

# 2012-2013

# 中国银行业发展报告

Report on the Development of the Chinese Banking Industry

中国银行业协会 行业发展研究委员会◎编

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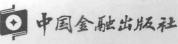
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② 课题审稿和下面执笔人中的参与机构排序参照《中国银行业监督管理委员会 2012 年报》中第 109 页附录 6 中的排序,其中四家城市商业银行按照拼音排序。

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北京银行:唐一鸣邓志国张斌庞博

尹婵娟

大 连 银 行: 王贺峰

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## 中国银行业协会行业发展研究委员会简介

中国银行业协会行业发展研究委员会(以下简称研究委员会)成立于 2010 年 5 月 25 日,是中国银行业协会领导下的研究性专业组织,依照《中国银行业协会章程》和《中国银行业协会行业发展研究委员会工作规则》开展工作。研究委员会的宗旨是建立有效的银行业研究合作机制,联合行业研究资源,共享行业研究成果,把握行业发展动态,以便最大限度地为中国银行业的改革发展服务。研究委员会的工作原则是自愿、协商、合作、共享。2012 年 9 月,研究委员会顺利换届。第二届委员会成员单位包括 29 家银行业金融机构,其中交通银行当选委员会主任单位,国家开发银行、中国工商银行、中国农业银行、中国银行、中信银行、中国光大银行、招商银行、上海浦东发展银行、北京银行、包商银行、北京农商银行、汇丰银行(中国)、东亚银行(中国)当选为副主任单位,常委单位有:中国进出口银行、中国民生银行、华夏银行、兴业银行、广东发展银行、渤海银行、上海银行、南京银行、徽商银行、中国邮政储蓄银行、华融资产管理公司、长城资产管理公司、信达资产管理公司、浙江省农村信用社联合社、德意志银行(中国)。

2012 年是我国"十二五"规划承前启后的关键一年。从国际上看,美国经济增长相对较为稳定,欧元区和日本经济委靡不振,新兴市场国家的经济则普遍出现了经济增速回调的局面,国际金融市场依然动荡不安。从国内来看,受世界经济减速和国内需求短期疲弱的影响,中国经济增速趋缓,物价涨幅总体回落,货币政策维持稳健,并根据经济形势变化适时适度地进行预调微调。

面对复杂严峻的国内外经济金融形势,在中国银行业监督管理委员会<sup>①</sup>的有效监管和积极引导下,中国银行业金融机构<sup>②</sup>认真贯彻落实宏观调控政策,积极配合适应利率汇率市场化改革,坚持扎根于实体经济,致力于普惠金融服务,努力应对多重风险挑战,持续科学稳健发展,防御风险能力显著提升,着力打造普惠与安健银行业升级版。同时,继续优化业务结构,深入推进业务模式转变,加快经营管理转型,在中间业务发展、综合化经营、国际化发展、促进金融创新等方面进一步取得了显著成效。

一认真落实宏观调控,积极配合适应金融改革。2012 年,银行业金融机构认真贯彻落实稳健的货币政策,积极配合并适应人民币汇率形成机制和利率市场化改革,主动调整经营管理行为,对货币政策的有效传导和金融改革的顺利推进起到了至关重要的作用。银行业积极配合法定存款准备金率下调和差别存款准备金率动态调整,适度扩大信贷投放规模,充分满足合理融资需求。紧密配合人民币汇率波幅扩大,适时调整报价和交易策略,积极促进外汇市场交易活跃。迅速响应并理性应对存贷款利率浮动区间扩大,根据自身情况和市场需求及时调整贷款定价策略,制订存款定价方案,存款利率差异化时代开启,利率市场化改革攻坚形成良好开局。

