average amount per transaction was

CNY 1.03 million, down by 8.7% compared with the year before.

The amount of advances for overdue commercial drafts climbed rapidly. The amount of advances for overdue commercial drafts of shareholding commercial banks witnessed chain increase. By the end of the 4th quarter of 2012, the amount of advances for overdue commercial drafts of nationwide banking institutions reached CNY 34.8 billion in value, up by 186% on a year-on-year basis.

4.1.3 Transactions processed by bank drafts witnessed year-on-year decline.

In 2012, transactions processed by bank drafts attained 4.69 million in volume and CNY 2.7 trillion in value, down by 11.75% and 11.32% respectively compared with the year before. Whereby, cash bank draft transaction reached 51,100 in volume and CNY 4.992 billion in value, up by 2.82% and down by 11.35% respectively compared with the year before, while transfer bank draft transaction reached 4.64 million in volume and CNY 2.7 trillion in value, down by 11.89% and 11.32% respectively compared with the year before.

4.1.4 Transactions processed by bank promissory note slumped.

In 2012, transactions processed by bank promissory note came to 7.19 million in volume and CNY 7.1 trillion in value, down by 10.73% and 19.96% respectively on a year-on-year basis. Whereby, cash bank promissory note transaction reached 21,200 in volume and CNY 6.4 billion in value, down by 73.27% and 87.67% respectively compared with the year before while transfer bank promissory note transaction reached 7.17 million in volume and CNY 7.1 trillion in value, down by 10.11% and 19.56% respectively compared with the year before.

4.2 Bankcard

In 2012, the number of bankcard issued kept climbing, acceptance environment was improved and growth rate of transactions slowed down.

4.2.1 The number of bankcard issued kept climbing.

In 2012, PBC promoted cash withdrawal service with bankcard in rural areas and thus facilitated payment and settlement demand of rural population in remote areas. PBC kept promoting bankcard for students from vocational schools to withdraw subsidies. By the end of 2012, the number of the cards issued exceeded 10 million. Meanwhile, PBC, along with Ministry of Finance and Ministry of Education, promoted bankcard for students from high schools to withdraw subsidies to further implement governmental subsidizing policies for students.

By the end of 2012, the number of bankcard issued accumulated to 3.5 billion, up by 19.84% on a year-

on-year basis while the growth rate witnessed a year-on-year drop by 2.27 points. The ratio of issuance volume between debit cards and credit cards was 9.67:1. The proportion of accumulated issuance volume of credit cards slightly decreased. The number of bankcard per capita was 2.64 and the penetration rate of bankcard reached 43.5%, up by 4.9 percentage points compared with the year before.

4.2.2 The acceptance environment got improved.

By the end of 2012, merchants linked to UnionPay Interbank Clearing System was 4.83 million, POS terminals 7.12 million and ATM 415,600, up by 1.65 million, 2.29 million and 81,800 respectively on a year-on-year basis. As of the end of 2012, the ratio between bankcard volume and ATM volume was 8504:1, down by 3.74% on a year-on-year basis. The ratio between bankcard volume and POS volume was 497:1, down by 26.04% on a year-on-year basis.

4.2.3 Transactions processed by bankcard kept increasing.

In 2012, transactions processed by bankcard accumulated to 38.9 billion in volume, up by 22.45% compared with last year and CNY 346.22 trillion in value, up by 6.91%. Average transaction per day reached 106.6 million in volume and CNY 948.5 billion in value. Whereby, cash deposit through bankcard achieved 6.79 billion in volume and CNY 57.71 trillion in value, up by 23.89% and 8.16% respectively on a year-on-year basis; cash withdrawal through bankcard achieved 16.1 billion in volume and CNY 61.37 trillion in value, up by 13.77% and 3.41% respectively on a year-on-year basis; consumption through bankcard achieved 9 billion in volume and CNY 20.83 trillion in value, up by 40.48% and 36.90% respectively; fund transfer through bankcard achieved 6.98 billion in volume and CNY 206.31 trillion in value, up by 22.36% and 5.31% respectively.

4.3 Settlement Means

Settlement by means of fund transfer, consignment of collection and collection with acceptance kept rising with speeding growth rate. In 2012, settlement by means of fund transfer and consignment of collection etc. reached 1.44 billion in volume and CNY 643.73 trillion in value, up by 19.85% and 34.27% respectively on a year-on-year basis. The growth rate of the volume and value rose by 5.25 percentage points and 6.07 percentage points respectively. Whereby, settlement by means of fund transfer came to 1.41 billion in volume and CNY 629.01 trillion in value, up by 20.24% and 34.97% respectively. The growth rate of its volume and value went up by 5.54 percentage points and 6.47 percentage points respectively.

4.4 Other Payment Means

In 2012, internet payment, fixed-line payment and mobile payment developed rapidly. Internet payment reached 19.23 billion in volume and CNY 823 trillion in value, up by 22.76% and 18.41%

respectively on a year-on-year basis. 395 million people adopted fixed-line payment. Its transaction volume and value were 465 million and CNY 5.2 trillion respectively, down by 1.71% and 40.88% respectively on a year-on-year basis. 245 million people adopted internet payment. Its transaction volume and value were 535 million and CNY 2.31 trillion respectively, up by 116.46% and 132.39% respectively on a year-on-year basis.

5. Intensified Oversight of the Payment System

5.1 Intensified Supervision over Clearing Institutions

In 2012, PBC guided China UnionPay to improve its corporate governance, speed up its corporation transformation, enhance its capability of research and innovation and increase the core-competitiveness of bankcard standards and clearing services. China UnionPay was requested to keep improving its business rules and technique standards, strengthen its risk and business management, enhance risk prevention and information sharing mechanisms, and provide safe and efficient transactions processing and fund clearing services to its member institutions.

After consulting with CBRC and other competent authorities, PBC formulated *Administrative Measures for the supervision and administration of Rural Credit Banks Funds Clearing Center* (referred to as the *Measures*). The *Measures* stipulate supervisory objective, approval and filing, reporting requirements and other disciplines. In 2012, PBC carried out information system safety evaluation to rural bank's fund clearing centers, inspected their bank accounts, requested them to formulate specific measures to integrate their bank accounts. Meanwhile, according to *Regulations of PBC Information Security of Computer System* (Yinfa [2010] No. 276), PBC requested rural bank's fund clearing centers to formulate *Reporting System of Computer Information Security for Rural Credit Banks Funds Clearing Center*, which provided arrangements for RCBFCC to prevent operational risk effectively and increase efficiency of risk management.

In 2012, with the guidance of *Notice of promoting reform of public institutions* released by the State Council, PBC was carrying out the reform of CCCCB, steadily restructuring the public institution to the enterprise.

5.2 Strengthened Supervision over Payment Institutions

PBC highlighted jurisdictions' supervision of payment institutions, and established supervision mechanism coordinating the three parties—the head office, the home branches and the host branches of PBC to work together. PBC strengthened the regular supervision over payment institutions

by formulating off-site supervisory indicators and establishing annual supervisory reporting mechanism to normalize reporting and data analysis. To rectify misconducts in the management of clients' fund, internet payment, prepaid cards and acceptance of bankcards, PBC issued corrective recommendations and criticism notice and had dialogues with the management. PBC strengthened risk management by requiring payment institutions to report significant events, following risk incidents such as loss of clients' fund, analyzing risk points, working out solutions and releasing *Payment Risks Alert* to timely brief branches of PBC and payment institutions, warn about relevant risks and raise supervisory requirements.

5.3 Active Promotion of RMB Bank Settlement Account System Reform

In order to adapt RMB bank account system to the development of market-oriented economy, PBC set up a working group for RMB bank account system reform. The group, consisted of 13 entities, commissioned 7 commercial banks to do research in bank account management practices in 10 developed countries and regions including the United States, Japan, Britain, France, Germany, Australia, South Korea, Singapore, Taiwan and Hong Kong and thus drafted *International Comparative Research in Bank Account Management*. In March 2012, based on bank account management practices, considering the economic and financial development in China and meanwhile taking experiences abroad for reference, the working group formulated *General Plan of RMB Bank Account System Reform*. In December 2012, the working group studied 27 subjects about bank account system, including its necessity of legislation, legal relationship, main rules and international comparison, formed *Report about Regulations on the Management of RMB Bank Account*, laying solid foundation for the formulation of *Regulations on the Administration of RMB Bank Account (Draft)* and its interpretation.

5.4 Implementation of Bank Account Real Name Scheme, and Identification of Anonymous and Pseudonym Individual Deposit Bank Accounts

After learning from the experiences for verifying individual deposit accounts in Xinzhou City, Shanxi province and Zhuzhou city, Hunan province, PBC issued *Guidelines on Verification of RMB Individual Bank Account* (Yinfa [2011] No. 254, referred to as *Guidelines*) to lead relevant work on the authentication of the identity of citizens who open individual RMB bank deposit accounts. PBC organized banks to verify the individual bank accounts opened before the operation of the interoperable verification system of citizens' identity and the accounts opened by individuals using other documents rather than ID cards. Banks are expected to close anonymous and pseudonym accounts and supersede services for those unidentified individuals. The verification will be completed by the end of 2013.

PBC took the following measures to ensure verification of individual RMB bank deposit account carried out smoothly: first, PBC formulated the emergency plan for press release and publicity of the verification work; second, PBC held a forum to discuss the problems arising from the verification work and afterwards issued *Circular on Related Matters concerning Identity Verification of Individual Deposit Bank Account Holders* (Yinzhifu [2012] No. 366), which stipulated verification of agents' ID, closing of fake, pseudonym and anonymous bank accounts. According to statistics, 2.135 billion accounts need to be verified, and 894 million accounts had been verified by the end of 2012, 41.87% of the total.

5.5 Performing On-site Inspection in Payment and Settlement Field

In 2012, PBC's 31 provincial branches and its 5 sub-branches performed on-site inspection to banking institutions for their payment and settlement services. 2,345 inspection teams were set up nationwide and 9,731 staff involved. The inspection covered 8,880 service points of banking institutions. Administrative penalty for violation of relevant rules and regulations amounted to CNY 10.5 million. The teams also inspected 31 payment institutions. PBC prevented such irregular activities detected during the inspection as illegally opening and using RMB bank settlement accounts and processing bills against the rules by banks and failed to implement real-name system while providing bankcard acceptance service, using individual accounts as institutional accounts and misusing merchants' category code by payment institutions.

5.6 Strengthening Oversight over Prepaid Card Business

In order to regulate the issuance of magnetic prepaid card and electronic money, PBC issued *Notice of the People's Bank of China on Regulating the Issuance of Magnetic Stripe Prepaid Cards and Electronic Money by Banking Institutions* and *Notice on the Related Matters about the Issuance of Magnetic Stripe Prepaid Cards and Electronic Money by Banking Institutions* in 2012, specifying approval and reporting procedures for the issuance of magnetic stripe prepaid cards and electronic money. Accordingly, PBC was regulating the above mentioned services provided by banks. In order to strengthen the oversight over multi-purpose prepaid cards, PBC issued *Notice of the People's Bank of China on Further Strengthening the Oversight of Prepaid Card Business* and *Administrative Measures for Prepaid Card Issued by Payment Institutions* and thus regulated prepaid card business as a whole. PBC specified the regulatory requirements concerning implementation of real-name system and use of non-cash payment instruments while purchasing cards, clients' fund management and the fulfillment of anti-money laundering obligation.

5.7 Improving Risk Management of Bankcards

In 2012, PBC continued to crack down crimes using bankcard along with Ministry of Public Security,

released *Alert of Payment Risks* in case of incidents, analyzed deficiencies and vulnerability, publicly criticized institutions failing to manage risks effectively and posed requirements for risk prevention. Also, PBC promoted financial IC cards to mitigate risks.

Box 2

Strengthening the Supervision over Prepaid Card Business

With the development of information technology and innovation of low-value payment services over recent years, prepaid card market has been developing rapidly. The promotion of prepaid card helped reduce the use of cash, facilitate public payment and stimulate consumption. Nevertheless, such problems as lack of order and risk prevention mechanism existed in prepaid card market. Hereinafter, PBC promulgated a series of rules that addressed the development of prepaid card industry and supervisory need.

In order to regulate the issuance of magnetic stripe prepaid card and electronic money, PBC issued *Notice of the People's Bank of China on Regulating the Issuance of Magnetic Stripe Prepaid Cards and Electronic Money by Banking Institutions* and *Notice on the Related Matters about the Issuance of Magnetic Stripe Prepaid Cards and Electronic Money by Banking Institutions* in 2012, specifying approval and reporting procedures for the issuance of magnetic stripe prepaid cards and electronic money, stipulating the applicable scope of the business prepaid card function embedded in bankcard and regulating relevant undergone business of banks.

In September 2012, PBC released *Notice of the People's Bank of China on Further Strengthening the Oversight of Prepaid Card Business* and *Administrative Measures for Prepaid Card Issued by Payment Institutions* (referred to as the *Measures*). As a complementary policy for *Administrative Measures on Payment Services Provided by Non-financial Institutions*, the *Measures* were drafted mainly based on the four considerations as below:

I. Fostering prepaid card to play an active role in the field of small-amount payment.

The *Measures* stipulate that cap of prepaid cards that can be bought anonymously shall not exceed CNY1,000; it is permitted for customers to pay utilities fees etc. by prepaid cards on the internet.

II. Regulating prepaid card market.

i. Ensure the implementation of rules in issuance such as requiring customers to purchase cards in real name by non-cash instruments and set caps etc..

ii. Specify the responsibilities of issuing institutions in developing merchants, signing agreements, fund settlement and risk management of merchants etc. and require the implementation of real-name system while selling cards.

iii. Specify relevant procedures for recharging, inquiry, loss reporting and redemption and require the implementation of real-name system.

III. Protecting the legitimate rights of cardholders.

The *Measures* set forth the requirements for issuing institutions to provide instructions, sign agreements with card purchasers, elaborate services provided and charge rates, provide safe and convenient inquiry and loss reporting services and specify redemption methods, so as to ensure them to provide fair and transparent information to cardholders and effectively protect such legitimate rights of cardholders as the right to know, use of their fund and access to relevant services.

IV. Strictly managing clients' funds.

The *Measures* require that prepaid card settlement fund shall be transferred to merchants' accounts by contracted banks where clients' fund is deposited; if cards are sold by agents authorized by issuing institutions, revenue shall be transferred directly to accounts of clients' fund opened by issuing institutions.

The release of relevant rules will improve management of prepaid card, regulate the market and promote innovation of the industry.

Box 3

Reform of RMB Bank Account System

As the fundamental arrangement regulating economic relations between depositors and banks, bank account system has exerted profound influence on business of depositors and development of banks and thus has affected the social economic development and financial order.

In recent years, the deepening of the reform in socialist market-oriented economy, transformation of governmental functions, breakthroughs in reform of financial institutions and founding of financial management systems in anti-laundering and credit information have greatly changed the external environment of the implementation of RMB bank account system which can not

fully go with the development of economy and finance. The limitations of the existing system are as follows: (i) The system grants banks too much power over the management of account services and thus depositors are not treated as equal market participants as banks; (ii) the system partly conflicts with relevant laws and regulations; (iii) the system has lagged behind economic and financial development and hence has hindered financial innovation; (iv) the rules concerning RMB bank account don't have sufficient force of law and are not integrated, which cannot effectively regulate behaviors of depositors and banks. For all the concerns above, it is necessary to reform RMB bank account system.

The reform aims to establish RMB bank account management system that goes with the development of socialist market economy on the basis of promoting legitimacy, equality, real-name system and innovation. It is intended to adjust the former management of bank accounts so as to let market force coordinate bank account related activities between depositors and banks, render them more flexibility and enhance relevant requirements for them to fulfill their legitimate duties.

The reform mainly covers the following scope: (i) redefine the scope of bank account management, managing all types of bank accounts opened by depositors; (ii) simplify account classification by integrating their functions, reducing types and removing the limit of account types allowed; (iii) adjust the management of opening bank accounts by transforming management style, highlighting the implementation of real-name system and standardizing the procedures to open accounts by agents; (iv) mitigate restrictions of bank accounts in such areas as use of bank accounts, cash withdrawal, valid date and fund transfer from corporate accounts to individual accounts; (v) improve on-going management mechanism of bank accounts by consolidating relevant rules concerning annual check, suspended accounts, information enquiry, account cancellation, freezing and fund deduction etc.; (vi) enhance legislative level by formulating *Regulations on Management of RMB Bank Accounts* etc..

6. Improvement of Rural Payment Service Environment

It was the last year for PBC to achieve its three-year stage goal in accordance with *Guiding Opinions on Improving the Payment Service Environment in Rural Areas* (Yinfa [2009] No. 224, referred to as *Guidance*). Solid steps have been taken to promote the tasks. In addition, PBC organized campaigns, looked back on the experience and will hold an award ceremony, so as to further improve payment service environment in rural areas.

6.1 Campaigns concerning the Improvement of the Rural Payment Service Environment Have Been Carried Out

In order to promote the payment services in rural areas, PBC issued *Notice to Carry Out Campaigns for Services Facilitating Cash Withdrawal with Bankcards in Rural Areas* (Yinbanfa [2012] No. 13) and *Notice on Campaigns, Recaptions and Awards concerning the Improvement of Rural Payment Service Environment* (Yinbanfa [2012] No. 195) in 2012. PBC coordinated *Financial News* to introduce a special column where more than 10 articles were published. And a special column on PBC's official website has been opened and more than 150 articles about the work done and grass-roots experiences from the branches of PBC and relevant financial institutions have been delivered, which have strongly enhanced social influence and created favorable public opinions atmosphere. Under the guideline to demonstrate experiences, orientate effects, hear from the grass-roots, motivate properly and balance long-term and short-term goals, PBC carried out campaigns by publishing brochures, articles and special reports, holding meetings to exchange experiences and presenting awards, etc..

6.2 Promoted Featured Services to Facilitate Use of Bankcards in Rural Areas

Featured bankcard services for migrant workers have been constantly promoted to better meet the demands of migrant workers for remote fund remittances. In 2012, transactions of the featured bankcard services for migrant workers were 57.85 million in volume and CNY 47.9 billion in value. Branches of PBC, commercial banks and China UnionPay have been actively implementing the requirements set forth by *Notice to Promote Services Facilitating Cash Withdrawal with Bankcards in Rural Areas* (Yinfa [2011] No. 177). According to preliminary estimation, the services had been accessible nation-wide by the end of 2012. More than 670,000 stands to provide the services have been set up, covering over 400,000 administrative villages, more than 70% of the total. In 2012, small-amount withdrawal transactions reached 72.5 million in volume and CNY 23.6 billion in value. The services effectively eased the difficulty sitting in the payment channel in remote rural areas and facilitated the grants of subsidies, information inquiry and cash withdrawal. Rural bankcard products like Huinong and Funong cards have been designed thanks to the favorable policies. 140 million Huinong cards and nearly 38.8 million Funong cards had been issued nation-wide by the end of 2012.

6.3 The Coverage of Payment Systems Has Been Further Expanded

PBC encourages and supports financial institutions in rural areas to participate in payment systems based on their practices. Meanwhile, PBC encourages emerging rural banks to process their transactions by agents at lower cost. By the end of 2012, 38,364 rural financial institutions and their

subsidiaries got access to payment systems of PBC, among which there were 33,047 rural credit cooperatives, 712 rural cooperative banks, 3,576 rural commercial banks and 1,029 township banks.

6.4 Clearing Systems of RCBFCC Addressed the Fundamental Payment Appeals of Agriculture, Farmers and Rural Areas

In 2012, transactions successfully handled via clearing systems of RCBFCC by the rural cooperative financial institutions (including rural commercial banks) nationwide reached 86.67 million in volume and over CNY 2 trillion in value, up by 35.17% and 28.78% respectively on a year-on-year basis. Therein, deposits and cash withdrawal from individual accounts processed by RCBFCC systems achieved 63.7 million in volume and CNY 1.13 trillion in value, up by 20.52% and 21.44% respectively compared with last year. In 2012, since deposits and cash withdrawal anywhere across banks came true, rural cooperative financial institutions promoted the increase of deposits by CNY 338.96 billion after deducting the transactions of fund transfer, which improved rural payment environment, promoted the capital circulation within rural areas and facilitated capital to flow from urban areas to rural areas.

7. Furthered International Cooperation in Payment and Settlement Area

PBC actively promotes international cooperation in payment and settlement area. Cross-border cooperation and oversight of the payment system have been fruitful.

PBC attended the regular meetings held by Committee on Payment and Settlement Systems (CPSS) in March, June and November 2012 respectively, and the meetings held by steering group of the CPSS-IOSCO review of standards in January and March 2012 respectively. In 2012, PBC was re-elected as the chairman of Working Group on Payment and Settlement Systems for Executives' Meeting of East Asia and Pacific Central Banks (EMEAP-WGPSS) and organized the 26th Kuala Lumpur Meeting and the 27th Sydney Meeting in March and September 2012 respectively, which further enhanced its power to voice opinions and take initiatives in payment and settlement area in East Asia and the Pacific region. PBC participated in SWIFT supervision forums held in Brussels and Belgium in May and November respectively, and signed a bilateral memorandum of understanding with National Bank of Belgium.

PBC actively promoted bilateral cooperation in payment and settlement area. In August, PBC attended the 3rd PBC-ECB bilateral meeting on payment and settlement to share the experience in development, oversight and operation of payment and settlement systems and views on the latest

trends. In November, PBC participated in the 7th task force meeting of Asian bond common platform to learn about the latest progress of the platform.

PBC held the international seminar on the payment system in Chengdu, inviting 12 foreign experts from Federal Reserve Bank of New York, European Central Bank, Bank of France, Deutsche Bundesbank and Reserve Bank of India etc. to elaborate hot issues in the field of payment and settlement.

Box 4

Committee on Payment and Settlement Systems and Technical Committee of the International Organization of Securities Commissions Jointly Released *Principles for Financial Market Infrastructures*

Since the global financial crisis, international society has come to a consensus of the importance to construct efficient, transparent, regulated and harmonized financial market infrastructures (FMI). FSB highlighted the necessity to strengthen the management of FMIs. In February 2010, the Committee on Payment and Settlement Systems (CPSS) and the International Organization of Securities Commissions (IOSCO) began an initiative to review and update the international standards such as *Core Principles for Systemically Important Payment Systems* (CPSIPS), *the Recommendations for Securities Settlement Systems* (RSSS) and *the Recommendations for Central Counterparties* (RCCP). This initiative was primarily the result of the increasing risks and uncertainty in financial markets during the financial crisis and the increasing role and importance of FMIs in these markets. It supported Financial Stability Board (FSB) to improve core financial infrastructures by identifying and eliminating differences among international standards, lifting minimum requirements, providing more comprehensive guidance and expanding scope of the standards so as to cover new risk areas and new types of FMIs.

In April 2012, CPSS and IOSCO published *Principles for Financial Market Infrastructures* (hereinafter referred to as the *Principles*), which puts payment systems that are systemically important, central securities depository (CSD), the securities settlement system (SSS), central counterparties (CCP) and the transaction database (TR) into a unified financial market infrastructure (FMI) framework. The *Principles* harmonize and properly strengthen the relevant international standards. 24 principles that FMI should abide by covering nine broad categories namely: (a) general organization, (b) credit and liquidity risk management, (c) settlement, (d) CSDs and exchange for value settlement systems, (e) default management, (f) general business and operational risk management, (g) access, (h) efficiency, and (i) transparency and 5

responsibilities that central banks, market regulators and other relevant authorities should abide by are outlined in the *Principles*.

At the present, China has committed to adopt the principles in its jurisdiction to the fullest. The World Bank, IMF and FSB will also adopt the new standards in the upcoming Financial Sector Assessment Program and peering evaluations. Central banks, market regulators and other relevant authorities should make good preparation for the organization of the implementation in their jurisdictions and FMIs should take prompt actions to implement the *Principles*.

8. Outlook for the Development of China's Payment System

2013, a year that shares fruits of the past and shed light on the future, is a critical year to enforce the 12th Five-year Plan. PBC will perform interim evaluation of the implementation of *Guidelines on the Development of China Payment System (2011–2015)*, accelerate the consolidation of relevant rules and regulations, promote the development of financial market infrastructures, boost the use of non-cash payment instruments, strengthen the oversight over payment system, improve rural payment service environment and intensify relevant international cooperation.

8.1 Accelerating the Consolidation of Rules and Regulations in Payment and Settlement

PBC will promote the formulation and promulgation of fundamental rules concerning bankcard acceptance, management of clients' fund in payment institutions, internet payment and participants in payment systems etc., organize the formulation of *Regulations on Management of RMB Bank Accounts*, *Regulations on Payment Service Providers* and *Regulations on Systemically Important Payment Systems (Draft)*, help promote the amendment of *Negotiable Instruments Law* and release relevant rules and procedures on filing and supervision over branches of payment institutions and qualification of the management.

8.2 Promoting the Development of FMIs

PBC will put CNAPS II into operation and promote ACS smoothly, and organize the development of Cross-border Interbank Payment System.

8.3 Encouraging the Use of Non-cash Payment Instruments

PBC will: (i) foster the use of electronic commercial drafts nationwide, promote the improvement

of bankcard acceptance market to make bankcard service environment better in the underdeveloped areas, encourage the use of bankcard in traditional consumption industry, prompt the use of financial IC cards, explore modes to develop mobile payment and promote its application in low-value and instant payment; (ii) follow the trends of innovation in payment instruments such as payment via digital TV, mobile phone, internet and fixed-line etc., explore effective supervisory modes of innovation, supervise the market under the guidance of “balancing innovation and regulation” and encourage the market participants to make safe innovations so as to establish mature modes for innovation and mechanisms for risk prevention and thus address the appeals of the public for payment services.

8.4 Strengthening the Oversight of the Payment System

PBC will: (i) guide relevant institutions to implement the adjustment of bankcard interchange fees; (ii) complete the verification of identities of individuals opening RMB bank accounts; (iii) strengthen the supervision of non-financial institutions’ access to the payment market and change management of payment institutions, establish regular supervision mechanism of payment institutions, promote the management of clients’ fund, improve off-site supervision and information reporting system and strengthen jurisdiction supervision by setting up supervisory evaluation mechanism of PBC’s branches as a stimulus; (iv) formulate procedures for on-site inspection of banking institutions and payment institutions concerning payment and settlement business, release *Manual of Payment and Settlement on-site Inspection in Banking Institutions* and organize relevant trainings on payment and settlement for banking institutions and payment institutions.