① 后面简称银监会。

② 除另有说明的情况以外,本报告所指的"中国银行业金融机构"、"中国银行业"即银监会统计口径的"银行业金融机构"具体包括:政策性银行及国家开发银行、大型商业银行、股份制商业银行、城市商业银行、农村商业银行、农村合作银行、城市信用社、农村信用社、外资银行、新型农村金融机构、邮政储蓄银行和非银行金融机构。政策性银行及国家开发银行包括国家开发银行、中国进出口银行和中国农业发展银行;大型商业银行包括中国工商银行(简称工商银行或者工行)、中国农业银行(简称农业银行或者农行)、中国银行、中国建设银行(简称建设银行或建行)和交通银行;股份制商业银行包括中信银行、中国光大银行、华夏银行、广东发展银行(简称广发银行)、深圳发展银行、招商银行、上海浦东发展银行(简称浦发银行)、兴业银行、中国民生银行(简称民生银行)、恒丰银行、浙商银行和渤海银行;新型农村金融机构包括村镇银行、贷款公司和农村资金互助社;非银行金融机构中,重点介绍分析资产管理公司的情况。

#### 中国银行业发展报告 (2012-2013)

- 一坚持扎根实体经济,致力普惠金融服务。2012 年,银行业金融机构继续牢牢把握服务实体经济这一基石,不断加大支持力度,服务对象日益惠及更广大社会民众及大、中、小多层次经济实体创业发展。银行业大力发展服务民众个人的零售银行,为其提供便捷、高效的服务,产品种类丰富,能够覆盖高、中、低端所有客户。合理安排信贷投向、优化信贷结构,有力支持国家重点项目建设、绿色环保、产业升级、消费、外贸等多个重点领域。同时更加注重对经济领域的薄弱环节加大支持,不断改进小微企业金融服务,2012 年小微企业贷款增速19.7%,比各项贷款平均增速高4.1个百分点。进一步加大支农力度,支持"三农"发展重点领域,扩大金融服务覆盖面,涉农信贷投放力度不断加大,2012 年涉农贷款增长 20.7%,显著高于各项贷款平均增速。积极调整区域信贷投向,促进区域协调发展,2012 年中西部地区贷款余额增速高于东部地区 4.1个百分点。
- 一推动业务模式转变,加快经营管理转型。2012 年,银行业金融机构内外并举,协同推进外部业务模式转变和内部经营管理模式转型。小微企业、个人贷款增速持续较高,信贷结构更趋合理。综合经营稳步推进,协同效应不断提升,部分银行的综合化经营进入回报期,在银行主业稳健发展的同时,各子公司发展态势良好。国际化发展进程继续推进,境外网络稳步扩张,境外机构经营业绩稳步提升。与此同时,银行业还加快了内部管理转型。积极推进以事业部和专业化经营为代表的管理架构改革,全面提高运营效率。加强内部成本核算管理,提升成本管理精细化水平。推动以客户服务为中心、以市场为导向的流程银行建设,提升客户服务的质量与效率。加大对科技信息技术的投入,着力提高经营管理的电子化、信息化、集中化和智能化水平。
- 一深入开展金融创新,探索打造智能化银行。2012 年,银行业金融机构从有利于拓宽融资渠道、有利于增加服务便利、有利于节约社会交易成本的角度,积极开展产品、业务创新和服务、技术创新,市场满足度不断提高。进一步创新和推广专营机构、信贷工厂、产业链金融等服务模式;积极开展包括资产管理、兼并收购等在内的综合性"一站式"金融服务;信贷资产证券化试点进一步扩大,规范要求进一步明确。并注重金融创新与科技融合,强化自助设备、网点可视化系统等基础设施建设,加快推动由银行卡、自助银行、电话银行、手机银行、网上银行等构成的电子银行体系建设,突破时空局限,为广大民众及各类经济实体提供全天候、全方位智能化服务。金融创新成效显著,个性化服务模式注入活力,全天候、多渠道的便利服务得以普及,行业服务水平及满意度进一步提升。
- 一资产质量基本稳定,防御风险能力显著提升。2012年,受国际金融危机和欧洲主权债务危机影响,部分地区经济增速下滑,部分行业经营风险加大。在银监会的监管指引下,银行业金融机构强化对重点区域、重点行业的风险管理,积极主动管控风险。