8.5 Fostering International Cooperation in Payment Field

PBC will: (i) carry out campaigns to publicize PFMI issued by CPSS and IOSCO, coordinate the implementation of relevant principles and research in recommendations to improve China’s payment and settlement systems; (ii) participate in CPSS, EMEAP-WGPSS and SEACEN, maintain bilateral cooperative mechanism with HKMA and European central banks respectively and promote cooperation with neighboring countries in the field of payment and settlement.

Part II

Analysis of Operation of Financial Market Infrastructures

- Payment Systems
- Securities Settlement Systems
- Central Counterparty

1. Payment Systems

In 2012, transaction volume of payment systems continued to keep growing and all kinds of payment systems^① processed 22.22 billion transactions with a total value of CNY 2,507.31 trillion, increasing by 15.85% and 25.72% year on year. Transactions handled by HVPS of PBC and intra-bank payment systems of banking institutions have remained dominant.

Table 1 Transactions Processed by Payment Systems in 2012

Unit: million transactions/CNY 100 billion/%

| Category | Transaction | | Percentage | |
|--|-------------|----------|------------|-------|
| | Volume | Value | Volume | Value |
| HVPS | 470.36 | 17,720 | 2.12 | 70.67 |
| BEPS | 754.60 | 185.54 | 3.40 | 0.74 |
| CIS | 11.68 | 5.45 | 0.05 | 0.02 |
| IBPS | 265.80 | 35.63 | 1.20 | 0.14 |
| Automated Clearing Houses | 391.35 | 665.18 | 1.76 | 2.65 |
| Intra-bank payment systems of banking institutions | 8,954.92 | 6,245.59 | 40.31 | 24.91 |
| UnionPay Bankcard Interbank Clearing System | 11,280 | 193.60 | 50.77 | 0.77 |
| Draft Processing System for City Commercial Banks and Payment & Clearing System of CCCCB | 0.43 | 2.01 | 0.00 | 0.01 |
| Payment & Clearing System for Rural Credit Banks of RCBFCC | 86.67 | 20.12 | 0.39 | 0.08 |

Note: the total number of value percentages is not equal to 100% because of rounding.

1.1 Payment Systems of PBC

1.1.1 HVPS and BEPS of PBC

In 2012, transactions processed by HVPS and BEPS of PBC accumulated to 1.23 billion in volume with CNY 1,790.55 trillion in value, up 31.02% and 30.35% respectively year on year, both of which continued to represent a rapid growth in scale.

^① Payment systems include HVPS, BEPS, CIS, IBPS and Automated Clearing Houses, intra-bank payment systems of banking institutions, UnionPay Bankcard Interbank Clearing System, Draft Processing System for City Commercial Banks and Payment & Clearing System of CCCCB, Payment & Clearing System for Rural Credit Banks of RCBFCC.

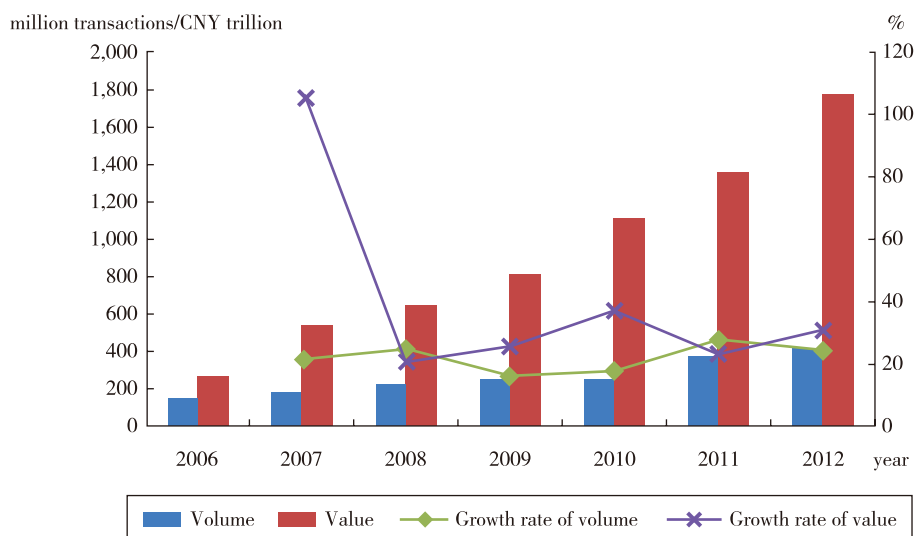
Table 2 Transactions Processed by HVPS and BEPS of PBC

Unit: 100 million transactions/CNY trillion

| Year | HVPS | | BEPS | | Total volume | Total value |
|------|--------|----------|--------|-------|--------------|-------------|
| | Volume | Value | Volume | Value | | |
| 2008 | 2.14 | 640.23 | 1.41 | 5.12 | 3.55 | 645.35 |
| 2009 | 2.48 | 803.95 | 2.26 | 11.46 | 4.74 | 815.41 |
| 2010 | 2.911 | 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 |

1.1.1.1 HVPS

In 2012, transaction volume of HVPS kept a rapid growth. According to the statistics of nostro accounts of payment, HVPS processed 470 million transactions with a total value of CNY 1,772 trillion, up 26.34% and 30.75% respectively year on year, the value per transaction increased by 3.52% to CNY 3.77 million. The average daily^① volume and value of transactions processed stood at 1.89 million and CNY 7.12 trillion.

Figure 1 Trend of Changes in Transaction Volume and Value of HVPS during 2006–2012^②

① In 2012, HVPS ran for 249 working days in total.

② Because HVPS was rolled out nationwide in June 2005, the growth rate of transactions handled by HVPS in 2006 was not marked in the figure. The following trend charts were the same with this case.

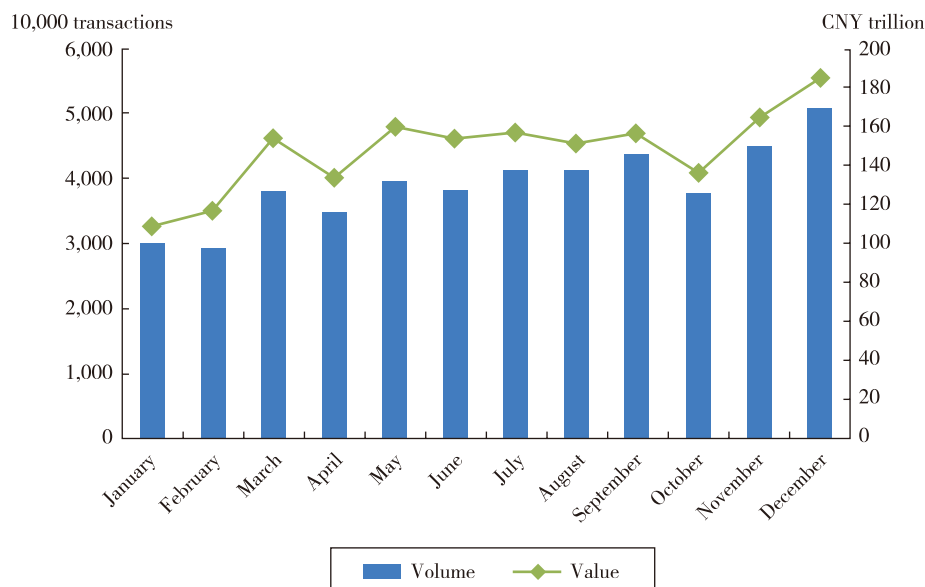


Figure 2 Trend of Changes in Transaction Volume and Value of HVPS in 2012

Transactions of HVPS were mainly concentrated in eastern regions. According to the statistics of the nostro and vostro accounts of payment transactions in 2012, transactions processed by HVPS in eastern, middle, western and northeastern regions^① reached 607 million, 146 million, 137 million and 51 million in volume respectively, accounting for 64.56%, 15.49%, 14.52% and 5.43% of the total transaction volume handled by HVPS, and reached CNY 2,760.36 trillion, CNY 274.31 trillion, CNY 339.16 trillion and CNY 170.17 trillion in value respectively, accounting for 77.89%, 7.74%, 9.57% and 4.80% of the total value. In this year, transaction volume of HVPS in eastern, middle, western and northeastern regions grew by 24.67%, 31.08%, 30.78% and 23.14% respectively, and transaction value increased by 30.82%, 18.07%, 43.81% and 28.55%. Among those, the growth of volume and value of transactions processed by HVPS in western regions was 3.33 percentage points and 10.05 percentage points higher respectively than those of last year, the growth of transactions processed by HVPS in eastern regions was 10.02 percentage points in volume higher than that of last year and 2.30 percentage points in value lower than that of last year, and the growth rate of transactions handled by HVPS in other regions declined in varying degrees.

^① 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.

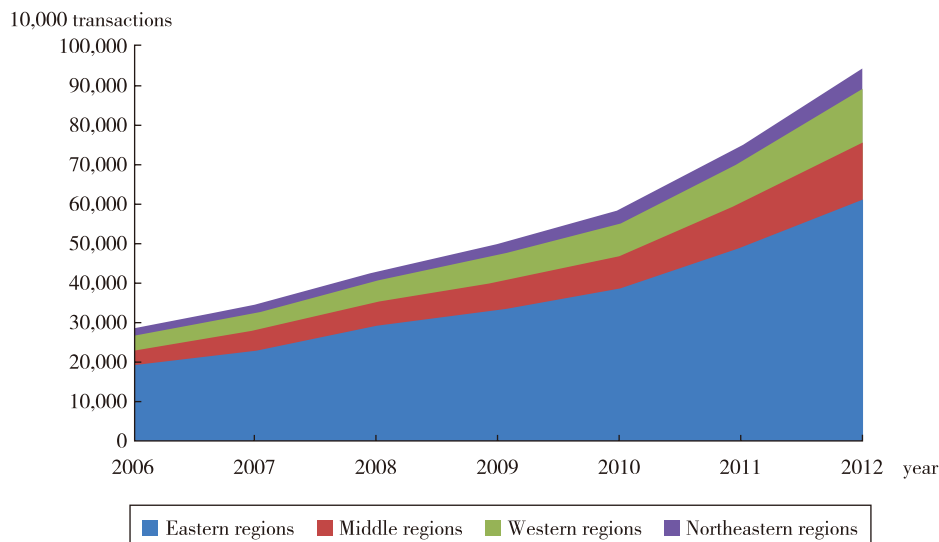


Figure 3 Trend of Changes in Transaction Volume of HVPS during 2006–2012 (by Region)

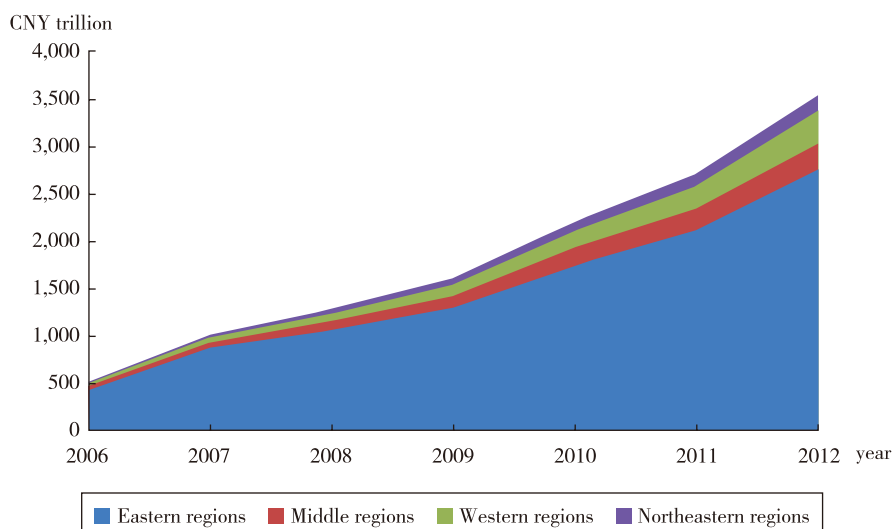


Figure 4 Trend of Changes in Transaction Value of HVPS during 2006–2012 (by Region)

1.1.1.2 BEPS

In 2012, transactions settled by BEPS continued to rise with a slower growth rate. According to the statistics of nostro accounts of payment transactions, BEPS processed 755 million transactions with a total value of CNY 18.55 trillion in 2012, up 34.10% and 1.03% respectively year on year, the value per transaction decreased by 24.54% to CNY 24,600. The average daily^① volume and value of transactions were 2.09 million and CNY 51.39 billion.

① In 2012, BEPS ran for 361 working days in total.

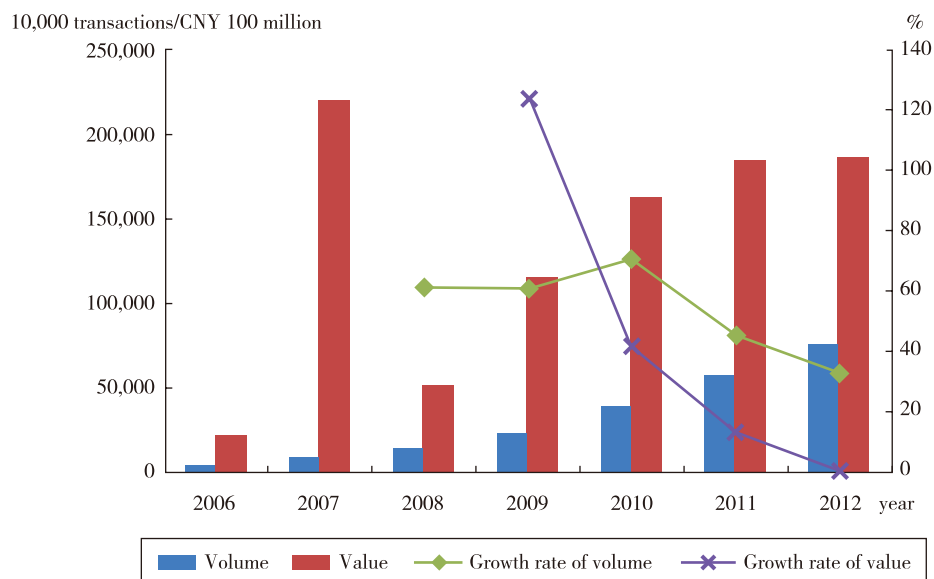


Figure 5 Trend of Changes in Transaction Volume and Value of BEPS during 2006–2012^①

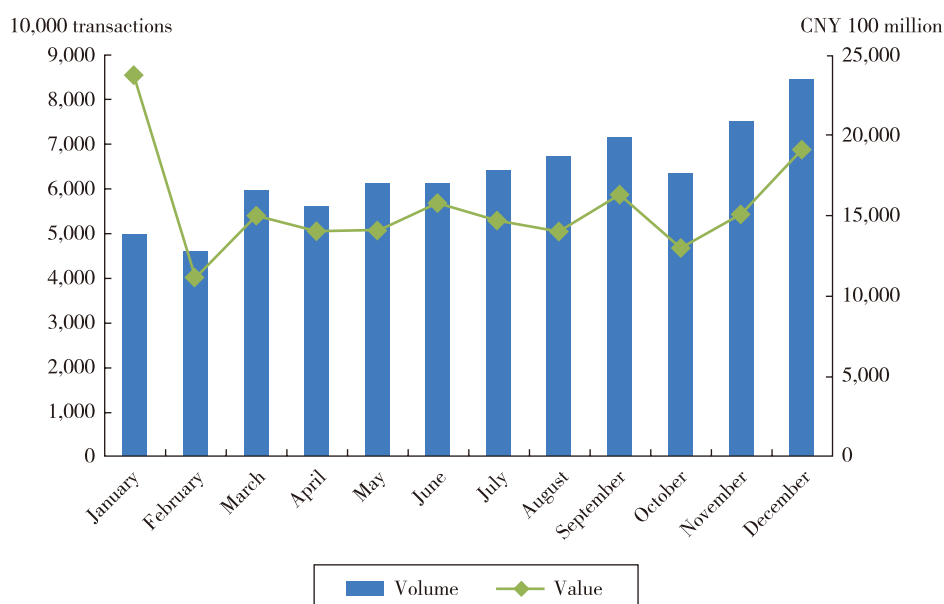


Figure 6 Trend of Changes in Transaction Volume and Value of BEPS in 2012

^① In 2007, the business of BEPS was influenced by the electronic interbank remittance spread business of ABS, so the volume of BEPS businesses in the year was abnormal and incomparable, and the growth rate of transaction value handled by BEPS in 2008 was not marked in the figure.

1.1.2 CIS

In 2012, the growth rate of transactions handled by CIS continued to decline. According to the statistics of nostro accounts of payment transactions, CIS processed 11.68 million transactions with a total value of CNY 545.26 billion in 2012, up 12.17% and 8.90% year on year respectively, the value per transaction decreased by 2.91% to CNY 46,700. The average daily^① volume and value of transactions were 32,300 and CNY 1.51 billion.

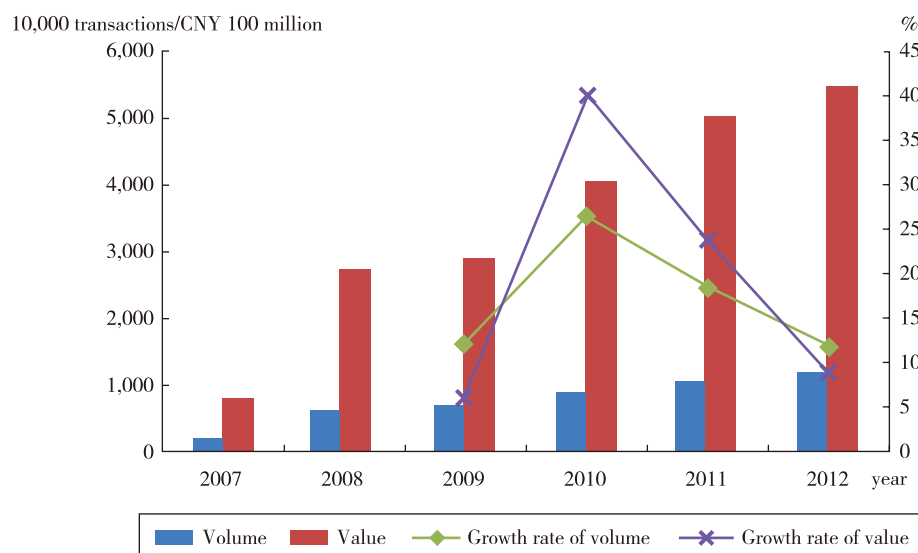


Figure 7 Trend of Changes in Transaction Volume and Value of CIS during 2007–2012



Figure 8 Trend of Changes in Transaction Volume and Value of CIS in 2012

^① In 2012, CIS ran for 361 working days in total.

1.1.3 IBPS

In 2012, transactions of IBPS continued to maintain a rapid growth. Since the launch of IBPS in August 2010, the growth rate of payment transactions reached to 612.11% in volume and 638.98% in value, and the growth rate of payment information processed by IBPS reached 1,179.49%. By the end of 2012, 120 banking institutions had been connected to the system. In this year, IBPS processed 266 million payment transactions with a total value of CNY 3.56 trillion, up 246.45% and 239.70% respectively year on year, the value per transaction decreased by 1.47% to CNY 13,400, the average daily^① volume and value of transactions were 736,800 and CNY 9.86 billion. And 130 million pieces of payment information were processed, up 1,479.57% year on year, 360,100 per day on average.

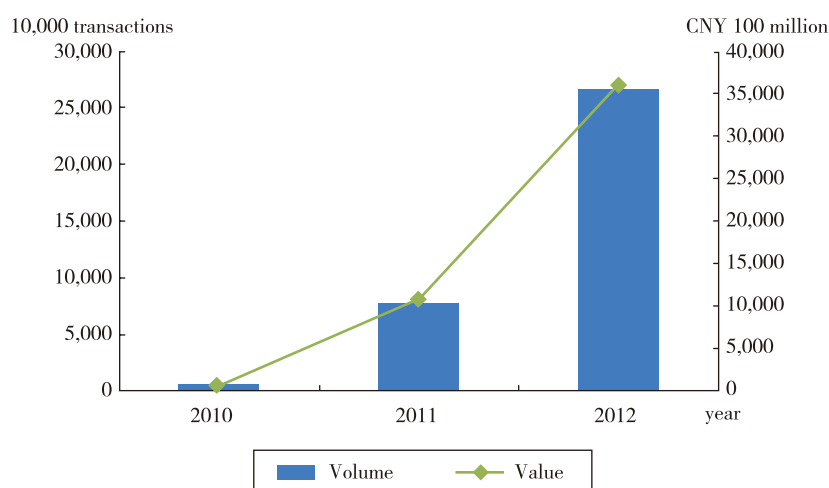


Figure 9 Trend of Changes in Transaction Volume and Value of IBPS during 2010–2012

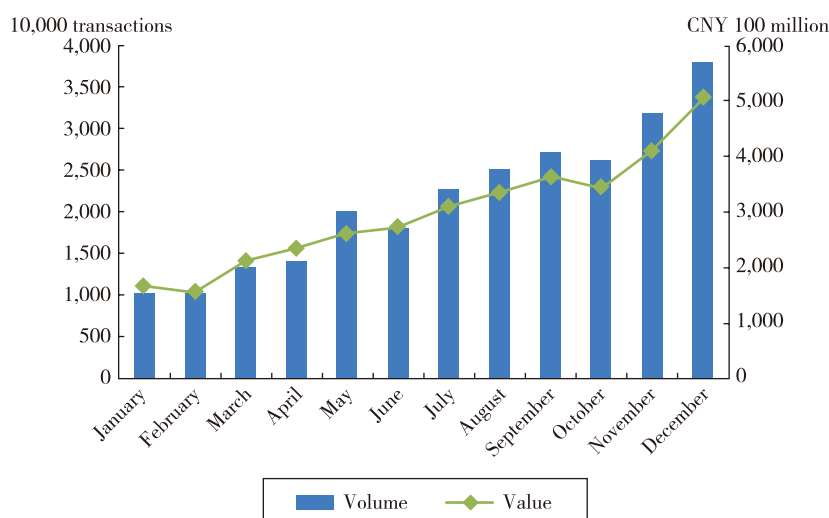


Figure 10 Trend of Changes in Transaction Volume and Value of IBPS in 2012

^① In 2012, IBPS ran for 361 working days in total.

1.1.4 CDFCPS

Transactions of CDFCPS grew rapidly in 2012. The average annual growth rates of volume and value reached 98.67% and 185.26% respectively since the launch in April 2008. By the end of 2012, CDFCPS had 37 direct participants and 4 clearing banks. According to the statistics of nostro accounts of payment transactions, CDFCPS processed 1.11 million transactions in this year, with a total value of USD 533.03 billion^①, up 32.85% and 100.45% respectively year on year, the value per transaction increased by 50.90% to USD 480,000. The average daily^② volume and value of transactions were 4,460 and USD 2.14 billion.

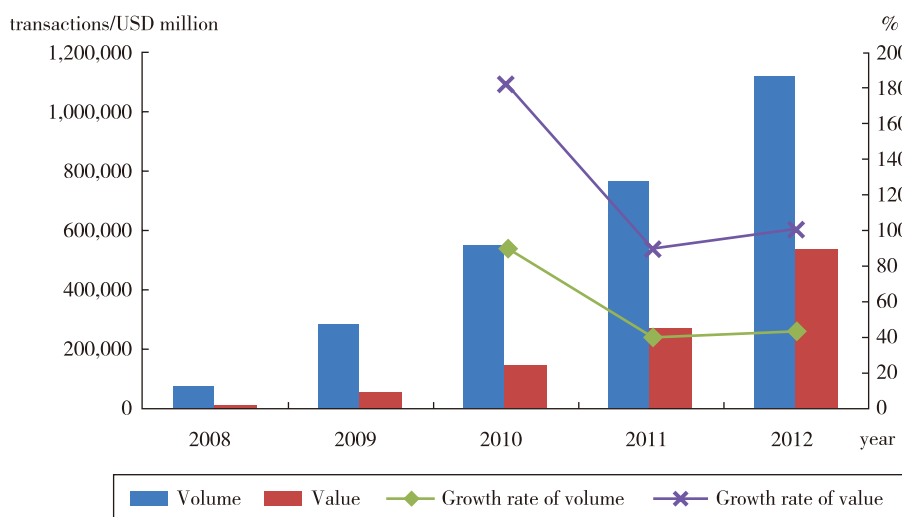


Figure 11 Trend of Changes in Transaction Volume and Value of CDFCPS during 2008–2012

1.1.5 ACH

In 2012, transaction volume and clearing institutions of ACH continued to decrease. 391 million transactions with a total value of CNY 66.52 trillion were handled, down 6.46% and 6.24% respectively year on year, the average value per transaction rose by 0.24% to CNY 170,100. There were 951 local clearing institutions by the end of 2012, down 55 and 5.47% comparing with those of last year. Among these institutions, 22 were located in provincial capital cities (and municipalities), with a decrease of 2, 172 in prefectures (and cities), down 30, and 757 in counties and towns, down 23. With regard to the operating method, 30 institutions adopted sorters, with a decrease of 1, 256 institutions depended on clearing systems, down 41, and 665 institutions operated manually, down 13.

^① The USD value was calculated with the foreign exchange rate of RMB/USD released by SAFE in the twelfth edition of foreign exchange rate in 2012.

^② In 2012, CDFCPS ran for 249 working days in total.

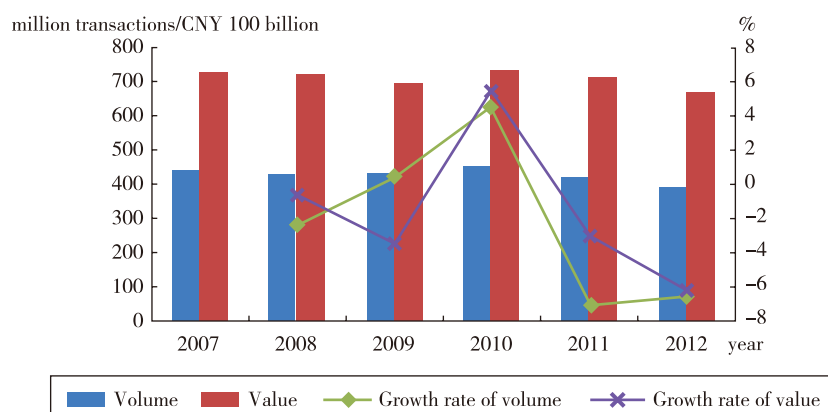


Figure 12 Trend of Changes in Transaction Volume and Value of ACH during 2007–2012

1.2 Systems Operated by Other Institutions

1.2.1 Intra-bank Payment Systems of Banking Institutions

In 2012, transactions handled 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 handled 8.96 billion transactions with a total value of CNY 624.56 trillion in the year, up 22.82% and 17.71% respectively year on year, and CNY 69,700 per transaction, down 4.26%.

As the main payment service providers, state-owned commercial banks processed 6.01 billion transactions with a total value of CNY 357.84 trillion in 2012, accounting for 67.06% and 57.30% of the total transactions handled by intra-bank payment systems of banking institutions, down 0.54 and 0.29 percentage points respectively year on year. Besides policy banks, transactions handled by intra-bank payment systems of other banking institutions kept growing. Among these, urban credit cooperatives, PSBC and foreign-invested banks ranked top three in terms of the growth rate of transaction volume and value.

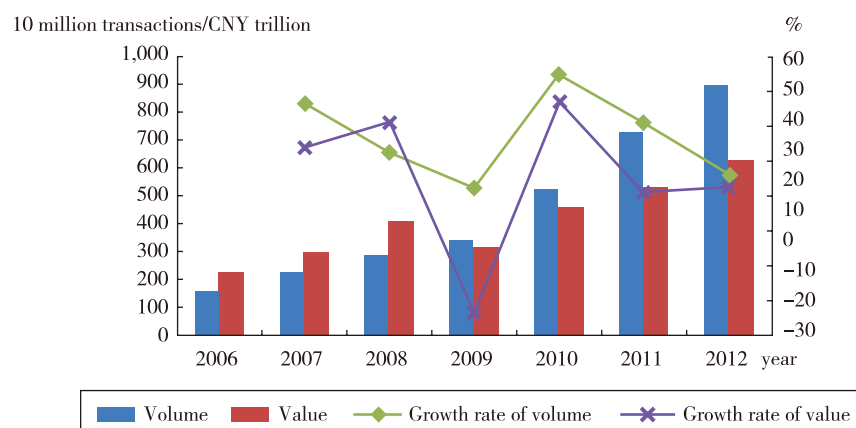


Figure 13 Trend of Changes in Transaction Volume and Value of Intra-bank Payment Systems of Banking Institutions during 2006–2012

**Table 3 Transaction Volume of Intra-bank Payment Systems
of Banking Institutions in 2012**

Unit: 10,000 transactions/%/percentage points

| Category | 2011 | | 2012 | | Increase/Decrease of percentage |
|------------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------------------------------|
| | Volume | Percentage | Volume | Percentage | |
| Policy banks | 86.13 | 0.01 | 79.83 | 0.01 | 0.00 |
| State-owned commercial banks | 492,886.33 | 67.60 | 600,547.56 | 67.06 | -0.54 |
| Joint-stock commercial banks | 52,457.79 | 7.20 | 63,256.52 | 7.06 | -0.14 |
| City commercial banks | 47,351.33 | 6.49 | 50,998.94 | 5.70 | -0.79 |
| Rural commercial banks | 68,093.19 | 9.34 | 81,403.54 | 9.09 | -0.25 |
| Urban credit cooperatives | 0.01 | 0.00 | 0.06 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Rural credit cooperatives | 27,073.61 | 3.71 | 36,122.98 | 4.03 | 0.32 |
| Foreign-invested banks | 33.23 | 0.00 | 47.38 | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| PSBC | 41,095.15 | 5.64 | 63,035.34 | 7.04 | 1.40 |

**Table 4 Transaction Value of Intra-bank Payment Systems
of Banking Institutions in 2012**

Unit: CNY 100 million/%/percentage points

| Category | 2011 | | 2012 | | Increase/Decrease of percentage |
|------------------------------|--------------|------------|--------------|------------|------------------------------------|
| | Value | Percentage | Value | Percentage | |
| Policy banks | 7,408.51 | 0.14 | 7,466.60 | 0.12 | -0.02 |
| State-owned commercial banks | 3,055,647.41 | 57.59 | 3,578,440.49 | 57.30 | -0.29 |
| Joint-stock commercial banks | 1,009,207.46 | 19.02 | 1,214,523.29 | 19.45 | 0.43 |
| City commercial banks | 747,787.30 | 14.09 | 838,455.44 | 13.42 | -0.67 |
| Rural commercial banks | 219,488.02 | 4.14 | 275,698.87 | 4.41 | 0.27 |
| Urban credit cooperatives | 0.62 | 0.00 | 2.58 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Rural credit cooperatives | 171,331.41 | 3.23 | 180,165.70 | 2.88 | -0.35 |
| Foreign-invested banks | 50,139.47 | 0.94 | 75,040.57 | 1.20 | 0.26 |
| PSBC | 44,810.92 | 0.84 | 75,800.07 | 1.21 | 0.37 |

Table 5 Transaction Volume and Value of Intra-bank Payment Systems of Banking Institutions in 2012

Unit: 10,000 transactions/CNY 100 million/%

| Category | 2011 | | 2012 | | Growth rate | |
|------------------------------|------------|--------------|------------|--------------|-------------|--------|
| | Volume | Value | Volume | Value | Volume | Value |
| Policy banks | 86.13 | 7,408.51 | 79.83 | 7,466.60 | -7.31 | 0.78 |
| State-owned commercial banks | 492,886.33 | 3,055,647.41 | 600,547.56 | 3,578,440.49 | 21.84 | 17.11 |
| Joint-stock commercial banks | 52,457.79 | 1,009,207.46 | 63,256.52 | 1,214,523.29 | 20.59 | 20.34 |
| City commercial banks | 47,351.33 | 747,787.30 | 50,998.94 | 838,455.44 | 7.70 | 12.12 |
| Rural commercial banks | 68,093.19 | 219,488.02 | 81,403.54 | 275,698.87 | 19.55 | 25.61 |
| Urban credit cooperatives | 0.01 | 0.62 | 0.06 | 2.58 | 500.00 | 316.13 |
| Rural credit cooperatives | 27,073.61 | 171,331.41 | 36,122.98 | 180,165.70 | 33.43 | 5.16 |
| Foreign-invested banks | 33.23 | 50,139.47 | 47.38 | 75,040.57 | 42.58 | 49.66 |
| PSBC | 41,095.15 | 44,810.92 | 63,035.34 | 75,800.07 | 53.39 | 69.16 |
| Total | 729,076.77 | 5,305,821.12 | 895,492.15 | 6,245,593.61 | 22.82 | 17.71 |

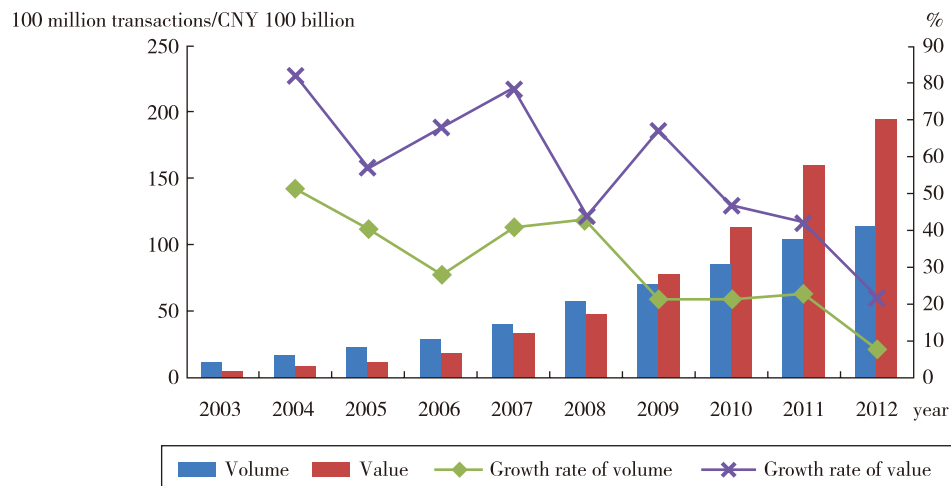
1.2.2 UnionPay Bankcard Interbank Clearing System

The volume of transactions handled by UnionPay Bankcard Interbank Clearing System grew steadily in 2012 and the system successfully handled 11.28 billion transactions^① with a total value of CNY 19.36 trillion, up 8.66% and 21.53% respectively year on year. Among these transactions, volume and value of successful transactions via ATM^② reached 5.35 billion and CNY 2.60 trillion, up 15.10% and 25.60% respectively year on year, and volume and value of successful transactions via POS reached 5.69 billion and CNY 16.22 trillion, up 10.31% and 23.35% respectively year on year.

UnionPay continuously sped up its course of internationalization in 2012 and 135 countries and regions accepted UnionPay card business, with an increase of 11 over last year. Among these, 92 countries and regions accepted UnionPay cards in merchants and 117 in ATM terminals. 27 countries and regions issued UnionPay standard cards in the year. By the end of 2012, the accumulated number of UnionPay standard cards issued abroad approached 16.52 million of which 3.57 million cards were issued in 2012. There were 258 oversea institutions processing UnionPay card businesses, 97 for card issuing and 208 for acquiring.

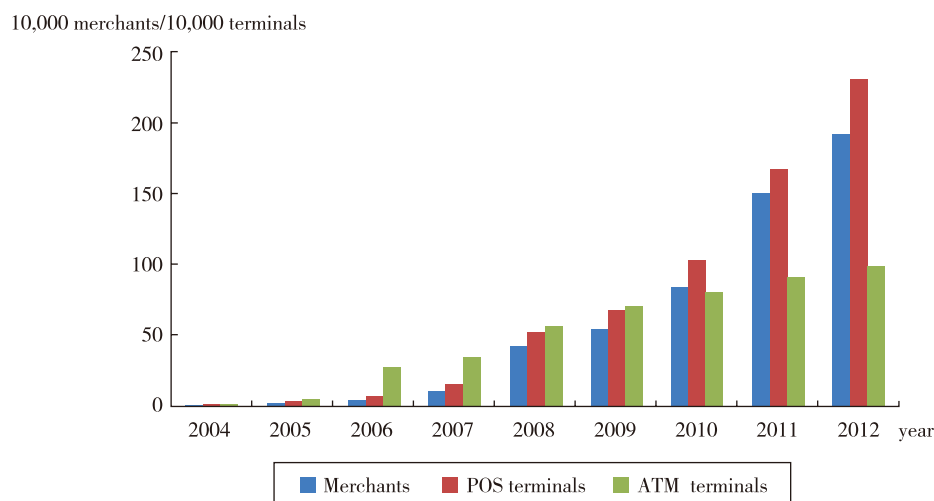
^① Those were the successful interbank transactions of ATM, POS and other channels based on bankcards through internet, telephone, including depositing, withdrawing, consuming, transferring and inquiring.

^② Those included depositing, withdrawing, transferring and inquiring.



Source: China UnionPay Co., Ltd..

Figure 14 Trend of Changes in Volume and Value of Successful Interbank Bankcard Transactions during 2003–2012



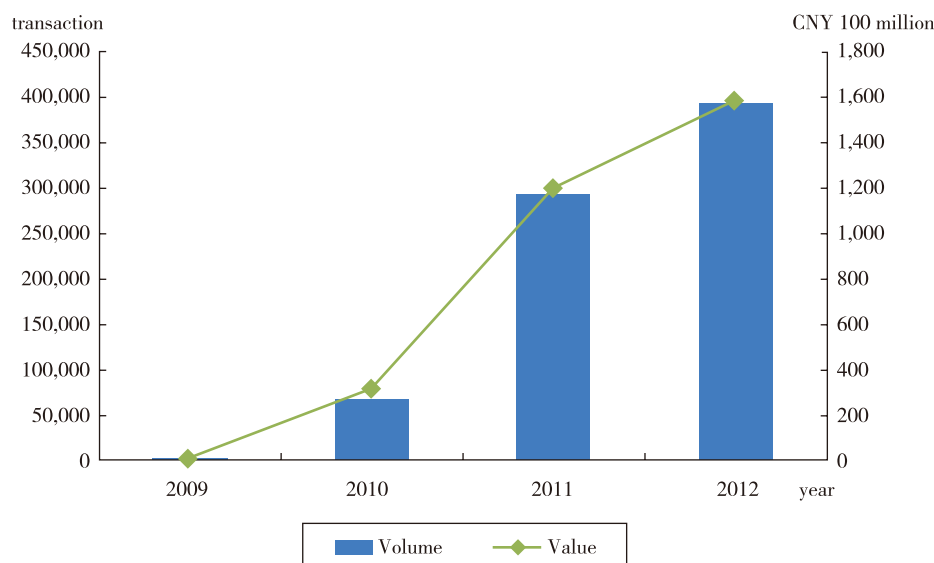
Source: China UnionPay Co., Ltd..

Figure 15 Expansion of UnionPay Overseas Acceptance Market during 2004–2012

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

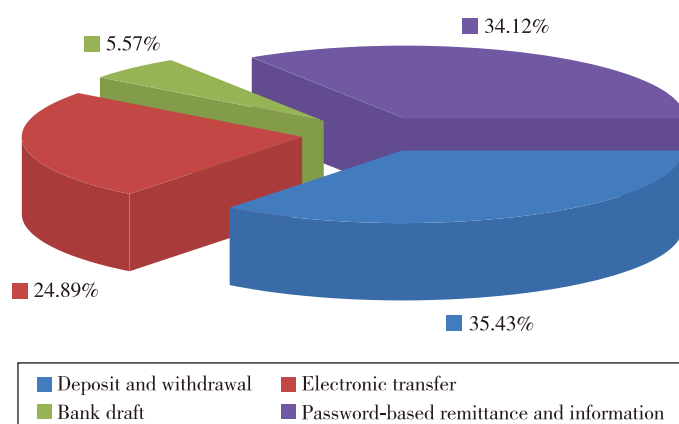
In 2012, transaction volume of Draft Processing System for City Commercial Banks kept decreasing. 36,100 bank drafts were issued with a total value of CNY 43.88 billion, with a decrease of 30.84% and 8.79% respectively year on year, and 23,600 bank drafts were honored with a total value of CNY 29.79 billion, with a decrease of 39.49% and 16.85% respectively year on year. Of those, 6,700 drafts were honored by ICBC with value of CNY 7.45 billion, decreased by 40.71% and 18.16% respectively year on year.

Transaction volume of Payment and Clearing System of CCCCBB continued to rise with a slowly growth rate in 2012. There were 67 banks connected to the system, up 7 in 2012. The system handled 391,700 transactions with a total value of CNY 156.73 billion, up 34.14% and 32.03% respectively year on year. Of those, the volume and value of remittance were 161,600 and CNY 64.50 billion, up 93.53% and 78.12% respectively year on year, the volume of deposits and withdrawals was 230,000 with the value of CNY 92.23 billion, up 10.36% and 11.80% respectively year on year.



Source: Clearing Center for City Commercial Banks.

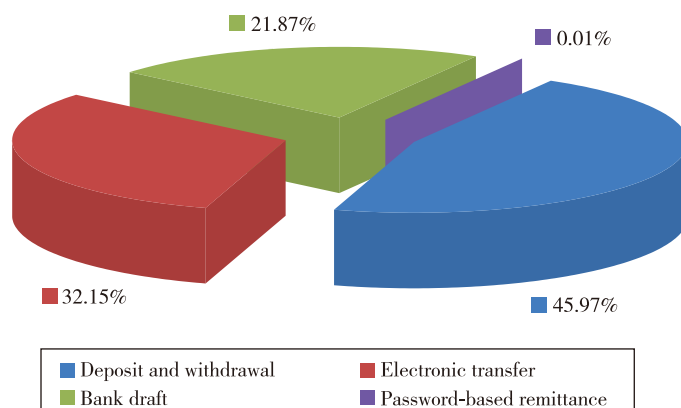
Figure 16 Trend of Changes in Volume and Value of Payment and Clearing Transactions of CCCCBB during 2009–2012



Note: the total number of the percentages is not equal to 100% because of rounding.

Source: Clearing Center for City Commercial Banks.

Figure 17 Breakdown of Transaction Volume of Payment and Clearing of CCCCBB in 2012



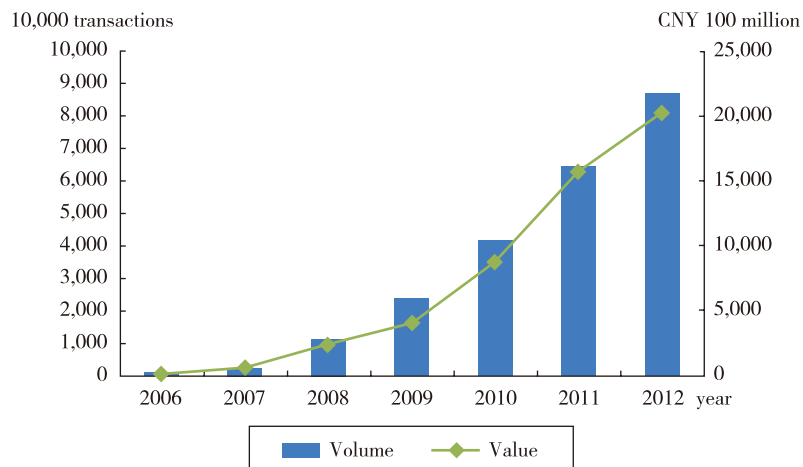
Source: Clearing Center for City Commercial Banks.

Figure 18 Breakdown of Transaction Value of Payment and Clearing of CCCCCB in 2012

1.2.4 Payment & Clearing System for Rural Credit Banks of RCBFCC

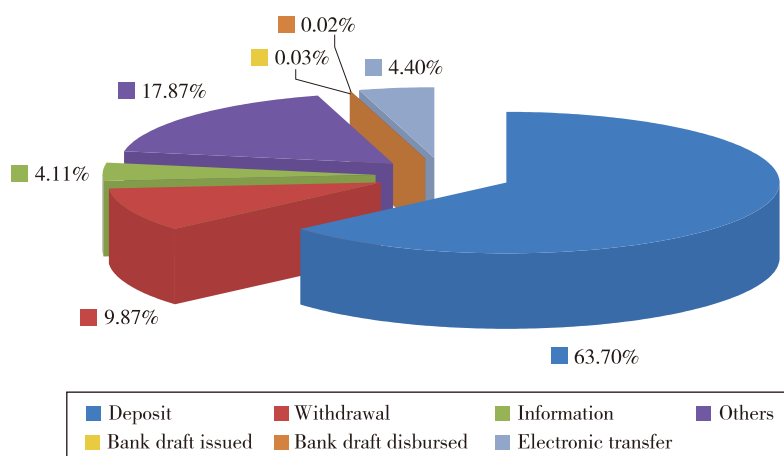
In 2012, rural cooperative financial institutions successfully handled 86.67 million payment and settlement transactions with a total value of CNY 2.01 trillion via Payment and Clearing System for Rural Credit Banks, up 35.17% and 28.78% respectively year on year. Among those, the system handled 63.75 million transactions of deposits and withdrawals of individual accounts with the value of CNY 1.13 trillion^①, up 20.52% and 21.44% respectively year on year, issued 30,200 bank drafts valuing CNY 10.16 billion, down 47.39% and 60.14% respectively year on year, and disbursed 16,500 bank drafts valuing CNY 7.20 billion, down 61.89% and 64.77% respectively year on year, handled 3.81 million transactions of electronic transfers with the value of CNY 262.01 billion, up 31.51% and 7.37% respectively year on year. Annual stable operation ratio of system reached 99.99% and success ratio of transactions reached 98.82%.

^① Of that, the volume of deposits was 55.20 million with the value of CNY 903.68 billion, the volume of withdrawals was 8.55 million with the value of CNY 226.70 billion.



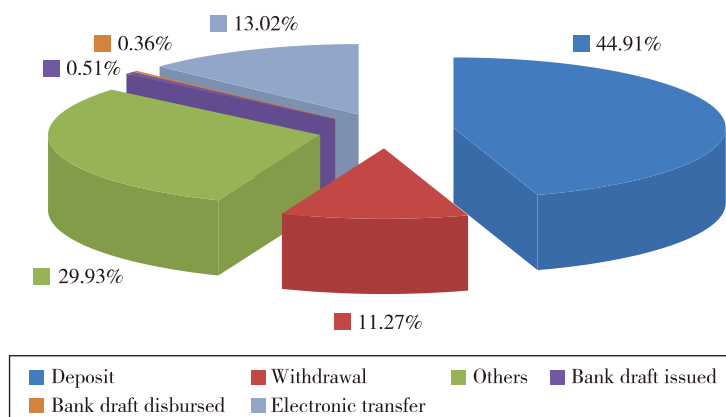
Source: Rural Credit Banks Funds Clearing Center.

Figure 19 Trend of Changes in Transaction Volume and Value of Payment and Clearing System for Rural Credit Banks during 2006–2012



Source: Rural Credit Banks Funds Clearing Center.

Figure 20 Breakdown of Transaction Volume of Payment and Clearing System for Rural Credit Banks in 2012



Source: Rural Credit Banks Funds Clearing Center.

Figure 21 Breakdown of Transaction Value of Payment and Clearing System for Rural Credit Banks in 2012

2. Securities Settlement Systems

2.1 Central Bond Generalized System (CBGS)

In 2012, CBGS operated smoothly. The volume of bond registration, custody and settlement grew steadily. The liquidity of interbank bond market improved, while bond clearing and settlement process accomplished more efficiently and with lower risk, which constituted the determinants of financial innovations for bond instruments and services.

The number of bonds issued in the interbank bond market increased in line with the global economic trend and the requirement of domestic macroeconomic policy. However, the number of issuances via CCDC decreased due to the redistribution of certain business to Shanghai Clearing House (SHCH). The total volume of bond custody in CCDC grew steadily. The volume of bond settlement increased slightly, while the scale of DVP settlement continued to expand.

The overall scale of bond issuance grew steadily. In 2012, the overall issuance in the bond market amounted to CNY 8,575.13 billion, with a year-on-year increase of 21.67%. The number of new bond issuances via CCDC was 1,421, and the total value amounted to CNY 5.87 trillion, with a year-on-year decrease of 15.73%, which at the same time, accounted for 68.41% of the total bond issuance market.

Regarding to the types of the bonds newly issued, corporate bond issuance surged to CNY 647.43 billion, with a year-on-year increase of 160.49%. The amount of policy bank bonds issued was CNY 2,150 billion, with a year-on-year increase of 7.65%, which is equivalent to CNY 152.73 billion. The amount of commercial bank bonds issued was CNY 393.37 billion, with a year-on-year increase of 11.8%. The amount of treasury bonds issued was CNY 1,203.28 billion, with a year-on-year decrease of 3.32%. As the primary bond types, policy bank bonds, treasury bonds and mid-term bills together accounted for 72.38% of the overall market issuance.

Regarding to the term structures of the bonds newly issued, mid-to-long-term bonds with terms of 3 to 10 years took a percentage of 66.27%, while the short-term bonds with terms shorter than 3 years and the long-term bonds with terms longer than 10 years took percentages of 25.27% and 8.46% respectively.

The overall amount of bond custody grew steadily. By the end of 2012, a total amount of CNY 23.76 trillion was deposited with CCDC, with a year-on-year increase of 11.24%, which accounted to 91.53% of the total custody market. Meanwhile, the total custody value of the overall interbank bond market amounted to CNY 25.96 trillion, increased CNY 3.89 trillion compared with the year before, up 18.08% year on year.

The settlement amount of bond transactions increased considerably. In 2012, a total settlement amount of CNY 218.47 trillion was executed with CCDC, with a year-on-year increase of 21.37%. Included were cash transactions of CNY 70.84 trillion and repurchase transactions of CNY 147.60 trillion, which increased 4.55% and 31.61% respectively year on year.

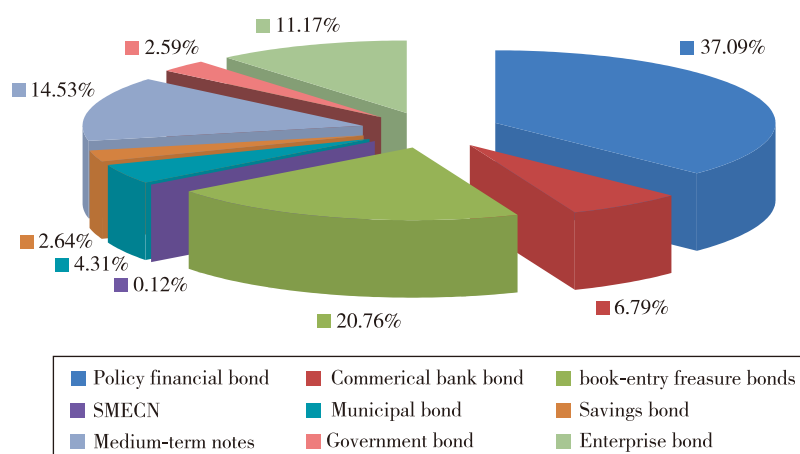


Figure 22 Breakdown of Bond Issuance Amount by Bond Types in 2012

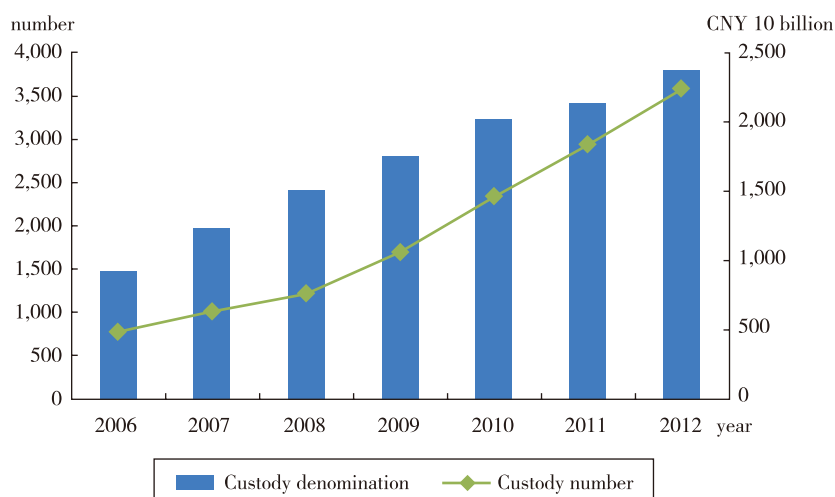


Figure 23 Denomination and Number of Bonds in Custody at the end of 2012

Regarding to the bond types of the cash transactions, the settlement amount of interbank credit bonds (including corporate bonds, mid-term notes, collection notes, commercial bank bonds, short-term commercial papers) occupied the largest part, constituting 44.59% of the total settlement amount of the cash transactions, with a year-on-year increase of 32.44%. The cash settlement amount of policy bank bonds occupied 28.99%, with a year-on-year increase of 15.19%. The cash settlement amount of central bank notes occupied 10.58%, with a year-on-year decrease of 33.33%. The cash settlement amount of treasury bonds together with municipal bonds occupied 15.79%, with a year-on-year increase of 29.63%. The settlement amount of over-the-counter commercial bank bonds was CNY 1.50 billion, with a year-on-year decrease of 46.25%.