尽管不良贷款余额有所反弹,但资产质量总体稳定、风险可控。不良贷款增加集中在部分地区和行业,没有出现全国大范围反弹。截至 2012 年底,商业银行不良贷款余额为4 929 亿元,比年初增加 647 亿元;不良贷款率为 0.95%,与年初基本持平。银行业积极努力提升防御风险能力,不仅保持充足的资本水平和准备金缓冲,还进一步完善了关键性的体制机制,特别是持续加强风险内控体制机制建设,在加强风险管理文化建设、明确风险管理战略、健全全面风险管理架构及流程等方面均取得了显著进展。

银行业取得上述成绩,与实体经济发展状况基本匹配,与监管机构的高效监管和正确引导密不可分,也是自身积极努力和锐意改革创新的结果。2013 年,中国银行业将以《关于金融支持经济结构调整和转型升级的指导意见》为指引,继续认真贯彻宏观调控和监管政策,持续改进金融服务,力促经济转型升级。一是促进重点领域和行业转型和调整,加大对先进制造业、战略性新兴产业、现代信息技术产业和信息消费、服务业、传统产业改造升级以及绿色环保领域的资金支持力度。二是进一步加强小微企业和"三农"金融服务。确保小微企业和"三农"贷款增速和增量"两个不低于",满足小微企业多元化需求,创新融资担保方式、扩大林权抵押贷款以创新涉农金融服务。三是加强对新型消费品,以及诸如文化、教育、旅游、养老等服务消费领域的信贷支持,并为企业"走出去"提供便捷高效的金融服务。四是不断提高风险预警与处置能力,严密盯防重点领域风险,确保安全稳健运行。

为全面、深入地反映 2012 年中国银行业改革发展的主要成绩和运行特点,并展望 2013 年的发展趋势,在中国银行业协会行业发展研究委员会的组织下,交通银行第三次牵头,中国银行业协会研究部和其他 15 家金融机构共同参与,撰写了《中国银行业发展报告(2012—2013)》。今年报告的总体框架与前两年的报告基本一致,共分为九篇,分别为经营环境篇、资产业务篇、负债业务篇、中间业务篇、发展转型篇、风险管理篇、经营业绩篇、服务改进与履行社会责任篇和专题篇,从多个方面对中国银行业进行了较为全面、系统和深入的介绍、分析与展望。

本报告编纂人员均来自银行业金融机构,有较为丰富的从业经验和较为扎实的研究基础。在报告撰写过程中,召开了多次研讨会,查阅了大量资料,对报告的定位、提纲、风格、体例、观点等进行了反复沟通和不断完善,并由专家进行了课题评审,力求报告内容客观全面、数据准确可靠、质量不断提高,更好地反映中国银行业改革发展的全貌。本报告既可以作为社会各界了解中国银行业改革发展的阅读材料,也适合银行业从业人员和研究人员等相关人士参考使用。

#### Introduction

The year 2012 was at a transitional point of the Twelfth Five-Year Plan for National Economic and Social Development. Internationally, the financial market was still in turbulence; the US economic growth was relatively steady, while the Euro zone and Japan were afflicted with flagging economy, and emerging markets encountered widespread economic slowdown. Domestically, given the world economic downturn and shrinking domestic demands, China's economy slowed down and inflation dropped. China maintained its prudent monetary policy and carried timely and appropriate adjustments and fine-tuning in light of the changes in economic developments.

Facing the complicated and severe international economic and financial environment, Chinese banking sector<sup>①</sup>, under effective supervision and positive guidance of China Banking Regulatory Commission (CBRC), in line with the macro-control policy, made efforts on liberalization of interest rate and exchange rate, serving the real economy, providing inclusive financial service, maintaining stable growth and resilience. Meanwhile, the banking sector continued to optimize business structure, improve operational and management approaches, and has made further progress in intermediary businesses, comprehensive operation, internationalization and financial innovation.