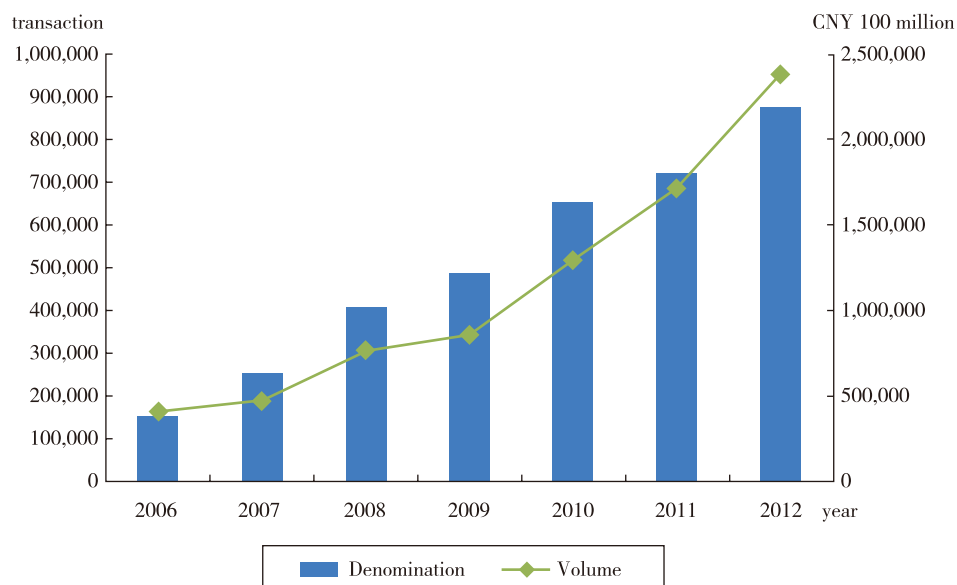


Figure 24 Trend of Settlement Volume and Denomination of Bond Transactions during 2006–2012

The scale of DVP settlement continued to expand. By the end of 2012, the total number of interbank clearing participants adopting DVP settlement hit 2,891, increased 1,163 compared with last year, up 67.30% year on year. The total DVP settlement volume and value reached 924,600 and CNY 300.68 trillion, up 39.20% and 37.87% respectively year on year. Among these, the settlement volume and value of bank DVP settlement were 381,000 and CNY 195.38 trillion, while the settlement volume and value of non-banking DVP settlement were 543,600 and CNY 105.30 trillion, up 49.75% and 48.1% respectively year on year. The average daily value of DVP settlement was CNY 1.20 trillion.

By the end of 2012, the DVP settlement value contributed to 82.51% of the total settlement value in the interbank bond market, up 7.86% than 2011.

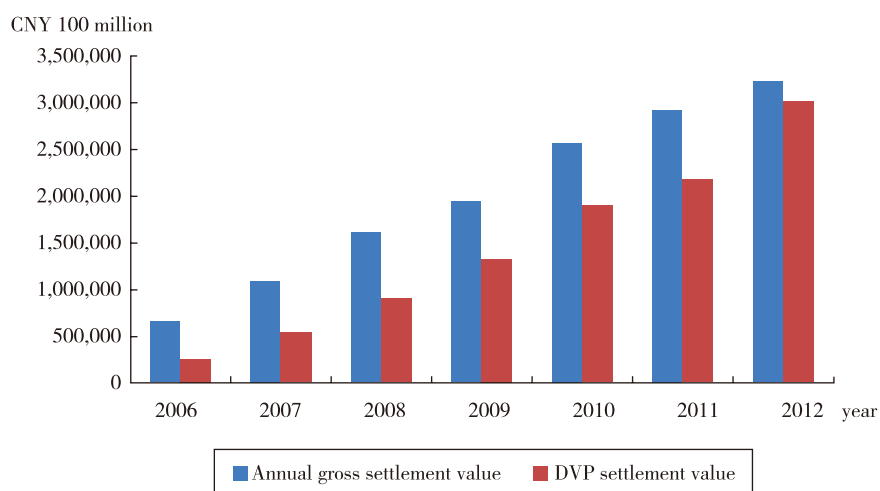


Figure 25 Trend of Annual Gross Settlement Value and DVP Settlement Value during 2006–2012

The frequency of payments against principal and interest increased considerably, while the value of payments decreased slightly. In 2012, the value of payments against principal and interest of interbank bonds was CNY 4.12 trillion, down 36.81% year on year. However, the frequency of payments against principal and interest was 12,879, up 8.65% year on year.

The management of collateral securities developed steadily, while the service quality improved. By the end of 2012, there were 40 members altogether, and the total managed collateral securities amounted to CNY 27.74 billion, with a total collateral value of CNY 28.11 billion. As a depository institution, CCDC's service quality improved.

2.2 Securities Registration and Settlement System of China

In 2012, the Securities Registration and Settlement System of SD&C operated smoothly. The increasing rate of the accumulated securities accounts flattened slightly, while securities registered and deposited at SD&C increased.

2.2.1 The number of newly-opened accounts decreased.

At the end of 2012, the SD&C had 5,813 A-share account-opening agencies in Shanghai, up by 270 over the previous year; and 5,278 A-share account-opening agencies in Shenzhen, up by 268 over the previous year.

About 5.56 million new accounts were opened in 2012, down by about 5.23 million compared with the year before, with a year-on-year decrease of 48.48%. Of these, 5.55 million were A-share accounts, which decreased by 5.22 million compared with the year before, down 48.48% year on year; and 12,800 were B-share accounts, which decreased by 12,000 compared with the year before, down 48.41% year on year.

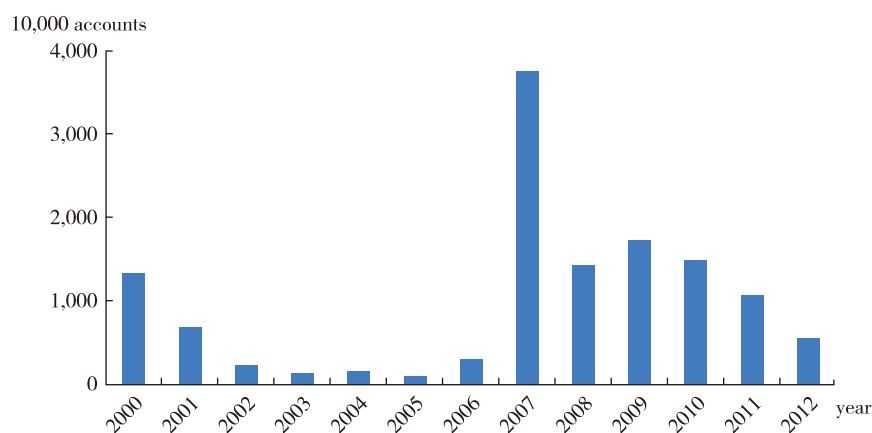
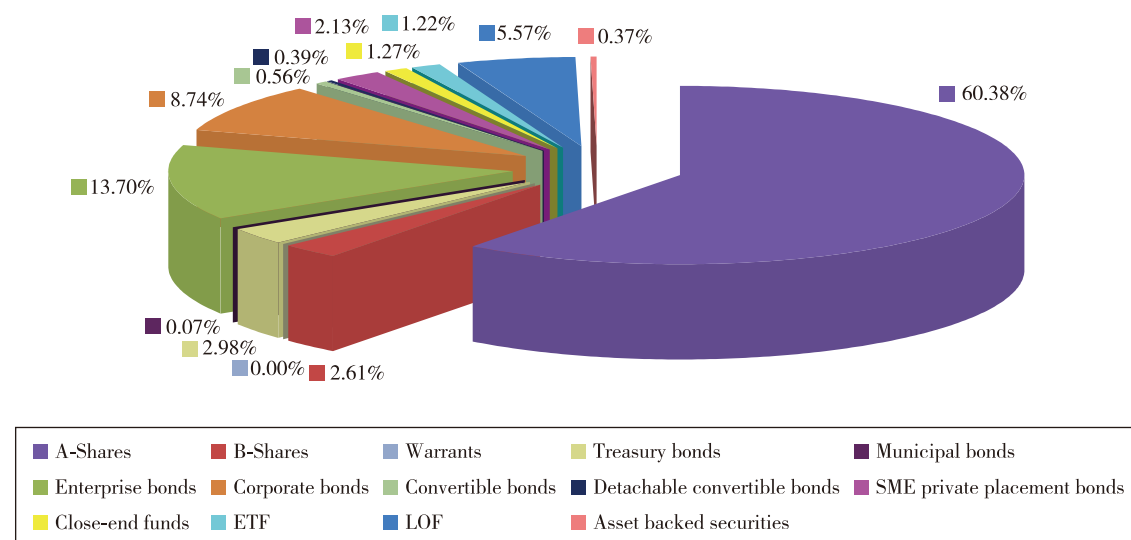


Figure 26 The Number of Newly-Opened A-Share Accounts during 2000–2012

By the end of 2012, the number of share accounts at the end of the period was about 170.64 million, of which A-share accounts increased by 5.17 million to 168.11 million, with a year-on-year increase of 3.17%, and B-share accounts increased by 8,900 to 2.53 million, with a year-on-year increase of 0.35%. It was verified and reported by securities companies that there were 30.19 million dormant accounts, the total valid share accounts amounted to 140.46 million.

2.2.2 The quantity of securities registered and deposited at SD&C increased a lot.

By the end of 2012, there were 4,094 securities registered and deposited at SD&C, of which A-shares rose by 148 to 2,472, B-shares decreased by 1 to 107, treasury bonds increased by 13 to 122, municipal bonds decreased by 1 to 3, corporate bonds increased by 192 to 358, enterprise bonds increased by 239 to 561, convertible bonds increased by 3 to 23, detachable convertible bonds decreased by 3 to 16, the number of small and medium-sized enterprise private placement bonds was 87, close-end funds decreased by 5 to 52, ETFs increased by 13 to 50, LOFs increased by 96 to 228, asset backed securities increased by 9 to 15.



Note: the total number of the percentages is not equal to 100% because of rounding.

Figure 27 Breakdown of Securities Registered and Deposited at SD&C in 2012

At the end of 2012, the nominal value of the securities registered and deposited at SD&C amounted to CNY 4.69 trillion, of which the nominal value of negotiable A-shares was CNY 2.46 trillion, and that of negotiable B-shares amounted to CNY 28.12 billion; restricted negotiable shares CNY 678.13 billion, treasury bonds CNY 178.24 billion, non-negotiable shares CNY 7,997 million, municipal bonds CNY 330 million, corporate bonds CNY 533.95 billion, enterprise bonds CNY 322.99 billion, convertible bonds CNY 125.53 billion, detachable convertible bonds CNY 75.22 billion, small and medium-sized enterprise private placement bonds CNY 9.38 billion, close-end funds CNY 80.74 billion, ETFs CNY 128.17 billion, LOFs CNY 63.47 billion, asset backed securities CNY 3.40 billion.

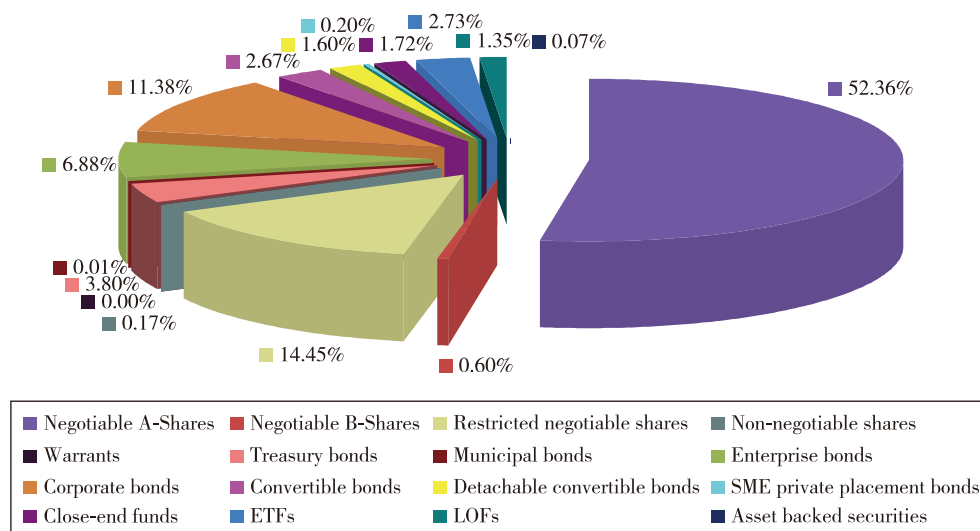


Figure 28 Breakdown of Nominal Values of Securities Registered and Deposited at SD&C in 2012

At the end of 2012, the market value of negotiable securities registered and deposited at SD&C amounted to CNY 19.88 trillion, of which the market value of negotiable A-shares was CNY 18.27 trillion and negotiable B-shares was CNY 157.90 billion; treasury bonds CNY 179.04 billion, municipal bonds CNY 330 million, corporate bonds CNY 524.66 billion, enterprise bonds CNY 279.80 billion, convertible bonds CNY 128.91 billion, detachable convertible bonds CNY 71.47 billion, small and medium-sized enterprise private placement bonds CNY 4.02 billion, close-end funds CNY 69.74 billion, ETFs CNY 142.48 billion, LOFs CNY 53.56 billion, asset backed securities CNY 3.23 billion.

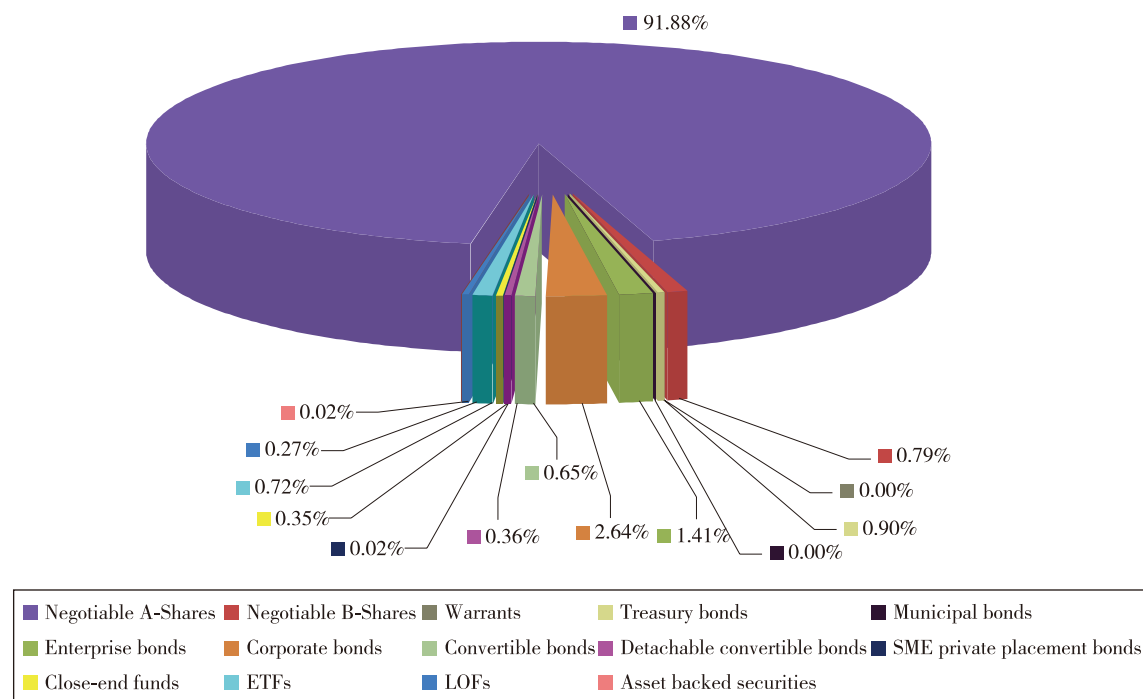


Figure 29 Breakdown of the Market Value of Securities Registered and Deposited at SD&C in 2012

2.2.3 Gross settlement value decreased, and net settlement value increased.

In 2012, the gross settlement value of SD&C decreased by CNY 25.79 trillion over the previous year to CNY 238.12 trillion, down 9.78% on a year-on-year basis; the net settlement value increased by CNY 0.92 trillion over the previous year to CNY 9.86 trillion, up 10.29% on a year-on-year basis.

2.2.4 The open-end fund business developed steadily.

At the end of 2012, there were 126 asset managers participating in the open-end fund TA system of the SD&C, including 51 fund management companies, 74 securities firms and 1 commercial bank. 811 financial products were issued, including 281 open-end funds, 23 innovative close-end funds, 493 collective asset management schemes sponsored by securities firms and 14 financial products of banks. 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 & redemption, dividend distribution, performance-based compensation, limited return guarantee, rollover and cross-TA transfer.

2.3 The System of Shanghai Clearly House (SHCH)

By the end of 2012, Shanghai Clearing House (SHCH) has extended the issuance and custody service to nine innovative products including credit risk mitigation warrant, super & short-term commercial paper, non-financial corporation asset-backed notes, et.al..

Expanding product categories. In 2012, the categories of securities on deposit at SHCH kept expanding. On May 15th, 2012, the commercial paper issued by security firms was deposited at SHCH. The first asset-backed note issued by non-financial corporations and the asset-backed security were deposited at SHCH on August 8th and September 12th respectively. On October 29th, bond issued by financial asset management companies was added as a new category of bonds deposited at SHCH.

Steady growth in deposit volume. In 2012, 1,248 debt instruments with a total nominal value of CNY 1,893.45 billion were deposited at SHCH, which comprised a market share of 23.58%. Among these, the nominal value of corporate bonds reached CNY 1,808.09 billion, which accounted for 48.52% of the whole market; the nominal value of bonds issued by financial institutions reached CNY 85.36 billion, which represented 1.93% of the whole market.

In 2012, SHCH processed redemption and interest payment for 281 debt instruments with CNY 605.37 billion. Among these, 274 were corporate bonds and 7 were financial bonds. The total nominal value was CNY 578.77 billion and CNY 26.6 billion respectively. By the end of 2012, 1,225

debt instruments were on deposit at SHCH with a total nominal value of CNY 1,704.75 billion. Among these, 1,194 were corporate bonds, with a total nominal value of CNY 1,645.99 billion; 31 were financial bonds, with a total nominal value of CNY 58.76 billion. Besides debt instrument, 1 CRMW with a notional value of CNY 130 million was also deposited at SHCH.

3. Central Counterparty

3.1 The Net Clearing System in the OTC Interbank Foreign Exchange Market

The net clearing system in the OTC interbank foreign exchange market at China Foreign Exchange Trading System(CFETS) follows the principle of multilateral netting based on different trading currencies on the same settlement date. The regulatory regimes include clearing counterparty, clearing limits, margin management, payment versus payment (PVP) and foreign exchange settlement bank. The major products of the net clearing system in the OTC interbank foreign exchange market include RMB foreign exchange spots, forwards and swaps, which are traded in USD, HKD, EUR,JPY and GBP. There were 26 clearing members^① and 4 foreign exchange settlement banks.

In 2012, the trading and net clearing volume in the OTC interbank foreign exchange market grew steadily with no defaults or delinquencies. The JPY net clearing volume surged after the direct trading of CNY against JPY was launched.

The value of net settlement and the volume of net clearing remained almost the same as last year. In 2012, the volume of the RMB foreign exchange transactions handled by the net clearing system in the OTC interbank foreign exchange market was 0.12 million, with a total value of USD 1.91 trillion. The volume of the foreign exchange net clearing was 14,289, with a total settlement value of CNY4.02 trillion or USD 655 billion, up 10.95%, 9.64%,15.09% respectively year on year.

The efficiency of net clearing for FX transactions improved. In 2012, the net settlement value of FX transactions accounted for 17.13% of the total net clearing transaction value, while the volume accounted for 6% of the total net clearing transaction volume. The net clearing system effectively

^① The 26 clearing members are Industrial and Commercial Bank of China, Agricultural Bank of China, Bank of China, China Construction Bank, Bank of Communications, China Citic Bank, China Merchants Bank, China Everbright Bank, Huaxia Bank, Industrial Bank, China Minsheng Banking Corporation, China Guangfa Bank, Ping'an Bank, China Development Bank, Bank of Ningbo, Banque BNP Paribas, Shanghai Pudong Development Bank, Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Bank of Montreal, Citibank, Standard Chartered Bank, Royal Bank of Scotland, Credit Agricole Indosuez, Sumitomo Mitsui banking Corporation, Deutsche Bank, Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi UFJ.

reduced the settlement volume and value among clearing members, while at the same time, improved the clearing efficiency and operation efficiency.

The net settlement in USD and RMB occupied the main position in the net clearing foreign exchange market. In 2012, the values of the net settlement in USD and RMB were USD 315.72 billion and CNY 1.99 trillion, accounting for 48.2% of the total net settlement each, up 1.62% year on year.

The scale of net clearing transactions in JPY increased dramatically. Starting from June 1st 2012, the direct trading of CNY against JPY was introduced to the interbank foreign exchange market, which led to better parity of CNY against JPY. Trading between the two currencies surged, and the scale of net clearing transactions in JPY increased considerably. In 2012, the volume and value of net settlement in JPY were 1,425 and JPY 973.5 billion (or equivalently USD 12.51 billion), 8.3 times and 44.8 times of those in 2011, respectively.

Forwards and swaps were introduced to RMB foreign exchange net clearing system, leading to higher clearing efficiency. Starting from July 25th 2011, a pilot project of net clearing in foreign exchange spots, forwards and swaps among selected members was launched in the net clearing system in the interbank foreign exchange market. Due to this project, the values of foreign exchange forwards and swaps were USD 3.80 billion and USD 53.05 billion respectively in 2012.

3.2 The System of Shanghai Clearing House (SHCH)

In 2012, the clearing business of SHCH continued to expand, playing a more important role in the development process of OTC financial market.

The clearing business of spot transactions expanded dramatically. In 2012, the total clearing value of spot transactions amounted to CNY 6.17 trillion, up 957.84% year on year. The total clearing value of repurchase transactions amounted to CNY 3.02 trillion, up 1347.95% year on year. The CCP clearing volume of spot transactions was 7,293, with gross value of CNY 1.44 trillion, while the settlement value was CNY 78.57 billion, indicating higher netting efficiency. The number of clearing members dealing with cash transactions increased to 53, from 22 of last year.

The centralized clearing system of FX spot anonymous transactions operated smoothly. SHCH cooperated closely with CFETS, to optimize the operation process and to improve the market efficiency. By the end of 2012, there were 259 clearing participants dealing with FX anonymous transactions.

The registration and custody business kept growing. In 2012, the total nominal value of all newly issued bonds registered and deposited at SHCH amounted to CNY 1.53 trillion, up 160.42% year on year. The cashed bond accumulated to CNY 387.96 billion, up 167.37% year on year. The outstanding custody amount was CNY 1.12 trillion, up 166.83% year on year. The innovations of

debt-financing instruments, like financial institution CPs, credit asset-backed securities and non-financial institution ABNs, etc., greatly supported the development of direct financing.

The scope of market service kept growing. By the end of 2012, the accumulated investors' accounts opened amounted to 3,023. The investors included 1 policy bank, 207 commercial banks, 93 brokers, 66 insurance institutions, 31 foreign institutions approved by PBC. Regarding to the scales of bond holdings, commercial banks, non-banking financial institutions were the major investors.

CCP Clearing of RMB Forward Freight Agreement was launched. On December 10th, 2012, the CCP Clearing of RMB Forward Freight Agreement (FFA), a product of independent innovation and development was launched at SHCH. Through novation, SHCH takes over corresponding contractual rights and obligations of both buyers and sellers and settles funds in RMB for FFA transactions with centralized risk management. This is the first OTC derivative denominated and cleared in RMB with global impact, which represents a major breakthrough in clearing of OTC derivatives in RMB. The clearing products of FFA CCP Clearing include: capesize time-charter FFA, panamax time-charter FFA and supramax time-charter FFA. Based on relevant route pricing published daily by the Baltic Exchange, SHCH calculates the up-to-date RMB prices according to USD/RMB central parity rate announced by the China Foreign Exchange Trade System (CFETS).

Special Topic 1

Development and Prospect of Retail Payment Services in China

Over the past ten years since the 16th National Congress of the Communist Party of China, there were important breakthroughs of economic development and financial reform in China. For the decade, PBC grasped the opportunities and followed the trend of financial development and information technology progresses, strongly promoted the development of China retail payment system, which were unfolded in six aspects: diversification of payment service providers, enhancement of payment infrastructure, consolidation of related laws and regulations, wide use of non-cash payment instruments, improvement of the environment for payment service, satisfaction of public payment demands with personalization and diversity. As a result, China's retail payment service market has been developing in a sustainable way.

1. Emancipate the Mind and Adjust the Strategy for Payment System Development

In the late 20th century, information technology was widely used, which greatly promoted modernization of financial service and development of payment system, giving the rise of diversified payment instruments, standardized payment systems, consolidated legal framework for payment system and normalized supervision. Based on China's reality, PBC learned from developed countries and regions, and established the strategy to develop a diversified, informationized and market-orientated payment system. It also completed the reform of payment instruments and interbank clearing system, the development of the electronic interbank payment system, the reform of bank settlement mechanism and Golden Card Project, which started the process of the development for a modern payment system.

In November 2002, the report of the 16th CPC National Congress proposed to strengthen financial supervision to prevent and mitigate financial risks so as to offer better financial services for economic and social development. In October 2003, the 3rd Plenary Session of the 16th CPC Central Committee made the Decision of the CPC Central Committee on perfecting Socialist Market Economy, and proposed to establish a unified, efficient and safe payment and settlement system, to further specify the development goal of payment system. In December 2003, the 6th meeting of

the Standing Committee of the 10th National People's Congress approved the modification of *Law of the People's Republic of China on the People's Bank of China*, which adjusted PBC's major responsibilities. Hence, PBC's role as an organizer, promoter and overseer of payment system had been strengthened.

Facing new opportunities, PBC made a resolute decision to promote the development of China's payment system with open minds and down-to-earth spirits.

(1) Promote the diversification of payment service providers to provide safe and efficient payment services.

The retail payment services are traditional businesses of commercial banks. In recent years, with the rapid development of network information technology and differentiation of payment services, more and more non-financial institutions, by means of new technologies such as internet, mobile networks, have participated in retail payment services market to complement the retail payment services of commercial banks. Diversification of retail payment service providers such as banking institutions, clearing institutions, payment institutions and other non-financial institutions promotes the innovation of retail payment market.

Banking institutions play a major role in China retail payment service market. Relying on advanced payment systems, huge amount of customers and emerging electronic payments such as network payment, mobile payment and telephone payment, banking institutions develop customer first and market-orientated business strategy, continuously improve the experience of customers, and provide customers personalized and diversified retail payment services by means like differentiation of products and services and targeted marketing.

Clearing institutions actively participate in retail payment market and provide special payment services in a particular payment field. Aiming to address the interoperability of bankcard and reduce social costs, PBC approved the establishment of China UnionPay which provided clearing services for bankcard interbank transactions in March 2002. In October 2002 and April 2006, in order to facilitate funds transfers and bank drafts processing of city commercial banks and rural credit cooperatives, PBC approved respectively to establish CCCC and RCBFCC. CCCC also developed a payment system to provide clearing service for township banks.

Payment institutions are widely involved in retail payment service market in China. They make use of internet and other new information technologies, take advantages of their quick response to the market and flexible mechanism, meet public payment needs and provide a variety of personalized payment products. They provide efficient payment services and have become an important complement of the retail payment services market. Since 2005, PBC had conducted a series of

research in payment services provided by non-financial institutions and learned from experiences of international peers. Afterwards, with the principles of normative development and encouraging innovation, PBC issued *Administrative Measures on Payment Services Provided by Non-financial Institutions* in June 2010, which laid foundation for supervision over payment services provided by non-financial institutions. At the end of 2012, PBC licensed 197 non-financial institutions to engage in payment services. The whole year's scale of payment business reached 23.2 billion in volume, and CNY 11.5 trillion in value, in which online payment business accounted for 99.61%. In addition, there are some other non-financial institutions without licenses engaging in the businesses of retail payment services market.

(2) Through self-development to accelerate the modernization of retail payment systems.

With the development and merging of technology and finance, and the globalization of economy and finance, there are higher requirements on the payment infrastructures from monetary policy, financial markets and financial services. PBC decided to adjust orientation, draw on experiences, take the initiative to accelerate the development, which promoted the modernization of retail payment systems. In June 2006, the BEPS was launched and acted as an important infrastructure supporting banking institutions to innovate payment business and extend service functions. Since then, some systems such as CIS and IBPS, had been developed and operated to meet diversified payment needs of institutions and individuals. The daily average volume of transactions processed through payment systems of PBC increased rapidly, from less than 10,000 with the value of CNY1 trillion in 2002, to more than 4 million with the value of CNY 7 trillion in 2012.

Meanwhile, adapting to data centralization, commercial banks developed a new generation of intra-bank payment systems so as to improve business processing capabilities, which facilitated the development of customer-orientated financial services, the implementation of parameter management and business innovation. Payment transactions processed through systems of banking institutions reached 8.955 billion in volume and CNY 624.56 trillion in value, accounting for 40.31% and 24.91% of the payment services market in 2012. The UnionPay Bankcard Interbank Clearing System achieved bankcard interoperability nationwide, which laid sound foundation for the rapid development of the bankcard industry. The transactions were 1.83 billion in volume and CNY 0.69 trillion in value in 2004, and reached 11.28 billion in volume and CNY19.36 trillion in value in 2012; transactions of national rural cooperative financial institutions (including rural commercial banks) processed by RCBFCC reached 960,000 in volume and CNY 11.5 billion in value in 2006, and rose to 86.67 million in volume and CNY2.0123 trillion in value in 2012. Transactions processed by CCCCB reached CNY 200.607 billion in value and 427,800 in volume in 2012.

(3) Formulate rules and regulations, and promote the development of retail payment services market.

A sound legal framework lays solid foundation for the safety and efficiency of retail payment system, and also for PBC's effective supervision over the retail payment service market. In recent years, with the diversification of retail payment service market and needs of payment services and complicated relationships among parties in the payment chain, infringement of consumers' rights in the retail payment services market occasionally happened, which impaired the order of financial services market and social and economic stability.

In order to regulate the behaviors of payment market providers, to prevent risks and protect the financial interests and rights of consumers, PBC, along with the relevant authorities, has formulated and consolidated the legal framework of payment system in respect of bank accounts, payment instruments, payment systems and payment institutions, and drafted and issued *Administrative Measures on Management of RMB Bank Accounts*, *Implementation Measures on Management of Negotiable Instruments*, *Opinions to Promote the Development of Bankcard Industry*, *Guidance on Electronic Payment I*, *Opinions to Promote Financial IC Cards*, *Administrative Measures on Payment Services Provided by Non-financial Institutions*, *Administrative Measures for Prepaid Card Issued by Payment Institutions* and *Administrative Measures on Participants of Payment Systems*. At the same time, considering scope of payment services and attributes of clients and products, and according to rules and regulations of PBC, banking institutions, clearing institutions and payment institutions formulated operating rules to strengthen internal management, and normalized payment services to prevent risks.

To ensure the implementation of rules and regulations on payment business, effectively regulate the behavior of payment service providers, PBC organized on-site inspection on payment services of commercial banks and payment institutions. At the same time, to strengthen and improve government regulation, in May 2011, PBC promoted the establishment of the Payments and Clearing Association of China, and introduced self-discipline for payment services, which formulated the management structure of governmental regulation, industry self-discipline and internal control.

(4) Encourage wide use of non-cash payment instruments to meet residents demands for diversified and convenient payment services.

With the application of information technology in the financial field, adapting to the development of e-commerce and the era of information, electronic payment instruments developed rapidly, bankcard was widely used and the innovation on it was promoted, and internet payment and mobile payment boomed. Following the trend, PBC has been promoting the application of advanced technologies into non-cash payment instruments, and gradually set up a payment instrument system with bills and bankcards as main components, electronic payment i.e. internet payment and mobile payment as

supplement. The ratio of cash in circulation (M_0) to GDP declined gradually from 14.36% in 2002 to 10.53% in 2012.

With respect to bills, PBC has developed and operated CIS for the use of check nationwide. Any check less than CNY 0.5 million held by enterprises and individuals, can be cashed by all domestic banks. The turnover of checks increased from CNY 6 trillion in 2002 to nearly CNY 270 trillion in 2012.

In respect of bankcards, with expanding of bankcard market, improvement of acceptance environment and increasing awareness of cardholders, bankcards have become the most frequently used non-cash payment instrument. It plays an increasingly significant role in facilitating payment, reducing costs and promoting consumption. At the end of 2012, 3.53 billion cards were issued in accumulative total. The number of bankcard per capita, rose from less than 0.5 in 2002 to 2.64 in 2012. The rate of bankcard penetration reached 43.5%, with 4.833 million bankcard merchants, 7.118 million POS terminals and more than 0.4 million ATMs, and more than 100 million financial IC cards.

Regarding to electronic payments, new technologies, such as internet, mobile network and intelligent terminals, are widely used in the field of payment. With the rapid development of internet payment, mobile payment and telephone payment, payment became more convenient, efficient, customer-orientated, and innovative, which has profoundly impacted our lives.

2. Draw on Collective Wisdom to Explore New Modes of Retail Payment Services

PBC, banking institutions, payment institutions and local governments actively explore new modes and effectively promote the development of retail payment service market.

(1) Taking social events and activities as an opportunity, PBC has actively promoted non-cash payment instruments such as bankcards, electronic money, enhanced retail payment services, which has a demonstration effect.

Before and during Beijing Olympic Games, Shanghai World Expo and other significant events, PBC set up special financial service steering groups to improve payment environment and bankcard acceptance market, promote the innovation of payment products, ensure cash supply in time, so as to provide safe and sound financial infrastructures. Meanwhile, the payment and settlement systems of PBC, operated safely and smoothly, which won widespread praise in society.

Considering the local reality, branches of PBC promote the development of rural payment services environment. The efficiency, safety and transparency of government payments will have great impact on China's economy. France, Italy and other countries also implement the treasury single account system to improve safety and efficiency of government payments. Since 2009, PBC has taken initiatives to improve rural payment service environment. PBC has been encouraging and guiding branches to analyze the status quo, actively exploring the function of emerging retail payment services for improving the rural payment environment and the level of rural financial services, meeting the growing demand of payment services from agriculture, farmers and rural areas. Some branches distributed agricultural subsidies, relying on the collective payment function of BEPS. Some branches allocated subsidies to farmers by the pattern of "financial capital-the treasury-farmers" through payment system. At present, financial direct subsidies for agricultural machinery and fine seed purchase and agricultural loss by natural calamities etc. are distributed to all farmers using non-cash instruments in time. In 2012, funds of new farming insurances distributed through bank accounts accumulated to 2.4 billion in volume with the value of CNY 166 billion, new farming cooperation funds reached 3.4 billion in volume with the value of CNY 70.4 billion. Total distributed funds of fiscal agriculture subsidies amounted to 17.5 billion in volume with the value of CNY 315.1 billion.

(2) Orientated by customer demands, banking institutions promoted diversified and innovative products and services so as to improve the efficiency of payment services and economic and social benefits.

Banking institutions allocated more resources especially in channels such as counters, ATMs and customer service centers, optimized the network distribution and improved network functions. At the same time, banking institutions endeavored to provide customers with safe, convenient and instant payment services by developing and promoting electronic channels such as online banking, mobile banking etc.. At the present, payment transactions processed by national commercial banks through electronic channels have accounted for more than 70% of the total volume.

With the organizing and guidance of PBC, agriculture-related financial institutions have actively participated in the improvement of rural payment services environment, promoted leading enterprises to accept bankcards, and developed the bankcard acceptance environment in prosperous towns and counties. Moreover, considering the project of developing rural retail network, agriculture-related financial institutions also promoted supermarket chains and convenient stores to accept bankcards so as to speed up the development of electronic payment channels in rural areas. In addition, PBC organized agriculture-related financial institutions to provide bankcard services for migrant workers and cash withdrawal services with bankcards in rural areas, promoted the use of non-cash payment instruments like bankcards to benefit agriculture, farmers and rural areas and solved the problem of insufficient payment services in rural areas. By the end of 2012, agriculture-related financial

institutions in rural areas deployed 2.58 million telephone POS terminals, 1.4122 million POS terminals, covering more than 78% of the village-level administrative regions. They also disposed 178,700 ATMs, covering 70% of the town-level administrative regions.

(3) As complements for banking institutions, payment institutions have extended the scope and depth of banking retail payment services by product innovation and customer segmentation.

With the rapid development of mobile internet and intelligent phones, the application based on mobile internet has been enriched. Payment terminals for utility fees, air tickets and hotel reservations, mobile e-commerce, have gradually transferred from PC to mobile terminals and thus the demand for mobile payment has been rapidly increasing. By now, PBC has licensed 30 payment institutions to be engaged in mobile payment. These institutions have been extensively cooperating with different parties of the whole industry chains including banks, mobile operators and mobile phone manufacturers, and have explored various modes of mobile payment.

In addition, along with the integration of telecommunication network, cable network and internet network, the process of television digitization has been accelerating. Television payment as an important extended function of TV connected to the internet has become a hot issue in the field of payment. So far PBC has licensed 5 payment institutions to be engaged in TV payment, and encouraged them to further explore.

(4) Local governments support the strategy of PBC's payment system and help promote the development of retail payment service market.

Taking the promotion of financial IC cards as an example, with the support of relevant government departments, PBC has coordinated traffic administrative departments and commercial banks to issue multi-function financial IC cards. It is an effective integration of payment and administration for motor vehicle drivers. Authorities of social security have cooperated with commercial banks to issue financial IC cards for social security. Payment institutions, cooperating with China UnionPay, have developed a new mode of financial IC cards for people's daily life.

PBC, along with relevant parties, has promoted the establishment of working mechanism in which the promotion of retail payment services is led by PBC, supported by other relevant authorities and implemented by commercial institutions. PBC actively coordinated with local governments to guide the allocation of related resources by policy support and positive incentives, especially in areas lack of financial services, where market forces are reluctant to sustainably provide payment service due to high cost of business development and low profit expectation. For instance, local treasury departments carried out subsidy and stimulus policies for deployment of financial devices in rural

areas, actively improved the acceptance environment of non-cash payment instruments, and thus realized non-cash settlement in agriculture-related economic activities i.e. purchase of grain, which enhanced rural production efficiency.

3. Deepen Reform, Guide and Respect Market Force

China retail payment service market is facing a great development opportunity currently. The steady and continuous rapid development, world leading economic aggregate, huge consumer markets and popularity of non-cash payment provide a bright prospect for retail payment services. The intensified integration of electronic information technologies (i.e. internet, internet of things, TV network, cloud computing, etc.) and payment industry provides technical drive for the development and innovation of retail payments. The establishment and development of social credit system build healthy credit environment for non-cash payment development. Furthermore, the reform of China's economic system will be deepened constantly, and the economic development will rely more on domestic demands (especially consumer demands). Expanding domestic demands will become a long-term strategy of China's economic development, and provide opportunities to the development and innovation of retail payment service.

Authorities ought to promote the diversification of payment service providers and encourage innovation while regulate appropriately. Facing opportunities and challenges, we need to prevent risks arising from payment innovations that aim to evade from supervision and infringe consumer rights. We also need to avoid excessive competition, which will lead to market failure, increase social cost and violate public interests. So we should insist to free our mind, implement the reform and opening-up policy, guide and respect market force, deepen the reform of payment system, and stimulate the innovation by payment service providers. Meanwhile, we should pay attention to the influence of retail payments on residents' daily life, since the safety and efficiency of retail payments will affect consumers' confidence and even financial stability.

In the process of propelling the marketization of payment services, with policy guidance, we should foster fair competition of the market, lower the access of retail payment market, permit non-bank institutions to provide payment services and maintain non-discriminatory policies for banks and non-bank institutions if possible. We also should encourage, support and guide banking institutions, clearing institutions, and payment institutions, etc. to fairly compete in the market and actively innovate with global perspective. We also need to cooperate closely with other authorities including securities regulators and banking regulators, so as to promote the efficiency and harmonious development of financial market infrastructures. Besides, we should adjust our thoughts in regulating retail payment market, effectively monitor and assess retail payment innovations, support the

formulation of standards to reduce social costs, pay attention to retail payment risks, and protect rights and interests of financial consumers.

We should instruct the development of retail payment services under the guidance of the Scientific Outlook on Development, implement the requirements of “deepen the reform of the financial system and improve the modern financial system to better contribute to macroeconomic stability and support the development of the real economy” and “improve financial supervision and oversight, promote financial innovation and maintain financial stability” that were proposed in the 18th CPC National Congress, encourage innovation while regulate appropriately, and promote the sustainable, healthy and comprehensive development of retail payment services. Hereafter, the prospect of the development of retail payment services with Chinese characteristics will be even brighter in the future!

Special Topic 2

Development of Bankcard Industry over the past Ten Years

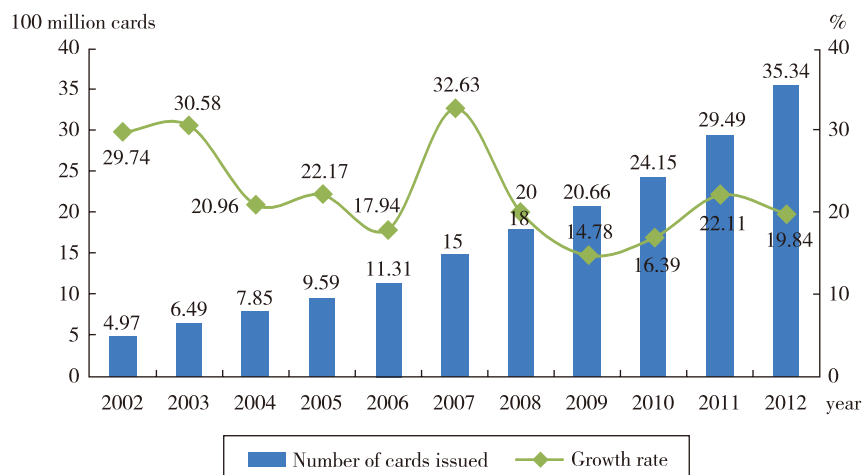
Thanks to the joint efforts of all parties and supportive policies, China bankcard industry has seen a rapid development since 2002, characterized by extending industry chain, increasingly expanding industry scale, rapidly growing industry participants and continuously enhancing industry status. Bankcard has become the most widely used non-cash payment instrument in China. With the flourishing of bankcard industry, the domestic payment environment has been greatly improved, the residents' habit of using cards has gradually cultivated, and bankcards are playing a more and more important role in promoting national economy and facilitating people's life.

1. An Overview of 10-year Development of Bankcard Industry

Since the establishment of China UnionPay in 2002, China's bankcard industry has developed fast in card issuance and acceptance, creation of owned brands, exploration of overseas markets, payment technology innovation etc..

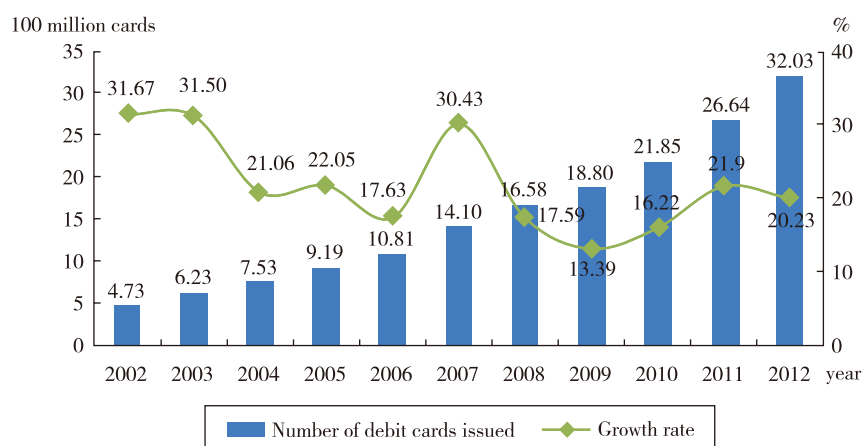
(1) Rapid growth of card issuance and diversification of card issuers.

By the end of 2002, only 497 million bankcards had been issued in the domestic market, including 473 million debit cards and 24 million credit cards. By the end of 2012, this figure reached to 3.53 billion, including 3.2 billion debit cards and 331 million credit cards, which were 7.11, 6.77 and 13.79 times of the figures in 2002 respectively. Over the past 10 years, China's bankcard issuance amount has maintained a compound annual growth rate of 21.65% where the issuance of credit cards has seen a growth of 30.00% (see Figure 30, 31 and 32).



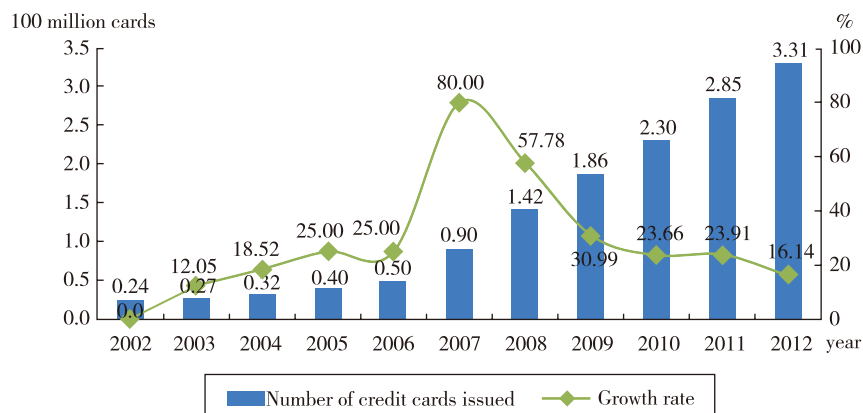
Data source: payment system report of previous years from the People's Bank of China.

Figure 30 Number of Domestic Bankcards Issued and the Growth Rate during 2002–2012



Data source: payment system report of previous years from the People's Bank of China.

Figure 31 Number of Domestic Debit Cards Issued and the Growth Rate during 2002–2012



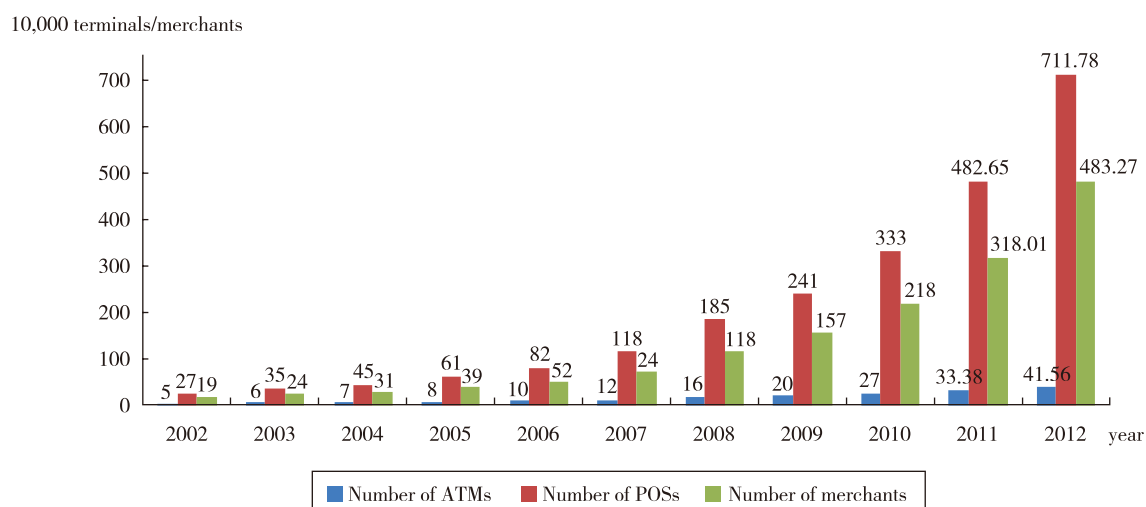
Data source: payment system report of previous years from the People's Bank of China.

Figure 32 Number of Domestic Credit Cards Issued and the Growth Rate during 2002–2012

In addition to state-owned large commercial banks, more and more national joint-stock commercial banks and local commercial banks are issuing bankcards, making the participants of card issuing market more diversified. The number of domestic card issuers grew from 88 in 2002 to 319 in 2012. At first, card issuers were mainly comprised of large commercial banks. Yet, by the year 2012, 20 large commercial banks, 226 small and medium-sized regional banks, 57 local rural credit cooperatives and 16 foreign-funded banks could issue bankcards.

(2) Steady progress of interoperability and remarkable improvement of acceptance environment.

Before 2002, banks built their own networks to accept their own bankcards. Interbank use of bankcards was available only in 18 cities. Since its founding, UnionPay has made great efforts in facilitating the interoperability of bankcards and thus enabled bankcards to be accepted across the country rather than merely in provincial capitals and municipalities. By the end of 2012, bankcards became acceptable by 4.83 million merchants, 7.12 million networked POS terminals and 415,600 ATM, which were 25.44, 26.36 and 8.31 times of the figures by the end of 2002 respectively.



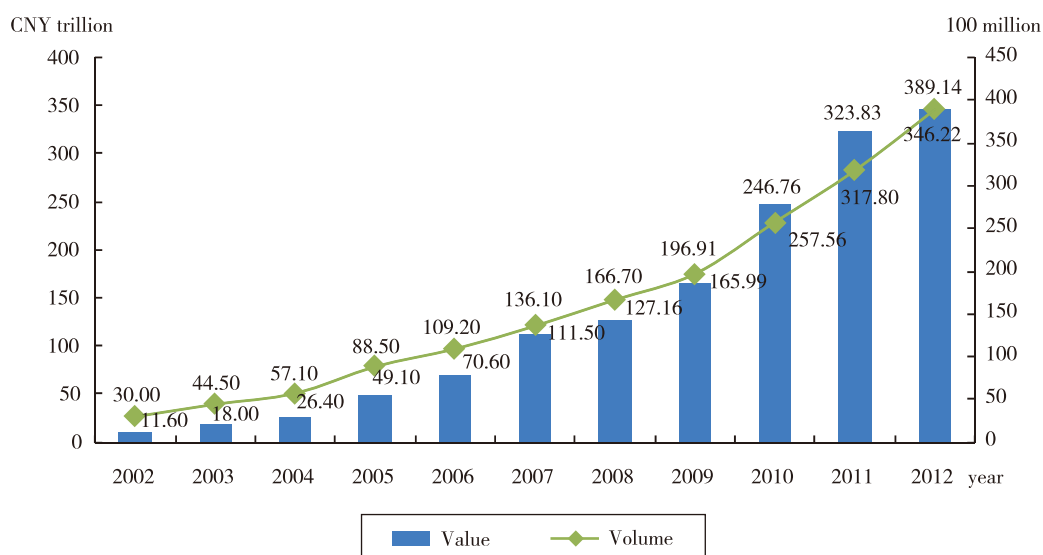
Data source: payment system report of previous years from the People's Bank of China.

Figure 33 Number of Networked ATMs, POSs and Merchants during 2002–2012

Bankcard is getting widely used and accepted and merchants have been increasingly diversifying. The use of bankcard used to be limited in traditional high-end businesses, such as hotel, catering, etc.. Now, it can be used in civil fields such as supermarket, entertainment, refueling, automobile, aviation, railway ticketing, utilities payment, medicare, purchase of financial products, etc.. The deepening penetration and the expanding use of bankcard have satisfied the growing and diversifying payment demands of residents and improved the domestic bankcard acceptance market.

(3) Constant growth of transaction scale and persistent increase of bankcard penetration rate.