① If not specified otherwise, the term "Chinese banking financial institutions" and "Chinese banking sector" refer to "banking financial institutions" as used by CBRC in statistic collection. "Banking financial institutions" are divided into subcategories: policy banks and national development banks, large commercial banks, joint-stock commercial banks, city commercial banks, rural banks, rural cooperative banks, rural credit cooperatives, foreign-invested banks, new rural financial institutions, postal savings banks, non-banking financial institutions. Policy banks and national development banks include the Export-Import Bank (Exim), the Agricultural Development Bank of China (ADBC) and the China Development Bank (CDB); Large commercial banks include the Industrial and Commercial Bank of China (ICBC), the Agricultural Bank of China (ABC), the Bank of China (BOC), the China Construction Bank (CCB), and Bank of Communications (BOCOM); Joint-stock commercial banks include China CITIC Bank, China Everbright Bank, Hua Xia Bank, Guangdong Development Bank (GDB), Shenzhen Development Bank, China Merchants Bank, Shanghai Pudong Development Bank (SPDB), Industrial Bank, China Minsheng Banking Corporation, Evergrowing Bank, China Zheshang Bank, China Bohai Bank; New rural financial institutions include village and township banks, loan companies, and rural fund cooperatives; In the non-banking financial institution category, the report mostly covers asset management companies.

#### Implement the Macro-control Policy and Adapt to Financial Reform

In 2012, the banking sector has implemented prudent monetary policy and adjusted their operations to adapt to the RMB exchange rate reforms and liberalization of interest rate, playing an important role in implementation of the national monetary policy and financial reforms. Adjustments have been made to accommodate reserve requirement ratio reduction and dynamical adjustment of differential deposit reserve ratio, and the volume of loans has been moderately expanded to meet reasonable financing demands. Besides, the banking sector responded rapidly to the widening of the floating range of deposit rate, made timely adjustment to pricing strategy according to market demands, which marked the beginning of liberalization of interest rate.

#### Serve the Real Economy and Provide Inclusive Service

The banking sector continued its support to real economy and expanded its client base to include more individuals and entities in various scales. The banking sector strived to provide highquality retail banking services and develop diversified products for various customers. Banking institutions actively supported key areas and projects, such as national key construction projects, environment-friendly projects, industrial upgrading, consumption and foreign trade, by scientifically guiding the direction of credit extension and optimizing credit structure. Support for the weak links of the economy was further strengthened as well. By the end of 2012, loans for smalland micro-sized enterprises increased by 19.7%, 4.1 percent higher than the average growth rate of total loans. Banks improved their agriculture-supporting mechanism, providing more support to farmers, rural areas and the key areas of agriculture-related activities, expanding their coverage of rural financial services and continuously providing satisfying rural financial services. By the end of 2012, agriculture-related loans increased by 20.7% year on year, significantly higher than the average growth rate of all loans. Moreover, the banking sector adjusted the direction of credit and balanced regional developments. As of the end of 2012, the loan balance of banking institutions for China's central and western regions witnessed 4.1 percentage points higher than that of the eastern region.

#### Accelerate Transformation of Operational and Management Patterns

In 2012, the banking sector took measures to accelerate the transformation of both operational and management patterns. The growth rate of loans for small- and micro-sized enterprises and individuals kept increasing, while the credit structure became more and more reasonable. Banks have promoted comprehensive banking activities and improve synergy, therefore, some of the banks have entered into the investment return period, with both the parent banks and their subsidiaries achieving prosperous performance. Domestic banks actively expanded their overseas outreach for the purpose of constructing a global service network suited for the internationalization of Chinese banks. Furthermore, in order to push forward operational management reform, the banking institutions conducted multi-dimensional restructurings which effectively increased operational efficiency, enhanced the granularity of internal cost accounting and internal control. Service quality and efficiency been greatly improved through promoting customer-centered and market-led banking process, and management approaches have been improved with more information and intelligence technology thanks to substantial increase of IT investment.