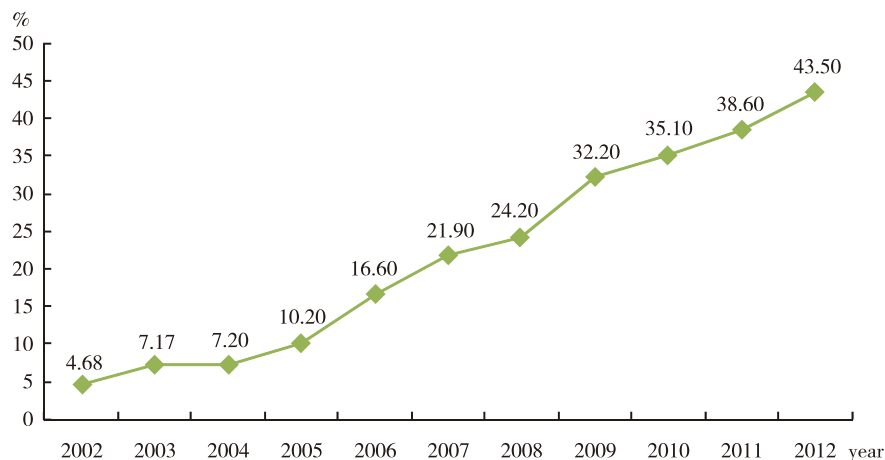
Bankcard transactions have grown rapidly in volume during the past 10 years thanks to the improved bankcard acceptance environment. In 2002, bankcard transactions merely achieved 3 billion in volume, and CNY 11.6 trillion in value, and yet bankcard transactions mounted to 38.91 billion in volume and CNY 346.2 trillion in value in 2012, 12.97 and 29.85 times of the figures in 2002 respectively (see Figure 34).



Data source: payment system report of previous years from the People's Bank of China.

Figure 34 Volume and Value of Domestic Bankcard Transactions during 2002–2012

Bankcards are not only used for deposit, withdrawal and remittance, but also used in the consuming fields. In 2001, only 210 million consuming transactions were settled by bankcards, amounting to CNY 0.2 trillion while in 2012, these figures reached 9.01 billion and CNY 20.83 trillion, 42.9 and 104.15 times of the figures in 2002 respectively. The proportion of consuming transactions by bankcards to the total bankcard transactions increased from 7.1% in 2002 to 23.15% in 2012, and the proportion of the amount of consuming transactions by bankcards to the total retail amount of consumer goods increased from 4.68% in 2002 to 43.5% in 2012, close to the level in developed countries (see Figure 35).



Data source: payment system report of previous years from the People's Bank of China.

Figure 35 Domestic Bankcard Penetration Rate during 2002–2012

(4) Globalization of the industry and open-up of domestic bankcard market.

To foster the development of bankcard industry in China in the context of global economic integration and rapid growth of China's economy, we must promote the globalization of bankcard industry, which is indispensable to improve competitiveness of China's bankcard industry internationally.

To implement the “going out” strategy, Bank of China (Shenzhen Branch) introduced the first RMB bankcard in Hong Kong, marking a start of internationalization of China's bankcards. As domestic bankcard institutions are becoming stronger, more and more commercial banks are setting up branches overseas which carry out commercial bank businesses including personal financial businesses. For example, ICBC has issued bankcards in Singapore, Canada, Britain and some other countries and regions; Bank of China has issued bankcards in South Korea, Australia, Japan and some other countries and regions. In the course of internationalization of domestic bankcard institutions, UnionPay has always played an important role as an association of bankcard service providers. In early 2004, UnionPay started to implement the strategy of globalization and soon UnionPay cards could be accepted in Hong Kong and Macau. The domestic bankcard industry began to explore resources across borders and were developing both domestic and international markets. By the end of 2012, the network of UnionPay had been extended to 135 countries and regions over the world with 1.93 million foreign merchants and 1 million ATM terminals^①, which covered most of the overseas countries and regions frequently visited by the Chinese. It has become the largest debit card acceptance network and a major ATM acceptance network. It has come true that “UnionPay cards can be used wherever the Chinese go”.

^① Data source: UnionPay.

Foreign cards could already be accepted domestically when domestic bankcard industry started to grow. During the 2008 Beijing Olympic Games, 2010 Shanghai Expo and other international sports events and exhibitions, foreign visitors could conveniently use foreign bankcards to purchase goods and withdraw cash. Since China joined WTO, more and more foreign-funded banks began to carry out RMB bankcard businesses in China. In 2008, Bank of East Asia became the first foreign bank to issue RMB debit and credit cards in China. By 2012, 16 foreign-funded banks had launched RMB debit card businesses in China. Bank of East Asia and Citibank had launched RMB credit card businesses in China.

The internationalization of China's bankcard industry can not only facilitate cardholders at home and abroad but also help increase the international influence and competitiveness of domestic bankcard industry.

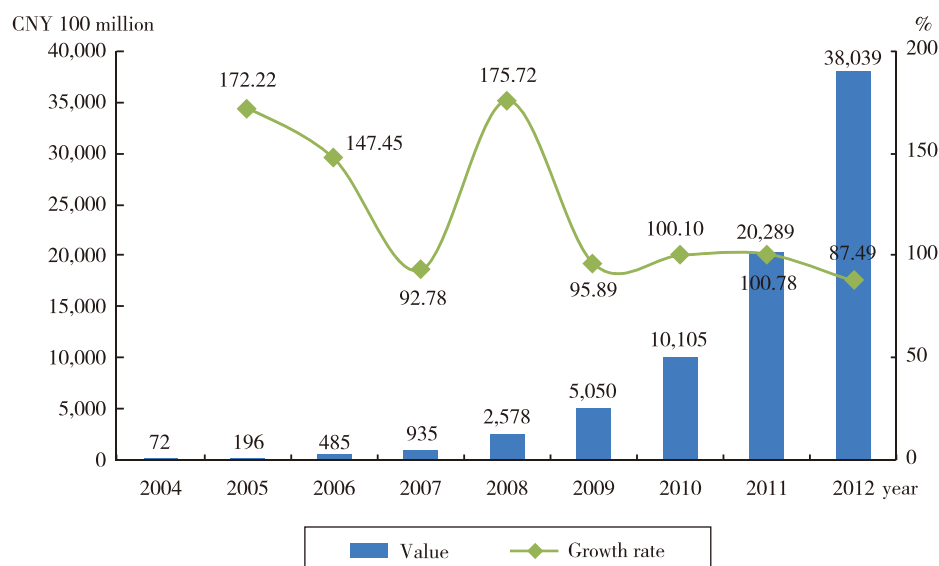
(5) Constant changes of payment technology and upgrade of bankcard industry.

Bankcards issued by different banks have become interoperable. Accordingly, the domestic bankcard industry has been rising from a new start marked by exploration and innovation. The rapid development of information technology has fostered the use of internet and mobile communication, which has further accelerated the progress of bankcard service innovation and driven the upgrading of the payment industry as a whole.

On the one hand, the traditional card-based payment media has been transformed to a new type card-based payment media. To enhance the capacity to prevent fraud risks of fake card and facilitate multi-application of bankcards, the traditional magnetic stripe cards are gradually migrated into safer and smarter IC cards. In March, 2011, *Opinions to Promote Financial IC Cards* (hereinafter referred to as the *Opinions*) was issued by the People's Bank of China. The *Opinions* put forth a timetable with respect to the renovation of acceptance environment and the issuance of financial IC cards by commercial banks as below. In terms of the renovation of acceptance environment, the directly connected POS accepted financial IC cards by the end of June, 2011, while indirectly connected POS and ATM placed by national commercial banks accepted financial IC cards by the end of 2011 and 2012 respectively. By 2013, all interoperable terminals shall be able to accept financial IC cards. In terms of the issuance of financial IC cards by commercial banks, ICBC, Agricultural Bank of China, Bank of China, China Construction Bank, Bank of Communications, China Merchants Bank and Postal Savings Bank of China should start issuing financial IC cards from June, 2011 and all other national commercial banks should start issuing financial IC cards from January 1st, 2013. By January 1st, 2015, bankcards issued by commercial banks and settled by RMB should be financial IC cards in developed areas and important cooperative industries and fields. Under the guidance and encouragement of policies, relevant institutions in bankcard industry including UnionPay made efforts to facilitate the work relating to the issuance and acceptance of financial

IC cards. After many years of development, the domestic acceptance environment of IC bankcards has taken shape, featured by diversified IC bankcards and broadened industry applications. The issuance of IC cards by commercial banks is accelerating. By the end of 2012, the accumulative number of financial IC cards issued reached 132 million in volume, substantially increasing by over 737% compared to that at the end of 2011. At the same time, the construction of infrastructures is steadily advancing and the renovation of acceptance environment has been fundamentally completed. By the end of 2012, POS terminals that accepted financial IC cards had reached 7.02 million in volume, among which 4.11 million were directly connected POS terminals and 2.92 million were indirectly connected POS terminals. The renovation for the purpose of accepting contact IC cards for the former was completed while that for the latter had completed 96.92% of the whole renovation. By the end of 2012, 382,000 ATM terminals could accept PBOC 2.0 contact IC cards across the country, accounting for 93.2% of the total.

On the other hand, with the development of information technology and the diversification of bankcard payment channels, the traditional card-based payment is being accompanied by new payment instruments such as payment via internet, mobile, fixed line, voice, TV, fingerprint, email, barcode, etc., which are flourishing day by day. Take internet payment for example, the number of China internet users increased from 59.1 million in 2002 to 564 million in 2012 and the internet penetration rate in 2012 reached 42.1%^①, up by 37.5% compared to 4.6% in 2002. In 2012, domestic third-party internet payment transactions reached CNY 3.8 trillion in value, with an average annual compound growth rate of 118.95% compared with CNY 7.2 billion in 2004 (see Figure 36).



Data source: iResearch.

Figure 36 Value and Growth Rate of Domestic Internet Payment Transactions during 2004–2012

^① Data source: China Internet Network Information Center.

2. Main Characteristics of Bankcard Industry over the past 10 Years' Development

(1) Consolidated regulatory policies effectively facilitated and guaranteed the healthy and rapid development of bankcard industry.

From 2002 to 2006, PBC issued 9 regulatory documents, requiring all commercial banks to integrate networks especially for POS networks and gradually promote national interoperability after realizing regional interoperability. The documents also stipulate the bankcard networks should adopt uniform business rules and technical standards in order to improve the network operation and reduce failed transactions. These documents aim to promote interoperability of bankcards. Thanks to the encouraging policies, China's bankcard industry has developed rapidly.

With the availability of the bankcard interoperable network and the rapid growth of its issuing and transaction volume, bankcard has become an important non-cash payment instrument. However, the fast growth has brought about risks characterized by frequent bankcard frauds and rising credit risks. The occurrence of applying for credit cards by agents, illegal withdrawal of cash with credit card and other misbehaviors disturbed credit card issuing and acceptance market and undermined the credit environment of the market. Since 2006, specific regulations have been issued by relevant authorities in order to crack down bankcard-related crimes and reduce credit risks etc.. In view of excessive issuance of bankcards, and withdrawal with credit cards etc., these regulations recommend card issuers to strictly review the card issuing process, acquirers to strengthen the management of merchants and UnionPay to prevent risks triggered by illegal activities including withdrawal of cash with credit cards. Therefore, the gradually consolidated regulatory policies promoted the bankcard industry to develop in a healthy and speedy way.

(2) Commercial banks played a leading role in the promotion of bankcards.

Traditionally, commercial banks are very important market participants. As the sole issuers of bankcards in the domestic bankcard market and have jointly promoted the use of bankcards. They are also the leading force to accept bankcards.

Since 2002, all major domestic commercial banks started or planned to issue bankcards, marking the start of the development of China's bankcard industry. In 2004, there were only 14 card issuing banks in China, including 4 state-owned banks (ICBC, Bank of China, China Construction Bank and

ABC), 7 joint-stock banks (Bank of Communications, China Guangfa Bank, Shenzhen Development Bank, China Merchants Bank, China Citic Bank, China Everbright Bank and Shanghai Pudong Development Bank) and 3 city commercial banks (Bank of Shanghai, Bank of Ningbo and Bank of Nanjing). By 2005, this figure had become 175. Up till now, there are 238 card issuing banks in total.

As card issuers and major acquirers, commercial banks are the footstone for the interoperability of bankcards, the provision of cardholder service and all other relevant businesses. In card issuing market at present, card issuers and ATM acquirers are generally commercial banks, most of which are the four state-owned banks. In the acquiring market, some non-financial payment institutions are also engaged in acquiring bankcards, but commercial banks are still important POS acquiring institutions, also, commercial banks play an important role in the internationalization of China's bankcards. All large state-owned commercial banks have directed their strategic objectives at "globalization", "world-class bank" and "internationalization". Some small and medium-sized joint-stock banks have also started their course of internationalization. The achievements of the commercial banks in exploring overseas businesses and the establishment of more and more overseas agencies laid a good foundation for the issuance of bankcards of Chinese brand overseas.

(3) UnionPay serves as a hub in the bankcard industry.

Since its founding in 2002, UnionPay has experienced ten years of rapid development. By the end of 2012, UnionPay had 36 domestic branches and a total of 409 member institutions, including 319 domestic institutions and 90 overseas institutions. In 2012, UnionPay handled a total of 11.28 billion interbank transactions with an annual amount of CNY 19.36 trillion. UnionPay has extended its bankcard acceptance market to 135 overseas countries and regions and UnionPay cards have been issued in a total of 27 overseas countries and regions.

After its establishment, UnionPay set up the first-generation bankcard interbank transaction clearing system with independent intellectual property right in China, and thus the success rate of interbank transactions increased from less than 50% to more than 99%. In 2011, in order to adapt to the rapid development of bankcard industry, UnionPay established the second-generation interbank transaction clearing system with more advanced performance and stronger risk mitigation capabilities. UnionPay put forward the strategy to create its own bankcard brand in 2004, coordinated by UnionPay, domestic commercial banks jointly formulated the specifications and technical standards for bankcard business. By issuing UnionPay cards, internationalized, scale and intensive management became possible. By the end of 2012, a total of 3.11 billion UnionPay cards were issued, accounting for 88% of the total amount of bankcard issued domestically. In recent years, UnionPay brand has enjoyed an increasingly growing international prestige and is ranked as the world's third largest bankcard brand along with Visa and MasterCard in terms of transaction volume. Beside its brand-building strategy, UnionPay put forward its internationalization strategy in 2004 and enabled

UnionPay cards accepted in Hong Kong and Macau in the same year. At the present, UnionPay network has literally covered all the overseas countries and regions frequently visited by the Chinese. It has become the largest debit card acceptance network and a major ATM acceptance network in the world and the slogan that “UnionPay cards can be used wherever the Chinese go” has come true. At the end of 2012, UnionPay announced the establishment of UnionPay International, a subsidiary of UnionPay to further implement its international strategy, which will enhance the prestige and value of UnionPay brand in the international market.

(4) Non-financial payment institutions become an important supplement to the bankcard industry.

On May 18th, 2011, the first batch of payment licenses were officially granted by PBC to 27 qualified non-financial institutions including Alipay, UMS, Tenpay, All-in-pay, 99bill, etc.. As of January 6th, 2013, a total of 223 non-financial institutions obtained the payment licenses, among which 47 were granted the bankcard acquiring permit, 77 were granted internet payment permit, 139 were granted prepaid card issuance and acceptance permit, 6 were granted prepaid card acceptance permit, 12 were granted fixed-line payment permit, 33 were granted mobile payment permit, 5 were granted digital TV payment permit and some of them were granted more than one permit.

Payment institutions has brought about diversified business models. Under the guidance of the *Administrative Measures for the Payment Services Provided by Non-financial Institutions* issued by PBC, non-financial payment institutions have seen constant growth in scale and quality, which has literally met the diversified and personalized payment appeals of E-commerce enterprises and individuals, promoted the development of e-commerce and played a positive role in supporting the macroeconomic policy of “stimulating consumption and expanding domestic demand”.

3. Increasingly Significant Role of Bankcard in Economic and Civil Areas

(1) The use of bankcards has to some extent stimulated resident consumption.

Bankcard facilitates consumption in four aspects as below. First, bankcard is safer and more convenient compared to cash, and will not restrain the cardholders from their consumption impulse when they have insufficient cash at hand, and thus increase the random and unscheduled consumption. Second, bankcard payment may improve consumers’ experience and thus promote more active consumer behaviors. Third, besides face-to-face payment, remote payment through

internet, mobile phone, telephone or other media can also be realized by using bankcards and cardholders are able to purchase goods and services without leaving home. Fourth, using bankcards can reduce the personal cash in till, increase bank deposits, expand investment, and thus stimulate consumption.

Besides payment convenience, the use of credit cards can also boost consumption in three other aspects. First, credit card may enable people to use their future income to pay for their current consumption. For example, as their income is expected to grow, the young consumers are opt to overdraft and use revolving credit or installment to deal with the problem that their income is inadequate at the present. Second, banks and merchants may jointly conduct marketing activities to directly stimulate consumption. For example, it will effectively boost consumption growth by adding efficiently targeted product promotions in credit card bills and having reward points for creditcard consumption. Third, the banks can provide value-added services by segmenting the customers. For example, the provision of large amount of product information and consumer services can stir up people's potential demands and turn such hidden demands into real desires for consumption, thus further promoting consumption.

According to studies, over the past 20 years, the use of electronic payment instruments in the US represented by the use of bankcards has achieved an accumulative growth in resident consumption by about USD6.5 trillion, which is equivalent to an annual growth of GDP by 0.5% and also the provision of 1.3 million job opportunities. According to the empirical study based on the sample data of recent 10 years concerning China's bankcard transactions, every 10% increase of China's bankcard payment penetration rate (the proportion of bankcard consumption without block trade to the total retail sales of social commodities) may lead to the direct increase in the resident consumption tendency by 0.005. Through the continuous efforts of all the parties in the industry, the popularity of bankcard payment is getting higher and the penetration rate of bankcards reached 43.5% in 2012. On that basis, in 2012, bankcard payment stimulated the growth of consumption by CNY 238.1 billion, enhanced China's total resident consumption by 1.31%, and thus drove GDP to grow by 0.50%.

(2) The promotion of bankcard will help save social cost.

The promotion of bankcards may reduce the transaction cost of the society. Social cost of payment method refers to the resource cost incurred by the entire country in the payment process which can be measured and calculated by capital and labor. It is the sum of such expenses as human resources, capital, equipment, site, etc. consumed by all related parties in the payment chain (including PBC, financial institutions, merchants and consumers) in completing the transactions at the sales terminals. The replacement of cash with bankcard will save a great deal of social costs of cash management, which mainly includes cash printing and issuing cost of PBC, cash management cost of commercial

banks, switch cost for cash withdrawals from ATM between different banks, the merchants' management cost, cost for anti-counterfeit currency, time cost of cash withdrawal at ATMs and counters and transaction processing by merchants.

According to foreign studies, if a country makes full conversion from paper-based payment to card-based payment, total costs saved will be equivalent to at least 1% of its GDP.^① According to the estimation based on Chinese domestic situation, the social costs that can be saved by using bankcard instead of cash may account for about 0.83% of the transaction amount.^②

(3) The development of bankcard industry creates a lot of employment opportunities and attracts many high-end talents from finance, IT and other fields.

The development of the bankcard industry has driven the progress of many enterprises in the upstream and downstream of the payment industrial chain, including producing cards, issuance, promotion and sales of bankcards, the manufacturing and maintenance of acceptance devices, payment specialization, value-added services for cardholders etc. and created new job opportunities. In addition, the construction of bankcard industrial parks has also prompted the development of the peripheral industries, such as real estate, catering and entertainment, commerce services, etc. and indirectly created job opportunities. It is estimated that the bankcard industry has directly and indirectly created more than 400,000 job opportunities. As the leader in global payment industry and the pioneer in innovative business, UnionPay will continue to attract many high-end talents in the payment industry, in particular the personnel specialized in financial service, chip technology and IT information, so as to provide valuable human resources for the development of the payment industry in China.

(4) Bankcard may help increase transaction transparency, improve tax source management and promote the development of social credit culture.

The underground economy will not only reduce the country's fiscal tax revenue, but also become a hotbed for corruption and crime. By using bankcard as a payment instrument, the taxpayer's income and expenditure information are recorded and ready for investigation, thus the government can effectively prevent the loss of personal income tax through tax monitoring. The popularization of bankcard also enables the government to fully grasp the trade information of merchants, effectively

① Humphrey, David, Magnus Willeson, Ted Lindblom, and Goran Bergendahl, "What Does It Cost To Make A Payment?", Working Paper, Department of Finance, Florida State University.

② Data source: UnionPay.

monitor the merchants' sales activities and thus provide solid basis for the collection of business tax, value added tax and income tax, which effectively prevent tax evasion and largely increase tax revenues. Using bankcard for payment can also help fight against the underground economy, prevent money laundering, control illegal income, prevent and curb corruption.

Therefore, the popularization of bankcards is not only conducive to improving the management of tax sources, plugging collection omissions, controlling underground economy, increasing fiscal revenue, but also conducive to fighting against economic crimes such as money laundering and gambling and cracking down corruptions.

In addition, the use of bankcards facilitates the development of the social credit culture. As the carrier for popular consumer credit, credit cards have an extensive range of coverage. When a credit card is used, all transaction and repayment data of the consumers will be recorded. The wide use of credit cards will rapidly expand the population covered by the database of personal credit information system, which will help improve the personal credit system. The record in personal credit information system is not only the qualification certificate for people to apply for credit cards, but also acts as the reference for people to apply for or handle all businesses relating to credit records. Therefore, the use of bankcards, especially the use of credit cards may help cultivate the idea of honesty and trustworthiness.

(5) Promotion and popularization of bankcards in rural areas enhanced the rural financial service level.

In order to implement the policies and guidelines of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council on supporting agriculture, farmers and rural areas, PBC, China Banking Regulatory Commission and other financial regulatory authorities attach great attention to the work of rural financial services. PBC has successively issued a number of documents including the *Guiding Opinions of the People's Bank of China concerning the Payment and Settlement in Rural Areas*, *Circular of the General Office of the People's Bank of China on Further Improving the Bankcard Service for Migrant Workers*, *Guiding Opinions of the People's Bank of China on Improving the Payment Service Environment in Rural Areas* and *Notice to Promote Services Facilitating Cash Withdrawal with Bankcards in Rural Areas* to vigorously promote the popularization and use of bankcards and practically enhance the level of financial service in rural areas.

Currently, the promotion of bankcards in rural areas has enhanced rural financial services. Firstly, two products to facilitate cash withdrawal by farmers, i.e. featured bankcard for migrant workers and bankcard service for cash withdrawal in rural areas have been widely acknowledged. Secondly, Funong card integrating a number of agriculture-related services has been popularized. In 2012, low-value cash withdrawal at the stands providing bankcard service for cash withdrawal in rural areas

achieved 72.5 million in volume and CNY 23.6 billion in value. Transactions by featured bankcard for migrant workers reached 57.85 million in volume and CNY 47.9 billion in value. Meanwhile, a total of about 38.8 million Funong cards were issued and 47.26 million interbank transactions were completed, up by 363% on an annual basis, and the interbank transaction value reached CNY 102.6 billion, up by 399% on an annual basis.

Part IV

Appendices

- Major Events of Payment System Development in 2012
- Core Indicators for Payment System Development in 2012
- Statements on Key Payment Services in 2012

Appendix 1 Major Events of Payment System Development in 2012

On January 16th, China Securities Depository and Clearing Corporation Limited (SD&C) transacted the first unrestricted selling frozen business.

On January 18th, the General Executive Office of PBC released *Notice on Launching Campaigns for Cash Withdrawal with Bankcard in Rural Areas*, and promoted the nationwide campaigns from January to April in 2012.

On January 18th, PBC released the *Notice on Regulating the Issuance of Magnetic Stripe Prepaid Cards and Electronic Money by Banning Institutions*, and regulated items of issuing magnetic stripe prepaid cards and electronic money.

On February 6th, CCCC got access to CNAPS II joint debugging environment, and led the members to test bank draft business.

On February 12th, China Capital Market Standards of SD&C went live. Standards, coding query retrieval and information announcement realized electronic processing.

On February 17th, SD&C opened the first RQFII security account.

During February–July, PBC organized 264 legal persons of banking institutions and 324 payment system participants to finish all three joint debugging tests for the second-generation payment system.

On March 23rd, SD&C released the revised implementing rules for depository and clearing business of Shanghai and Shenzhen Exchange Traded Fund (ETF), and provided regulation support to cross-market and cross-border ETF depository and clearing.

On March 26th, Xiaochuan Zhou, the president of PBC chaired the third president executive meeting, which decided to construct an independent RMB cross-border payment system.

During March 29th–30th, PBC attended the 26th EMEAP-WGPSS in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.

On March 30th, SD&C released the *Announcement on Launching Remote Security Query Business*, and spread the long-distance security query business to the whole market formally.

On April 6th, International Monetary Fund and the World Bank released *People's Republic of China—Detailed Assessment Report—CPSS Core Principles for Systemically Important Payment Systems*, which stated that HVPS conformed to CPSS core principles for systemically important payment systems, and put forward the suggestion of “enhancing PBC’s supervision level by upgrading the laws and regulations of payment system”.

On April 16th, the floating range of trading price for RMB/USD expanded from 5‰ to 1% in the interbank spot foreign exchange market.

On April 26th, CCCCCB completed every system’s remote backup construction for disaster at application level, in accordance with standard level 5 of backup for disaster recovery ranking.

On April 28th, the capital monitoring reconciliation system of fund central data exchange platform of SD&C was put into formal operation.

On May 15th, Shanghai Clearing House (SHCH) released *Notice on Depository and Clearing Settlement Business of Security Companies’ Commercial Papers*, stating related business regulations clearly.

On May 21st, the pilot operation of proxy pledge for registration acted by security companies was officially launched.

On May 22nd, SD&C released *Operating Rules on Depository and Clearing of Private Bonds Issued by SMEs*.

On May 25th, the draft processing system of municipal commercial banks embedded in the payment clearing system of municipal commercial banks, and went into operation successfully.

On June 1st, the Foreign Exchange Trading Center opened the direct transaction for RMB/JPY, and the middle exchange rate of RMB/JPY is formed according to the prices offered by the direct dealing market makers.

On June 8th, SD&C completed the issuing depository for the first private bond of small and medium-sized enterprises.

On June 14th, China UnionPay signed the global cooperation memorandum with Microsoft Corporation in Shanghai, and promoted the cooperation for internet payment business.

In June, PBC legally issued payment licences to 96 non-financial institutions, and permitted these non-financial institutions to develop the authorized payment business in the approved geographical

areas as payment institutions.

On July 2nd, SHCH released *Notice on Depository, Clearing and Settlement of Credit Asset-backed Securities*, which specified relevant rules.

On July 2nd, SD&C signed the Memorandum of Understanding with Central Securities Depository of Romania.

On July 6th, PBC released the *Notice on Performing Safety Evaluation of ACH*, and searched hidden risks thoroughly.

On July 13th, PBC released the *Notice to Set up Reporting Mechanism of Supervision over Payment Institutions* to strengthen the daily supervision of payment institutions. The supervision of PBC towards payment institutions changed gradually from administrative license to compliance and risk supervision.

On July 16th, PBC formulated the *General Plan of RMB Bank Account System Reform*, and commissioned commercial banks to do research in bank account management practices in 10 developed countries and regions and thus drafted *International Comparative Research in Bank Account Management*.

On July 16th, the expert group from WTO made an interim verdict for the dispute case of China-U.S. electronic payment service, and the interim verdict turned into the final judgment since neither of China and U.S. appealed.

On July 19th, PBC, Ministry of Finance and Ministry of Education jointly released *Notice on Promoting General High School Students' Subsidy Cards and Strengthening Supervision of General High Schools' National Grants*. The grant and management of high schools' national grants were further standardized by issuing general high school students' subsidization cards.

On July 19th, hosted by PBC and sponsored by China UnionPay, the activity of 2012 Financial IC Cards Awareness Month was launched in Beijing.

On July 25th, permitted by State Administrator of Foreign Exchange, CFETS and SHCH organized the migration of RMB-FX spot and forward enquiries and swap netting settlement business.

On July 26th, PBC released the *Notice for Foreign Institutions' Access to RMB Settlement Accounts*, which regulated the RMB bank settlement accounts opened by foreign institutions.

In July, PBC was re-elected as the chairman of Executives' Meeting of East Asia and Pacific Central

Banks-Working Group on Payment and Settlement Systems (EMEAP-WGPSS).

On August 3rd, SD&C released and started to implement *Notice on Issues concerning the Account Opening and Settlement for Trust Products*. Security account for trust products could be opened again.

On August 8th, SHCH released *Notice on Depository, Clearing and Settlement of Non-Financial Enterprise Assets-backed Notes*.

On August 9th, SD&C completed the registration for the first cross-border ETF.

During August 22nd–23rd, PBC attended the third meeting between ECB and PBC on Payment Clearing and Settlement Issues held in Frankfurt, Germany.

On August 26th, SD&C released *Rules on Depository and Clearing for Securities Lending* (for Trial).

On August 27th, SD&C launched the collateral management system, and released the *Operating Rules of Collateral Management (Applicable to Securities Lending)*. 11 security companies got access to the system and submitted collaterals to China Securities Finance Corporation.

On August 31st, PBC signed the *Cross-Straits Currency Clearing Cooperation Memorandum* with Taiwan Financial Supervisory Commission. Both sides agreed to establish a cross-strait currency clearing system based on the principle and cooperation framework specified by the memorandum.

On August 31th, business of T+1 redemption of capital in the monetary market was formally launched.

On September 5th, PBC and Ministry of Finance jointly released the *Notice on Accelerating the Reform of Business Card*, and raised requests on promoting reform of the mechanism, improving card acceptance environment.

On September 10th, SD&C successfully launched the first business of proxy voting on refinancing securities.

During September 13th–14th, PBC attended the 27th Executives' Meeting of East Asia and Pacific Central Banks-Working Group on Payment and Settlement Systems (EMEAP-WGPSS).

On September 20th, SD&C and SZSE jointly released and started to implement the *Guidance on Cash Management Products for Security Companies*. Cash management products turned to be conventional from pilot.

On September 21st, China UnionPay first launched the Minipay in Shanghai, which was a financial IC card internet application terminal with proprietary intellectual property right.

On September 26th, PBC released the *Notice on Further Strengthening the Management of Prepaid Card Business* to regulate the prepaid card market.

On September 27th, PBC released the *Administrative Measures for Prepaid Card Issued by Payment Institutions*, to regulate the issuance, acceptance, using, recharge and redemption on prepaid cards of payment institutions.

On October 8th, the 10th Anniversary Forum of PBC Payment System was held in Beijing.

On October 9th, the General Office of PBC released the *Notice on Campaigns, Recaptions and Awards concerning the Improvement of Rural Payment Service Environment*, and organized a four-month nationwide propaganda and commendation program on rural payment environment development in the second half of 2012.

During October 17th–19th, PBC held an international seminar on the payment system in Chengdu, and invited experts from the Federal Reserve of New York and European Central Bank (ECB) etc. to provide training for PBC branches, directly affiliated institutions and commercial banks.

On October 23rd, PBC held a meeting to promote payment systems to run safely and stably and then made arrangement to ensure the safety and stability of the systems during the 18th National Congress of CPC.

On October 25th, PBC modified the *Implementation Plan of CNAPS II*.

During October, 2012–January, 2013, PBC organized the campaigns to introduce development of rural payment environment.

On November 2nd, China UnionPay and the National Bank of Mauritius made a joint announcement, that UnionPay cardholders may make cross-border payment at online merchants of the National Bank of Mauritius through UnionPay online payment system. This was for the first time UnionPay cards were acceptable online in Africa.

On November 12th, SD&C released and started to implement the *Rules on Securities Settlement Margins*.

On November 19th, PBC released the *Notice for Implementation of Bankcard Interchange Fees Adjustment*, releasing bankcard interchange fee criteria, and giving directions for execution.

During November 26th–December 7th, PBC successfully organized Industrial and Commercial Bank of China (ICBC), Agricultural Bank of China (ABC), China UnionPay, China Central Depository & Clearing Co., Ltd. (CCDC) and other 22 institutions to participate in the pilot project for simulation of CNAP II.

On November 27th, PBC approved SHCH to conduct central counterparty clearing on RMB forward freight agreement.

On November 30th, Liu Shiyu, Deputy Governor of PBC went to National Processing Center in Shanghai to direct the pilot project for simulation of CNAP II.

On November 30th, China UnionPay announced the establishment of UnionPay International Corporation Limited (UnionPay International) in Shanghai as the subsidiary focusing on international business.

On November 30th, SD&C released the *Notice on Applying Differentiated Policies of Individual Income Tax to the Dividends of Listed Companies*.

In November, PBC formally launched the gross payment and settlement business integration between Shenzhen Development Bank and Ping'an Bank.

On December 3rd, Foreign Exchange Transaction Center and Shanghai Gold Exchange jointly launched the pilot of gold price enquiring trading in the interbank market.

On December 3rd, SD&C released and started to implement the *Regulation on Conversion Rate of Standard Bonds (2012 Revised Version)*.

On December 4th, SHCH signed the Data Information Cooperation Agreement with Baltic Exchange formally.

On December 10th, CCP clearing business of RMB FFA started the pilot run.

On December 12th, PBC accomplished *Draft of Regulations on Management of RMB Bank Accounts* and special topics.

On December 13th, SD&C completed the first ETF share merge.

On December 15th, China National Clearing Center (CNCC) completed the expansion of Beijing CCPC Online Payment Interbank Clearing System.

On December 28th, Rural Credit Bank Funds Clearing Center's platform for payment clearing and other shared business supervision, also for operation maintenance technical support was established.

On December 29th, SD&C successfully launched the system for levying differentiated dividend taxes on individual investors.

In 2012, branches of PBC organized law enforcement inspection on payment and settlement among banking institutions, and carried out on-site inspection on account management, payment system operation, bankcard business, bill management, payment information submission, and other payment and clearing businesses.

Appendix 2 Core Indicators for Payment System Development in 2012

| Item | | Unit | Numerical value | Growth rate | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|--|--------------------------|-------------|--------|
| M ₀ and GDP | | M ₀ | CNY Trillion | 5.47 | 7.89% |
| | | M ₀ /GDP | % | 10.53 | -0.23% |
| Bank settlement accounts | Individual accounts | Total number of accounts | 100 million accounts | 48.78 | 19.50% |
| | | Number of accounts per capita | Account | 3.66 | 22.82% |
| | Corporate accounts | Total number of accounts | 10,000 accounts | 3,169.57 | 12.23% |
| | | Incl.: Basic deposit accounts | 10,000 accounts | 1,904.48 | 12.47% |
| Non-cash payment instruments | | Number of transactions | 100 million transactions | 411.41 | 21.61% |
| | | Incl.: Bills | 100 million transactions | 7.84 | -7.44% |
| | | Bankcards | 100 million transactions | 389.14 | 22.45% |
| | | Remittance | 100 million transactions | 14.10 | 20.20% |
| | | Transaction value | CNY trillion | 1,286.31 | 16.48% |
| | | Incl.: Bills | CNY trillion | 296.37 | -1.57% |
| | | Bankcards | CNY trillion | 346.21 | 6.91% |
| | | Remittance | CNY trillion | 629.01 | 34.97% |
| | | Transaction Value/GDP | Time | 24.77 | 5.76% |
| Bankcards (Issuance and acceptance) | Domestic | Number of issuers | Institution | 319 | 25.59% |
| | | Cumulative number of cards issued | 100 million cards | 35.34 | 19.84% |
| | | Incl.: Debit cards | 100 million cards | 32.03 | 20.23% |
| | | Credit cards | 100 million cards | 3.31 | 16.14% |
| | | Number of cards held per capita | Card | 2.64 | 20.0% |
| | | Number of chartered merchants | 10,000 merchants | 483.27 | 51.97% |
| | | Number of POS terminals | 10,000 machines | 711.78 | 47.47% |
| | | Number of ATM terminals | 10,000 machines | 41.56 | 24.51% |
| | | Outstanding credits of credit cards at the end of the period | CNY 100 million | 11,386.69 | 40.07% |
| | Bankcard penetration rate | % | 43.50 | 4.9% | |
| | Overseas | Number of accepting countries | Countries | 135 | 8.87% |
| | | Number of accepting merchants | 10,000 merchants | 192.88 | 27.24% |
| | | Number of POS terminals | 10,000 machines | 232.09 | 38.07% |
| | | Number of ATM terminals | 10,000 machines | 100.25 | 9.29% |
| | | Number of transactions | 10,000 transactions | 11,701.62 | 42.26% |
| | | Transaction value | CNY 100 million | 3,878.74 | 30.30% |

(continued)

| | | Item | Unit | Numerical value | Growth rate |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------|-------------|
| Payment system | RMB payment system | Number of transactions | 100 million transactions | 222.16 | 15.85% |
| | | Incl.: HVPS | 100 million transactions | 4.70 | 26.34% |
| | | BEPS | 100 million transactions | 7.55 | 34.10% |
| | | Transaction value | CNY Trillion | 2,507.31 | 25.72% |
| | | Incl.: HVPS | CNY Trillion | 1,772.00 | 30.75% |
| | | BEPS | CNY Trillion | 18.55 | 1.03% |
| | | Transaction value/GDP | Time | 48.28 | 5.99% |
| | | Direct participants of HVPS | Participants | 1,799 | 2.04% |
| | CDFPCS | Number of transactions | 10,000 transactions | 111.05 | 37.85% |
| | | Transaction value (in USD) | USD 100 million | 5,330.29 | 100.45% |
| | | System participants | Participants | 37 | 19.35% |
| Securities settlement system | Interbank bond market | Issuing volume | CNY trillion | 8.57 | 21.67% |
| | | Custody volume | CNY trillion | 23.76 | 11.24% |
| | | Settlement volume | CNY trillion | 218.47 | 21.37% |
| | | Accepting value | CNY trillion | 4.12 | -36.81% |
| | Securities market of exchange | Transfer volume | 100 million transactions | 41.17 | -13.69% |
| | | Transfer value | CNY trillion | 209.83 | 24.59% |
| | | Gross settlement amount | CNY trillion | 238.12 | -9.78% |
| | | Net settlement value | CNY trillion | 9.86 | 10.29% |

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. Overseas related data of bankcards refers to that of UnionPay cards.
4. RMB payment systems include HVPS, BEPS, CIS, IBPS, Automated Clearing Houses, intra-bank payment systems of banking institutions, UnionPay Interbank Bankcard Clearing System, Draft Processing System and Payment and Clearing System of City Commercial Banks, and Payment and Clearing System for Rural Credit Banks.

Appendix 3 Statements on Key Payment Services in 2012

1. Statements of Payment Instruments

Table A1 Structure of Payment Instruments

Unit: 10,000 transactions / CNY 100 million

| Type | Item | Volume | Value |
|-------|--|-----------|--------------|
| Bills | Bank draft | 469.24 | 27,031.50 |
| | Incl.: Bank draft for cash withdrawal | 5.11 | 49.92 |
| | Bank draft for fund transfer | 464.13 | 26,981.58 |
| | Commercial draft | 1,553.33 | 160,629.40 |
| | Incl.: Commercial acceptance draft | 18.83 | 4,893.96 |
| | Banker's acceptance draft | 1,534.50 | 155,735.44 |
| | Promissory note | 718.89 | 71,036.08 |
| | Incl.: Promissory note for cash withdrawal | 2.12 | 64.22 |
| | Promissory note for fund transfer | 716.77 | 70,971.86 |
| | Cheque | 75,598.78 | 2,687,934.69 |
| | Incl.: Cheque for cash withdrawal | 24,789.07 | 190,503.73 |
| | Cheque for fund transfer | 50,809.71 | 2,497,430.96 |
| | Incl.: Entities' cheque | 74,726.04 | 2,683,054.59 |
| | Personal cheque | 872.74 | 4,880.10 |
| | Domestic letter of credit | 26.88 | 17,029.53 |
| | Total | 78,367.12 | 2,963,661.20 |

(continued)

| Type \ Item | | Volume | Value |
|-------------------|---------------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| Bankcards | Cash deposit | 678,702.96 | 577,087.75 |
| | Cash withdrawal | 1,613,373.58 | 613,658.67 |
| | Incl.: Cash withdrawal via ATM | 1,145,256.11 | 152,643.24 |
| | Consumption | 900,906.84 | 208,256.04 |
| | Transfer | 698,415.56 | 2,063,116.79 |
| | Total | 3,891,398.94 | 3,462,119.25 |
| Settlement method | Remittance | 141,000.07 | 6,290,077.14 |
| | Collection with acceptance | 74.29 | 6,704.51 |
| | Collection | 3,247.27 | 140,534.83 |
| | Incl.: Local special collection | 2,099.85 | 15,641.26 |
| | Commercial acceptance draft | 17.84 | 6,073.11 |
| | Banker's acceptance draft | 1,121.15 | 118,566.92 |
| | Total | 144,321.63 | 6,437,316.48 |

Table A2 Annual Statement

| Item Bank | Number of bankcards | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------|--|--------------------|-------------|-----------|---|--------------------|-------------|------------|
| | Number of bankcards issued in the current period | | | | Number of bankcards issued by the end of the period | | | |
| | Credit cards | Quasi-credit cards | Debit cards | Subtotal | Credit cards | Quasi-credit cards | Debit cards | Subtotal |
| State-owned commercial banks | 2,254.43 | 911.07 | 27,582.85 | 30,748.35 | 15,217.16 | 3,959.94 | 162,874.38 | 182,051.48 |
| Joint-stock commercial banks | 3,122.22 | 30.69 | 4,942.82 | 8,095.73 | 11,768.90 | 212.49 | 37,966.15 | 49,947.54 |
| City commercial banks | 436.54 | 5.79 | 3,598.10 | 4,040.43 | 1,386.54 | 12.76 | 18,053.73 | 19,453.03 |
| Rural commercial banks | 64.27 | 3.58 | 4,095.01 | 4,162.86 | 153.01 | 20.79 | 17,552.77 | 17,726.57 |
| Rural credit cooperatives | 8.96 | 0.00 | 8,163.91 | 8,172.87 | 16.59 | 0.00 | 25,084.29 | 25,100.88 |
| Foreign-invested banks | 5.10 | 0.00 | 40.91 | 46.01 | 11.17 | 0.00 | 143.39 | 154.56 |
| Postal Savings Bank of China | 154.06 | 0.00 | 10,152.41 | 10,306.47 | 350.16 | 0.00 | 58,630.50 | 58,980.66 |
| Total | 6,045.58 | 951.13 | 58,576.01 | 65,572.72 | 28,903.53 | 4,205.98 | 320,305.21 | 353,414.72 |

Note: "0.00" in the table means the data is between 0 and 0.005, the same as below.

of Bankcard Business

Unit: 10,000 cards / 10,000 transactions / CNY 100 million / 10,000 machines

| Fund transactions | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------|------------|-----------------|------------|-------------|------------|------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|----------------------|
| Cash deposit | | Cash withdrawal | | Consumption | | Transfer | | Subtotal | | Number of ATMs |
| Volume | Value | Volume | Value | Volume | Value | Volume | Value | Volume | Value | |
| 399,250.19 | 324,744.51 | 974,619.64 | 357,641.32 | 500,804.08 | 129,479.95 | 471,805.11 | 1,281,362.40 | 2,346,479.02 | 2,093,228.18 | 23.67 |
| 70,693.07 | 55,362.13 | 132,681.85 | 46,530.79 | 281,527.08 | 45,050.17 | 118,824.25 | 498,835.98 | 603,726.25 | 645,779.07 | 5.23 |
| 25,760.61 | 35,291.72 | 58,627.46 | 37,661.85 | 36,513.48 | 9,335.76 | 25,362.06 | 69,304.34 | 146,263.61 | 151,593.67 | 2.13 |
| 28,439.48 | 42,072.07 | 79,996.50 | 47,323.88 | 13,722.45 | 8,635.44 | 32,113.89 | 89,896.30 | 154,272.32 | 187,927.69 | 3.11 |
| 48,138.98 | 64,194.10 | 100,635.70 | 63,710.09 | 10,419.39 | 7,392.81 | 29,138.69 | 94,482.05 | 188,332.76 | 229,779.05 | 3.29 |
| 97.12 | 121.05 | 785.74 | 167.56 | 398.28 | 134.63 | 22.39 | 144.75 | 1,303.53 | 567.99 | 0.10 |
| 106,322.56 | 55,299.49 | 266,023.21 | 60,618.39 | 57,521.78 | 8,227.10 | 21,147.67 | 29,076.42 | 451,015.22 | 153,221.40 | 4.03 |
| 678,702.01 | 577,085.07 | 1,613,370.10 | 613,653.88 | 900,906.54 | 208,255.86 | 698,414.06 | 2,063,102.24 | 3,891,392.71 | 3,462,097.05 | 41.56 |

2. Statements of Payment and Clearing Systems

Table A3 Business of HVPS

| Month | Business of HVPS | |
|-----------|------------------|---------------|
| | Volume | Value |
| January | 3,331 | 1,083,905.58 |
| February | 2,901 | 1,164,710.78 |
| March | 3,783 | 1,536,071.28 |
| April | 3,463 | 1,326,006.09 |
| May | 3,932 | 1,598,924.66 |
| June | 3,784 | 1,539,219.21 |
| July | 4,106 | 1,565,027.06 |
| August | 4,109 | 1,509,564.77 |
| September | 4,345 | 1,560,353.11 |
| October | 3,758 | 1,358,584.94 |
| November | 4,474 | 1,633,704.72 |
| December | 5,050 | 1,843,927.05 |
| Total | 47,036 | 17,719,999.25 |

and BEPS of PBC

Unit: 10,000 transactions / CNY 100 million

| Business of BEPS | | Subtotal | |
|------------------|------------|----------|---------------|
| Volume | Value | Volume | Value |
| 4,967 | 23,728.59 | 8 298 | 1,107,634.17 |
| 4,563 | 11,112.85 | 7,464 | 1,175,823.63 |
| 5,942 | 14,908.95 | 9,725 | 1,550,980.23 |
| 5,565 | 13,999.03 | 9,028 | 1,340,005.12 |
| 6,069 | 14,048.01 | 10,001 | 1,612,972.67 |
| 5,985 | 15,746.60 | 9,769 | 1,554,965.81 |
| 6,390 | 14,689.31 | 10,496 | 1,579,716.37 |
| 6,685 | 14,002.40 | 10,794 | 1,523,567.17 |
| 7,104 | 16,286.46 | 11,449 | 1,576,639.57 |
| 6,300 | 12,899.56 | 10,058 | 1,371,484.50 |
| 7,468 | 15,033.15 | 11,942 | 1,648,737.87 |
| 8,422 | 19,085.02 | 13,472 | 1,863,012.07 |
| 75,460 | 185,539.93 | 122,496 | 17,905,539.19 |

Table A4 Annual Statement of

| Bank \ Item | Bill presenting | | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------|------------|-----------|------------|
| | Debit | | Credit | |
| | Volume | Value | Volume | Value |
| Policy banks | 173.01 | 652.35 | 55.38 | 6,358.76 |
| State-owned commercial banks | 8,867.69 | 78,425.19 | 6,378.84 | 214,174.36 |
| Joint-stock commercial banks | 4,052.01 | 37,794.97 | 2,209.92 | 109,725.37 |
| City commercial banks | 1,733.15 | 24,630.36 | 1,759.69 | 61,190.39 |
| Rural commercial banks | 1,309.67 | 13,946.36 | 1,323.80 | 30,327.59 |
| Urban credit cooperatives | 16.82 | 126.45 | 6.23 | 144.68 |
| Rural credit cooperatives | 680.06 | 6,772.40 | 1,142.43 | 19,677.95 |
| Foreign-invested banks | 29.52 | 538.41 | 97.21 | 3,127.40 |
| Postal Savings Bank of China | 175.03 | 2,232.75 | 120.27 | 6,095.67 |
| Others | 4,536.46 | 7,591.75 | 4,468.02 | 41,649.30 |
| Total | 21,573.42 | 172,710.99 | 17,561.79 | 492,471.47 |

Notes: 1. This table is filled by local bills clearing houses based on their business of bill clearing.

2. Others refers to PBC branches.

Local Bill Clearing Business

Unit: 10,000 transactions / CNY 100 million

| Bill receiving | | | | Gross value payable | Gross value receivable |
|----------------|------------|-----------|------------|---------------------|------------------------|
| Debit | | Credit | | | |
| Volume | Value | Volume | Value | | |
| 21.81 | 890.78 | 42.41 | 5,332.95 | 7,249.54 | 5,985.30 |
| 11,387.87 | 86,462.79 | 9,252.55 | 229,916.63 | 300,637.15 | 308,341.82 |
| 2,699.55 | 39,121.33 | 2,087.54 | 97,499.83 | 148,846.70 | 135,294.80 |
| 1,935.90 | 20,527.56 | 1,398.82 | 47,770.24 | 81,717.95 | 72,400.60 |
| 2,053.56 | 11,529.89 | 985.03 | 32,082.35 | 41,857.48 | 46,028.71 |
| 7.15 | 91.33 | 5.14 | 144.33 | 236.01 | 270.78 |
| 1,538.63 | 4,547.56 | 877.13 | 16,707.63 | 24,225.51 | 23,480.03 |
| 41.96 | 654.43 | 40.48 | 2,518.73 | 3,781.83 | 3,057.14 |
| 1,351.09 | 1,694.91 | 601.29 | 6,421.11 | 7,790.58 | 8,653.86 |
| 535.90 | 7,190.41 | 2,271.40 | 54,077.67 | 48,839.71 | 61,669.42 |
| 21,573.42 | 172,710.99 | 17,561.79 | 492,471.47 | 665,182.46 | 665,182.46 |

Table A5 Payment Business of Intra-bank Payment

| Bank | Volume/Value | Debit | |
|------------------------------|--------------|------------|--------------|
| | | Volume | Value |
| Policy banks | | | 0.01 |
| State-owned commercial banks | | 207,228.59 | 726,503.94 |
| Joint-stock commercial banks | | 21,528.67 | 433,268.02 |
| City commercial banks | | 30,848.51 | 322,250.84 |
| Rural commercial banks | | 40,547.35 | 113,028.54 |
| Urban credit cooperatives | | 0.05 | 0.59 |
| Rural credit cooperatives | | 15,427.04 | 67,409.00 |
| Foreign-invested banks | | 0.51 | 30.41 |
| Postal Savings Bank of China | | 1.69 | 24.16 |
| Total | | 315,582.41 | 1,662,515.51 |

System of Banking Financial Institutions

Unit: 10,000 transactions / CNY 100 million

| Credit | | Subtotal | |
|------------|--------------|------------|--------------|
| Volume | Value | Volume | Value |
| 79.83 | 7,466.59 | 79.83 | 7,466.60 |
| 393,318.97 | 2,851,936.55 | 600,547.56 | 3,578,440.49 |
| 41,727.85 | 781,255.27 | 63,256.52 | 1,214,523.29 |
| 20,150.43 | 516,204.60 | 50,998.94 | 838,455.44 |
| 40,856.19 | 162,670.33 | 81,403.54 | 275,698.87 |
| 0.01 | 1.99 | 0.06 | 2.58 |
| 20,695.94 | 112,756.70 | 36,122.98 | 180,165.70 |
| 46.87 | 75,010.16 | 47.38 | 75,040.57 |
| 63,033.65 | 75,775.91 | 63,035.34 | 75,800.07 |
| 579,909.74 | 4,583,078.10 | 895,492.15 | 6,245,593.61 |