#### Carry out Financial Innovation and Build Intelligent Banks

The banking sector continued to carry out innovations in the areas of products, business, services and technology in order to broaden funding channels, improve customer experience and reduce transaction costs. Market satisfaction was substantially increased thanks to a series of innovation measures: (1) Innovative service models were further promoted, such as specialized business units (SBU), credit factories and supply chain finance, etc. (2) "One-stop" financial service experience was provided, including asset management, Merger and Acquisition (M&A), etc. (3) Credit securitization pilot program was furthered with standardized process and procedures. (4) Synergy of technology and business innovation was achieved through upgrade of self-service devices and infrastructures such as visualized operation monitoring system. In order to provide comprehensive, intelligent, 24/7 service for the individuals and entities, banks accelerated construction of electronic bank system, which is composed of bank card, self-service bank, phone bank, mobile bank and internet bank. All in all, the banking sector has made significant achievements in financial innovation and enhanced the industry's service level and customer satisfaction.

#### Asset Quality Stable, Risk Resilience Strong

In 2012, affected by the international financial crisis and European sovereign debt crisis, a few regions suffered a decline in economic growth and some sectors registered increased operational risk. Guided by the CBRC, the banking sector actively strengthened risk monitoring in key areas and sectors. Although commercial banks' outstanding NPL rebounded last year, the quality of assets was stable on the whole, with risks remaining controllable. By the end of 2012, the commercial banks' outstanding NPL stood at RMB 492. 9 billion, up RMB 64. 7 billion com-

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pared with the beginning of the year. The NPL ratio was 0.95 percent, remaining almost unchanged from the year beginning. The banking sector demonstrated strong risk resilience, maintained adequate capital and reserve buffer and improved the construction of key mechanisms and systems, especially its internal risk control system. Great achievements have been made in fostering a risk control culture, explicating risk management strategies, and improving comprehensive risk management structure and procedures.

The banking sector has made notable achievements and has provided proper financial support for the real economy, thanks to the effective guidance of CBRC and the banks' endeavor in financial innovation. In 2013, under the guidance of "The Guiding Opinions of Providing Financial Support to Economic Restructuring and Reform", the banking institutions will continue to implement the macro-control policy and other supervising principles, improve their financial service quality, and push forward the economic transformation and upgrading. Firstly, the banks will strive to push forward the transformation and adjustment of the key sectors by upgrading advanced manufacturing industry, strategic emerging industries, modern information and technology industry, information consumption, service industry and conventional industries, and increasing investment to green and environment protection projects. Secondly, the banking sector will further strengthen its service for small- and micro-sized enterprises and agriculture-related activities to ensure "the growth rate of loans to small and micro firms no lower than the average growth rate of all loans and a growth volume of such loans no lower than that of the previous year" and "the growth rate of loans of agriculture-related loans no lower than the average growth rate of all loans and a growth volume of such loans no lower than that of the previous year". The banks will provide innovated financing guarantee means and more forestry ownership loans, to satisfy the diversified demands of small- and micro-sized enterprises. Thirdly, Credit support will be strengthened for new consumer products and consumer service sectors related to culture, education, tourism and elderly care. The banks will also provide convenient and effective financial support for enterprises' "going global" strategy. Finally, the banking institutions will keep improving their early warning mechanism and resolving ability, and at the same time keep a close eye on key sectors, to ensure a safe economic environment.

The Development Report on Chinese Banking Sector 2012-2013 was published with the purpose of providing a comprehensive and in-depth understanding of the achievements and operational characteristics of Chinese banking sector in 2012, and prospecting the environment and trends in 2013. Organized by the Industry Development Research Committee (IDRC) of China Banking Association (CBA), Bank of Communications (BOCOM), for the third time, headed the writing of the report, along with IDRC and 15 other financial institutions. The frame of this

year's report is generally consistent with last two reports, offering a comprehensive, systematic and in-depth introduction, analysis and outlook about Chinese banking sector. The report consists of nine chapters, covering various topics about development environment, asset operation, liability business, intermediary business, development transformation, risk management, business performance, service improvement and CSR, and special issues.

People participated in compiling this report are all with banking background, rich industry experience and solid academic foundation. Numerous seminars and discussions were held, and a quantity of literature reviewed over the duration of the research. The staff have communicated numerous times over the position, outline, style, layout and opinions, and made improvement as deemed necessary. Experts have reviewed the report to ensure that it has the objectivity, extensiveness, and accuracy required to represent the development of Chinese banking sector. The report can be used as reading materials for better understanding of Chinese banking reform and development, or as reference by employees or researchers working in the banking sector.

## 内容提要

2012 年,面对复杂严峻的国际经济金融形势和国内经济下行的压力,中国银行业认真贯彻落实宏观调控政策和监管政策,稳步提升资产负债规模,继续推动战略转型,全面加强风险管理,努力改进金融服务,积极履行社会责任,总体保持稳健运行。2013年,银行业将按照十八大和中央经济工作会议精神,认真贯彻落实《关于金融支持经济结构调整和转型升级的指导意见》,进一步加强对经济社会关键环节的金融支持,加大金融创新力度,稳步开展综合经营,不断改进金融服务,促进经济转型升级,同时继续坚守风险底线,努力保持平稳运行。

#### 一、经营环境复杂多变,审慎监管持续加强

2012 年全球经济延续 2011 年下行趋势,经济复苏步履蹒跚,发达国家增速低迷,新兴经济体增速普遍放缓。2013 年,"全球经济引擎"美国正在逐渐复原,欧盟债务危机压力渐渐释放,新兴经济体应对危机的机能不断增强,这些积极因素将有助于推动全球经济加快复苏步伐,增长预期谨慎乐观。2013 年中国经济整体开局平稳,预计全年经济仍稳健增长,增速仍将处于"较高合理区间"。

2012 年,我国继续实施稳健的货币政策,并根据经济形势变化适时适度进行预调微调。受货币政策操作变化的影响,货币和信贷增速呈前高后低的运行态势。前三个季度,货币政策适度放松,在准备金率适度下调、差别准备金动态调整机制优化实施的影响下,货币和信贷增速波动上行,随着第四季度货币政策放松力度减弱,货币和信贷增速也随之高位回落。2013 年,在经济增速有小幅反弹但仍需巩固、物价重新上行但总体可控的复杂格局下,货币政策将维持稳健基调,并注重把握好力度和增强灵活性,银行业信贷投放将适度增加,息差有望趋稳。

2012 年,银监会在资本监管、业务规范、金融消费者保护、促进经济结构调整等方面出台了新的监管政策,深化了监管目标,加强了监管引领。2013 年,监管机构将在全面推动落实巴塞尔协议Ⅲ,引导银行业转型发展;深入支持"三农",推动经济发展模式转变;规范经营服务,保护金融消费者权益等方面加强监管。银行业需要以内部经营思路的更新和管理能力的提升配合外部监管要求的强化,从研究监管政策、深化资本管理、挖掘增长机会等方面入手,顺应监管要求、加强资本约束、服务实体经济,全面推动自身转型发展。

#### 二、资产规模平稳增长,贷款增速小幅下降

2012 年,中国银行业积极贯彻落实宏观调控政策,资产总额突破 130 万亿元,同比增长 19%,呈现出平稳较快的增长态势。银行业资产结构逐步优化,中小银行市场份额继续稳步上升,贷款增速小幅回落,资产质量整体稳定的同时不良贷款略有回升。从结构上看,公司贷款比重略有回升,贷款短期化趋势减弱,行业投放持续优化,区域投放更趋合理,小微企业贷款增加较多。个人贷款整体发展势头良好,个人住房贷款规模增加,消费贷款短期化特征明显,经营性贷款比重略有上升,信用卡业务发展保持增长态势。