Table A6 Annual Statement of Interbank

| Item Bank | POS Consumption | | | | Transfer | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------|------------|------------|------------|----------|--------|------------|--------|----------|--------|------------|--------|
| | Issuance | | Acquiring | | ATM | | | | Counter | | | |
| | | | | | Issuance | | Acceptance | | Issuance | | Acceptance | |
| | Volume | Value | Volume | Value | Volume | Value | Volume | Value | Volume | Value | Volume | Value |
| State-owned commercial banks | 279,387.29 | 97,717.79 | 251,790.40 | 63,795.40 | 488.14 | 295.24 | 459.60 | 281.48 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Joint-stock commercial banks | 189,319.96 | 37,545.88 | 100,207.77 | 47,535.71 | 352.69 | 165.11 | 306.46 | 156.44 | 1.49 | 21.72 | 0.12 | 1.13 |
| City commercial banks | 32,818.98 | 7,880.48 | 24,445.58 | 7,190.27 | 179.17 | 125.31 | 149.10 | 114.36 | 31.65 | 336.15 | 33.58 | 364.07 |
| Rural commercial banks | 7,612.28 | 2,421.19 | 10,043.09 | 2,399.57 | 193.24 | 51.70 | 232.58 | 54.82 | 0.91 | 14.30 | 0.34 | 6.82 |
| Urban credit cooperatives | 65.69 | 25.82 | 29.08 | 19.84 | 0.82 | 0.49 | 0.65 | 0.45 | 0.02 | 0.18 | 0.03 | 0.28 |
| Rural credit cooperatives | 15,922.16 | 11,703.59 | 12,949.32 | 6,714.81 | 415.32 | 213.76 | 434.84 | 214.45 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Foreign-invested banks | 389.08 | 123.16 | 226.99 | 169.26 | 2.55 | 1.56 | 1.40 | 0.83 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Postal Saving Bank of China | 27,012.59 | 6,993.21 | 7,493.91 | 1,792.23 | 261.19 | 45.74 | 276.70 | 63.82 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Others | 2,119.69 | 418.92 | 147,461.57 | 35,212.97 | 5.81 | 6.39 | 37.58 | 18.67 | 0.00 | 0.04 | 0.00 | 0.09 |
| Total | 554,647.72 | 164,830.04 | 554,647.71 | 164,830.06 | 1,898.93 | 905.30 | 1,898.91 | 905.32 | 34.07 | 372.39 | 34.07 | 372.39 |

Transactions of Bankcards

Unit: 10,000 transactions/CNY 100 million

| Cash deposit | | | | Cash withdrawal | | | | | | | |
|--------------|----------|------------|----------|-----------------|-----------|------------|-----------|----------|----------|------------|----------|
| Issuance | | Acceptance | | ATM | | | | Counter | | | |
| | | | | Issuance | | Acceptance | | Issuance | | Acceptance | |
| Volume | Value | Volume | Value | Volume | Value | Volume | Value | Volume | Value | Volume | Value |
| 0.02 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 127,336.46 | 12,843.60 | 132,060.57 | 14,353.75 | 1,041.78 | 146.17 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 596.70 | 657.86 | 214.81 | 356.82 | 58,226.11 | 6,378.44 | 40,985.19 | 4,063.69 | 222.42 | 440.91 | 95.37 | 323.02 |
| 406.66 | 1,322.08 | 652.90 | 1,450.97 | 26,448.65 | 3,076.21 | 14,105.02 | 1,314.45 | 315.20 | 1,269.38 | 299.30 | 1,293.75 |
| 9.30 | 45.09 | 141.22 | 213.73 | 5,936.90 | 589.16 | 17,402.55 | 1,606.03 | 61.58 | 60.80 | 79.78 | 127.98 |
| 0.24 | 0.45 | 3.97 | 3.96 | 277.95 | 26.57 | 42.66 | 3.79 | 0.48 | 0.94 | 0.69 | 2.24 |
| 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.05 | 0.00 | 22,606.06 | 2,421.97 | 29,410.85 | 2,925.42 | 109.21 | 17.86 | 1,291.87 | 185.28 |
| 0.02 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 617.32 | 90.56 | 559.19 | 64.64 | 0.01 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 25,150.28 | 1,750.19 | 30,631.84 | 2,603.18 | 209.85 | 24.58 | 198.02 | 29.21 |
| 0.00 | 0.02 | 0.00 | 0.02 | 1,137.28 | 165.16 | 2,539.17 | 406.91 | 4.56 | 0.86 | 0.04 | 0.03 |
| 1,012.95 | 2,025.51 | 1,012.95 | 2,025.50 | 267,737.01 | 27,341.86 | 267,737.04 | 27,341.86 | 1,965.09 | 1,961.50 | 1,965.07 | 1,961.51 |

3. Statements of Bank Settlement Accounts

Table A7 Number of Bank Settlement

| Type of accounts Bank | Local depositors | | | | | Non-local | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------|----------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------|----------|----------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------|----------|
| | Primary deposit accounts | General deposit accounts | Special deposit accounts | Temporary deposit accounts | Subtotal | Primary deposit accounts | | | | General deposit accounts | | | |
| | | | | | | Within the same city | Within the same province | Cross- province | Subtotal | Within the same city | Within the same province | Cross- province | Subtotal |
| Policy banks | 4.59 | 3.74 | 6.59 | 0.05 | 14.97 | 0.16 | 0.01 | 0.00 | 0.17 | 0.59 | 1.48 | 0.23 | 2.29 |
| State-owned commercial banks | 1,037.86 | 370.84 | 155.56 | 5.36 | 1,569.62 | 11.46 | 1.93 | 0.74 | 14.13 | 21.30 | 12.42 | 12.49 | 46.21 |
| Joint-stock commercial banks | 191.31 | 185.37 | 16.22 | 0.72 | 393.62 | 2.02 | 0.51 | 0.32 | 2.86 | 15.88 | 16.13 | 10.75 | 42.76 |
| City commercial banks | 213.62 | 140.87 | 21.50 | 1.25 | 377.23 | 3.13 | 0.43 | 0.50 | 4.06 | 9.94 | 7.17 | 4.80 | 21.91 |
| Rural commercial banks | 93.66 | 26.98 | 6.77 | 0.17 | 127.59 | 0.73 | 0.18 | 0.06 | 0.97 | 1.77 | 0.89 | 0.63 | 3.28 |
| Urban credit cooperatives | 3.68 | 0.97 | 0.25 | 0.03 | 4.92 | 0.05 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.06 | 0.13 | 0.06 | 0.05 | 0.23 |
| Rural credit cooperatives | 304.85 | 85.14 | 32.45 | 1.97 | 424.40 | 2.76 | 0.38 | 0.12 | 3.26 | 7.39 | 2.77 | 2.19 | 12.36 |
| Foreign-invested banks | 2.05 | 7.96 | 0.31 | 0.00 | 10.32 | 0.02 | 0.00 | 0.07 | 0.09 | 0.40 | 0.87 | 2.33 | 3.59 |
| Postal Savings Bank of China | 24.08 | 18.45 | 3.79 | 0.27 | 46.60 | 0.21 | 0.03 | 0.01 | 0.25 | 0.85 | 0.43 | 0.25 | 1.53 |
| Others | 2.87 | 7.82 | 0.47 | 0.05 | 11.21 | 0.04 | 0.01 | 0.00 | 0.05 | 0.64 | 0.23 | 0.13 | 0.99 |
| Total | 1,878.57 | 848.12 | 243.92 | 9.86 | 2,980.47 | 20.59 | 3.49 | 1.83 | 25.91 | 58.88 | 42.44 | 33.84 | 135.16 |

Accounts (by Bank)

Unit: 10,000 accounts

| depositors | | | | | | | | | Individual bank accounts | Total |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------|----------|----------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------|----------|----------|--------------------------------|------------|
| Special deposit accounts | | | | Temporary deposit accounts | | | | Subtotal | | |
| Within the same city | Within the same province | Cross- province | Subtotal | Within the same city | Within the same province | Cross- province | Subtotal | | | |
| 0.42 | 0.11 | 0.03 | 0.56 | 0.02 | 0.06 | 0.05 | 0.12 | 3.15 | 0.01 | 18.12 |
| 3.80 | 2.34 | 2.40 | 8.53 | 1.06 | 3.79 | 4.81 | 9.67 | 78.54 | 294,942.30 | 296,590.45 |
| 0.51 | 0.58 | 1.49 | 2.58 | 0.02 | 0.15 | 0.35 | 0.51 | 48.71 | 53,965.16 | 54,407.49 |
| 0.64 | 0.37 | 0.42 | 1.42 | 0.07 | 0.34 | 0.40 | 0.82 | 28.22 | 20,364.41 | 20,769.86 |
| 0.11 | 0.05 | 0.03 | 0.19 | 0.02 | 0.04 | 0.08 | 0.14 | 4.58 | 8,360.24 | 8,492.41 |
| 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.00 | 0.02 | 0.00 | 0.02 | 0.01 | 0.03 | 0.33 | 250.38 | 255.63 |
| 0.85 | 0.40 | 0.11 | 1.36 | 0.31 | 0.67 | 0.44 | 1.42 | 18.41 | 48,596.11 | 49,038.92 |
| 0.01 | 0.04 | 0.08 | 0.13 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 3.81 | 206.42 | 220.55 |
| 0.12 | 0.06 | 0.05 | 0.23 | 0.04 | 0.11 | 0.05 | 0.20 | 2.22 | 61,027.57 | 61,076.38 |
| 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.01 | 0.05 | 0.01 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.05 | 1.15 | 99.11 | 111.46 |
| 6.47 | 3.97 | 4.62 | 15.07 | 1.56 | 5.21 | 6.20 | 12.97 | 189.10 | 487,811.70 | 490,981.27 |

4. Statements of Securities Settlement

Table A8 Clearing Business of the

| Month | Coupon payment and redemption of bonds | | Central bank DVP | |
|-----------|--|---|--------------------|-------------------|
| | Transaction volume | Amount of coupon payment and redemption | Transaction volume | Settlement amount |
| January | 4,503 | 2,236.12 | 130 | 23,549.73 |
| February | 5,362 | 1,219.86 | 89 | 17,458.09 |
| March | 9,527 | 5,319.82 | 41 | 4,084.05 |
| April | 7,748 | 6,052.55 | 44 | 3,624.64 |
| May | 8,096 | 4,319.93 | 99 | 6,026.55 |
| June | 6,634 | 3,332.87 | 112 | 6,191.14 |
| July | 6,426 | 4,376.06 | 308 | 12,953.50 |
| August | 7,288 | 3,075.64 | 388 | 14,890.93 |
| September | 6,897 | 3,493.74 | 378 | 16,349.38 |
| October | 6,451 | 2,682.45 | 373 | 21,838.11 |
| November | 8,241 | 3,951.63 | 452 | 29,690.18 |
| December | 7,701 | 3,729.35 | 255 | 15,222.89 |
| Total | 84,874 | 43,790.02 | 2,669 | 171,879.19 |

Interbank Bond Market

Unit: Transaction/CNY 100 million

| DVP among settlement members | | Distribution DVP | | Total | |
|------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| Transaction volume | Settlement amount | Transaction volume | Settlement amount | Transaction volume | Settlement amount |
| 47,822 | 143,208.16 | 103 | 99.91 | 52,558 | 169,093.92 |
| 70,022 | 208,562.22 | 410 | 659.32 | 75,883 | 227,899.49 |
| 82,637 | 286,690.66 | 465 | 753.27 | 92,670 | 296,847.80 |
| 65,047 | 244,961.90 | 390 | 736.41 | 73,229 | 255,375.50 |
| 91,339 | 297,170.09 | 409 | 624.94 | 99,943 | 308,141.51 |
| 81,145 | 282,046.34 | 381 | 721.53 | 88,272 | 292,291.88 |
| 81,723 | 285,361.56 | 407 | 682.25 | 88,864 | 303,373.37 |
| 85,232 | 281,154.96 | 484 | 842.86 | 93,392 | 299,964.39 |
| 77,670 | 246,407.62 | 451 | 750.00 | 85,396 | 267,000.74 |
| 72,257 | 216,630.44 | 426 | 541.35 | 79,507 | 241,692.35 |
| 87,001 | 261,923.86 | 549 | 789.85 | 96,243 | 296,355.52 |
| 82,783 | 252,725.15 | 473 | 646.12 | 91,212 | 272,323.51 |
| 924,678 | 3,006,842.96 | 4,948 | 7,847.81 | 1,017,169 | 3,230,359.98 |

Table A9 Major Business of SD&C during 2011–2012

| | 2011 | 2012 |
|--|--------------|--------------|
| Number of active accounts at the end of the period (10,000 accounts) | 14,050.37 | 14,045.91 |
| Number of share accounts at the end of the period (10,000 accounts) | 16,546.90 | 17,064.47 |
| Number of newly added share accounts (10,000 accounts) | 1,079.52 | 556.21 |
| Number of securities registered for custody (share) | 3,304.00 | 4,094.00 |
| Total par value of securities registered for custody (CNY 100 million) | 40,353.59 | 46,926.57 |
| Total market value of securities registered for custody (CNY 100 million) | 225,306.50 | 245,131.10 |
| Negotiable market value of securities registered for custody (CNY 100 million) | 224,722.21 | 244,634.45 |
| Tradable shares (CNY 100 million) | 177,053.02 | 198,828.94 |
| Tradable shares with restriction on sales (CNY 100 million) | 47,669.19 | 45,805.51 |
| Volume of transfers (10,000 transactions) | 476,972.70 | 411,719.12 |
| Value of transfers (CNY 100 million) | 1,684,119.88 | 2,098,303.19 |
| Gross settlement value (CNY 100 million) | 2,639,166.30 | 2,381,239.65 |
| Net settlement value (CNY 100 million) | 89,378.09 | 98,557.99 |

Table A10 Account Business of SD&C during 2011–2012

Unit: 10,000 accounts

| Item | 2011 | 2012 |
|---|-----------|-----------|
| Number of active accounts at the end of the period | 14,050.37 | 14,045.92 |
| Number of opened share account | 17,316.13 | 17,872.35 |
| Incl.: A-share accounts | 17,060.87 | 17,615.81 |
| B-share accounts | 255.26 | 256.54 |
| Number of cancelled share account | 769.23 | 807.87 |
| Incl.: A-share accounts | 766.13 | 804.39 |
| B-share accounts | 3.10 | 3.48 |
| Number of share accounts at the end of the period | 16,546.90 | 17,064.48 |
| Incl.: A-share accounts | 16,294.74 | 16,811.42 |
| B-share accounts | 252.16 | 253.06 |
| Number of dormant A-share accounts at the end of the period | 2,496.53 | 3,018.56 |
| Number of newly added share accounts | 1,079.51 | 556.21 |
| Incl.: A-share accounts | 1,077.03 | 554.93 |
| B-share accounts | 2.48 | 1.28 |
| Number of newly cancelled share accounts | 54.05 | 38.64 |
| Incl.: A-share accounts | 53.53 | 38.25 |
| B-share accounts | 0.52 | 0.38 |

Table A11 Securities Registration and Custody with SD&C during 2011–2012

| | 2011 | 2012 | Variance |
|---|-----------|-----------|----------|
| I. Number of deposited securities | 3,304 | 4,094 | 790 |
| (I) Shares | 2,432 | 2,579 | 147 |
| 1. A-shares | 2,324 | 2,472 | 148 |
| 2. B-shares | 108 | 107 | -1 |
| (II) Warrants | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| (III) Bonds | 640 | 1,170 | 530 |
| 1. Treasury bonds | 109 | 122 | 13 |
| 2. Local government bonds | 4 | 3 | -1 |
| 3. Enterprise bonds | 322 | 561 | 239 |
| 4. Corporate bonds | 166 | 358 | 192 |
| 5. Convertible bonds | 20 | 23 | 3 |
| 6. Detachable convertible bonds | 19 | 16 | -3 |
| 7. Small and medium-size enterprise private placement bonds | | 87 | 87 |
| (IV) Funds | 226 | 330 | 104 |
| 1. Closed-end funds | 57 | 52 | -5 |
| 2. ETFs | 37 | 50 | 13 |
| 3. LOFs | 132 | 228 | 96 |
| (V) Asset securitization products | 6 | 15 | 9 |
| II. Par value of deposited securities (CNY 100 million) | 40,353.60 | 46,926.58 | 6,572.98 |
| (I) Shares | 29,626.70 | 31,712.47 | 2,085.77 |
| 1. Tradable shares | 22,520.73 | 24,851.25 | 2,330.52 |
| A-shares | 22,225.40 | 24,570.07 | 2,344.67 |
| B-shares | 295.33 | 281.18 | -14.15 |
| 2. Tradable shares with restriction on sales | 7,017.54 | 6,781.25 | -236.29 |
| 3. Non-tradable shares | 88.43 | 79.97 | -8.46 |
| (II) Warrants | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| (III) Bonds | 8,428.40 | 12,456.28 | 4,027.88 |
| 1. Treasury bonds | 1,989.13 | 1,782.43 | -206.70 |
| 2. Local government bonds | 3.32 | 3.30 | -0.02 |
| 3. Enterprise bonds | 1,546.27 | 3,229.89 | 1,683.62 |
| 4. Corporate bonds | 2,855.60 | 5,339.50 | 2,483.90 |
| 5. Convertible bonds | 1,162.93 | 1,255.26 | 92.33 |
| 6. Detachable convertible bonds | 871.15 | 752.15 | -119 |
| 7. Small and medium-size enterprise private placement bonds | | 93.75 | 93.75 |
| (IV) Funds | 2,289.76 | 2,723.85 | 434.09 |

(continued)

| | 2011 | 2012 | Variance |
|--|------------|------------|-----------|
| 1. Closed-end funds | 1,014.11 | 807.42 | -206.69 |
| 2. ETFs | 943.09 | 1,281.71 | 338.62 |
| 3. LOFs | 332.56 | 634.72 | 302.16 |
| (V) Asset securitization products | 8.74 | 33.98 | 25.24 |
| III. Tradable market value of deposited securities (CNY 100 million) | 177,053.01 | 198,828.93 | 21,775.92 |
| (I) Shares | 166,975.06 | 184,256.53 | 17,281.47 |
| 1. A-shares | 165,531.89 | 182,677.51 | 17,145.62 |
| 2. B-shares | 1,443.17 | 1,579.02 | 135.85 |
| (II) Warrants | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 |
| (III) Bonds | 8,252.59 | 11,882.23 | 3,629.64 |
| 1. Treasury bonds | 2,012.38 | 1,790.37 | -222.01 |
| 2. Local government bonds | 3.32 | 3.30 | -0.02 |
| 3. Enterprise bonds | 1,465.36 | 2,797.95 | 1,332.59 |
| 4. Corporate bonds | 2,809.99 | 5,246.60 | 2,436.61 |
| 5. Convertible bonds | 1,157.65 | 1,289.12 | 131.47 |
| 6. Detachable convertible bonds | 803.89 | 714.72 | -89.17 |
| 7. Small and medium-size enterprise private placement bonds | | 40.17 | 40.17 |
| (IV) Funds | 1,817.36 | 2,657.84 | 840.48 |
| 1. Closed-end funds | 794.58 | 697.41 | -97.17 |
| 2. ETFs | 755.88 | 1,424.83 | 668.95 |
| 3. LOFs | 266.90 | 535.60 | 268.70 |
| (V) Asset securitization products | 8.00 | 32.33 | 24.33 |

Table A12 Settlement Business of SD&C during 2011–2012

| | | Shanghai Branch | | | | Shenzhen Branch | | | |
|------|-----|--|--|-----------------------------|------------------------------|--|--|-----------------------------|------------------------------|
| | | Gross settlement value (CNY 100 million) | Net settlement value (CNY 100 million) | Settlement efficiency I (%) | Settlement efficiency II (%) | Gross settlement value (CNY 100 million) | Net settlement value (CNY 100 million) | Settlement efficiency I (%) | Settlement efficiency II (%) |
| 2011 | RMB | 1,370,667.75 | 79,170.24 | 93.92 | 89.17 | 1,265,851.67 | 9,804.29 | 98.99 | 75.93 |
| | USD | 230.02 | 25.61 | 87.70 | 79.36 | 0.05 | 0.03 | 31.39 | — |
| | HKD | — | — | — | — | 1,383.82 | 285.60 | 79.36 | — |
| 2012 | RMB | 1,769,550.81 | 83,057.02 | 95.23 | 93.69 | 609,938.25 | 15,136.66 | 97.03 | 81.01 |
| | USD | 130.86 | 22.92 | 80.53 | 72.47 | 0.03 | 0.02 | 26.85 | — |
| | HKD | — | — | — | — | 1,136.65 | 269.90 | 76.26 | — |

Table A13 Fixed-income Product Business of SHCH during 2011–2012

| | 2011 | | 2012 | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------|
| | Volume (Number/transaction) | Value (CNY 100 million) | Volume (Number/transaction) | Value (CNY 100 million) |
| Bond issuance | 280 | 5,864.69 | 1,248 | 18,934.54 |
| Bond redemption | 21 | 1,790.00 | 281 | 6,053.70 |
| Bond settlement | 8,948 | 5,835.50 | 93,471 | 77,392.83 |
| Repurchase settlement | 971 | 2,088.42 | 18,492 | 41,220.06 |
| Pledge-style repo | 863 | 2,028.19 | 16,213 | 39,815.27 |
| Buyout repo | 108 | 60.23 | 2,279 | 1,404.78 |
| Forward settlement | 0 | 0.00 | 15 | 24.00 |

5. Interpretations on Major Indicators in Payment Business Statements

Table A1 Structure of Payment Instruments

Volume and value of bank drafts and cashier's cheques refers to the volume and value of bank drafts and cashier's cheques with which the issuing bank debits the customers' accounts.

Volume and value of cheques refers to the volume and value of cheques with which the issuer's bank debits the customers' accounts.

Volume and value of commercial acceptances: The volume and value of commercial acceptances in the column of commercial draft means that of commercial acceptances with which the acceptor's bank debits the customers' accounts, the volume and value of commercial acceptances in the column of entrusted collection of payment means that of collections which are issued according to the commercial acceptances.

Volume and value of banker's acceptances: The volume and value of banker's acceptances in the column of commercial draft means that of acceptances with which the bank debits the customers' accounts, the volume and value of banker's acceptances in the column of entrusted collection of payment means that of collections which are issued according to the banker's acceptance.

Volume and value of domestic letters of credit refers to the volume and value of domestic letters of credit with which the issuing bank debits the customers' accounts.

Volume and value of remittance refers to the volume and value of remittances with which the issuing bank debits the customers' accounts.

Table A2 Annual Statement of Bankcard Business

Volume of bankcards refers to the volume of bankcards which are available for payment transactions at the statistical period, except for those unavailable because of cancellation, suspension and not being activated etc..

Volume of bankcards issued in the current period refers to the net volume of bankcards increased in the current period, including principal cards and supplementary cards, but not replaced cards and renewed cards.

Volume and value of deposits refers to the volume and value of bankcard deposits through ATM, counter and other facilities.

Volume and value of withdrawals refers to the volume and value of bankcard withdrawals through ATM, counter and other facilities.

Volume and value of consumptions refers to the volume and value of bankcard consumptions through POS terminal.

Volume and value of transfers refers to the volume and value of bankcard transfers through ATM and counter.

Table A4 Annual Statement of Local Bill Clearing Business

Gross value payable is the sum of credit bills presented and debit bills received during each clearing session by the clearing bank.

Gross value receivable is the sum of debit bills presented and credit bills received during each clearing session by the clearing bank.

Table A5 Payment Business of Intra-bank Payment System of Banking Financial Institutions

Intra-bank payment systems refer to the systems owned by banking institutions for processing payment business.

Debit and credit refers to the debit and credit business originated by banking institutions through their proprietary payment systems.

Table A6 Annual Statement of Interbank Transactions of Bankcards

Deposit refers to the interbank deposit business originated through ATM or counter.

Issuance: Issuance under “Deposit and Withdrawal” refers to the cash transactions originated with the bank’s cards through other banks’ ATMs and counters, issuance in the column of “Transfer” means the transfer transactions originated with the bank’s cards through other bank’s ATMs and counters, issuance in the column of “Consumption” means the POS consumptions originated with the bank’s bankcards exchanged through bankcard clearing organizations.

Acceptance refers to the transactions handled at the ATM or counter of a bank for the bankcards of other banks.

Acquiring refers to the POS consumptions accepted by the acquiring institution for bankcards of other banks.

Table A8 Clearing Business of the Interbank Bond Market

Central bank DVP refers to the DVP fund settlement between the central bank and the tier-1 traders of the open market.

Table A9 Major Business of SD&C during 2011-2012

Number of newly added share accounts and number of share accounts at the end of the period include A-share and B-share accounts.

Statistics on the number, gross par value and gross market value of securities registered for custody cover the securities issued and registered by SD&C but having not been tradable on the exchanges and those delisted from exchanges but having not gone through delisting procedures by SD&C, gross par value and gross market value exclude the non-tradable shares of listed companies with only B-shares.

Gross market value and negotiable market value are calculated by the closing prices at the end of the period; tradable shares include the shares going through joint-stock reform and with restriction on sales, the same below.

Number and value of transfers include centralized and non-centralized transfers of all registered securities, and are calculated in a two-way manner; bond transfer value is calculated at the full price.

Exchange rate adopts the average of daily exchange rate of December published by the State Administration of Foreign Exchange.

Data in the table are the sum of those of SSE and SZSE.

Securities include A-shares, B-shares, warrants, treasury bonds, enterprise bonds, corporate bonds,

convertible bonds, detachable convertible bonds, small and medium-size enterprise private placement bonds, closed-end funds, ETFs, LOFs and asset securitization products, but open-ended funds and treasury bond repurchases are excluded.

Table A10 Account Business of SD&C during 2011-2012

Number of dormant accounts is the number of dormant accounts verified and declared by securities companies according to the *Circular of China Securities Regulatory Commission concerning Proper Account Standardization for Third Party Depository of the Settlement Funds of Customers of Securities Companies* and the *Circular on Further Standardizing Account Management issued by SD&C*.

Table A11 Securities Registration and Custody with SD&C during 2011-2012

Par value is the par value of tradable and non-tradable shares of listed companies, excluding the par value of non-tradable shares of listed companies which issued B-shares only.

Tradable market value is calculated by multiplying the registered number of securities and the market value at the time of statistics collection, the market value of B-shares shall be converted into RMB according to the average exchange rate of the current month published by State Administration of Foreign Exchange.

Data in the table are the sum of those of SSE and SZSE.

Table A12 Settlement Business of SD&C during 2011-2012

Gross settlement value is the sum of absolute value of receivables and payables of all settlement items in the statistical period calculated by currency.

Net settlement value is the sum of the absolute value of netted receivables and payables of each settlement reserve account on each day of the statistical period.

RMB settlement efficiency: Efficiency I = $1 - \text{net settlement value in the secondary market} / \text{gross settlement value in the secondary market}$, efficiency II = $1 - (\text{net settlement value in the secondary market} + \text{gross settlement value in the primary market}) / \text{gross settlement value}$.

USD settlement efficiency: Efficiency I = $1 - \text{net settlement value in netting} / \text{gross settlement value in netting}$, efficiency II = $1 - (\text{net settlement value in net delivery} + \text{gross settlement value in delivery trade for trade}) / \text{gross settlement value}$.