2013 年,我国扩大内需和城镇化步伐的不断推进,监管要求和同业竞争的持续深化,不仅为我国银行业提供了市场机遇和成长空间,也有利于商业银行的资产业务重新布局。银行业资产业务机构格局将更趋优化,信贷投放结构更趋多元化和特色化。我国银行业将紧随经济发展方式调整和经济结构转型的步伐,重点加大对先进制造业、战略性新兴产业、现代信息技术产业和信息消费等领域,以及小微企业、"三农"等薄弱环节的资金支持,加强对新型消费品以及诸如文化、教育、旅游、养老等服务消费领域的信贷支持,更好地为实体经济服务,持续加强审慎管理,确保资产业务持续健康发展。

#### 三、负债业务增速放缓,负债结构呈现多元化

受国内经济增速进一步放缓,信贷规模管控、利率市场化改革重启和银行监管加强 等因素影响,2012年银行资金来源有限,议价能力下降,资金成本上升,银行对存款的 竞争更为激烈。2012年末,中国银行业负债总额达125万亿元,同比增长18.9万亿元, 增速为17.8%,同比略有下降,呈现进一步回归常态的趋势。人民币对公存款稳步增 长、结构变化不大,企业活期存款占比略有下降;人民币个人存款业务稳步发展,并呈 现季节性变动,个人活期存款占比略有下降。同时,银行业积极发展同业拆借、回购、 金融债等其他负债业务,主动负债占比稳中有升;外币存款总额迅猛增长,各类外币存 款增长趋势分化。

2013 年,银行负债业务规模将稳步提升,增速继续下降,预计将低于 2012 年水平。存款"理财化"趋势凸显,资金流向趋于多元化;存款"定期化"趋势进一步增强,主动负债加快增长;同业负债占比快速提升,负债资金来源更趋多样化。银行业将着力夯实存款业务基础,寻求负债业务新型增长点,持续推动负债业务和服务模式创新,实施差异化存款定价策略,建立客户分层和精细化管理机制,进一步推进资金来源多元化,不断优化同业业务结构,提升负债业务全面风险管理能力,重点防范同业业务利率风险和交易对手集中度风险,确保同业负债稳健发展。

#### 四、中间业务全面调整,整体步入稳定增长

2012 年,受监管政策和国内经济下行的影响,银行业手续费及佣金净收入整体下滑,中间业务结束了三年来高速增长的局面,16 家上市商业银行的手续费及佣金净收入同比增速为12.6%,较2011 年跌落25.9 个百分点。其中,大型商业银行中间业务回落尤其明显,5 家大型商业银行的手续费及佣金净收入总体增速为8.2%,远低于2011 年33.5%的增长速度。股份制商业银行中间业务表现好于大型商业银行,11 家上市股份制商业银行的手续费及佣金净收入增速为40.5%。各银行充分认识到中间业务转型的紧迫性,不断优化中间业务结构,理财、结算清算、银行卡和托管业务等轻资本型中间业务越来越受到银行的重视。为应对第三方支付对银行传统业务形成的挤占和挑战,各商业银行加快电子化转型步伐,建立了电子渠道服务体系,推进电子银行规模不断扩大。随着银行业国际化进程加快,中间业务海外服务链条不断拓展,海外收入呈现快速增长态势,这些变化进一步增强了国内银行业中间业务发展的可持续性。

2013 年,中间业务预计将进入稳定发展期,并呈现出以下趋势性特点:中间业务总体进入稳定增长期,业务基础将更加扎实,业务的深度和广度进一步拓展;中间业务仍将是商业银行转型发展的重要抓手和推动力,其重要性日益彰显;与金融资产管理相关的业务领域将是业务增长的热点;收入增长将更多地依赖科技手段来实现;来自于国际业务的中间业务收入将会有明显增长;受 2013 年宏观调控影响,部分业务的中间业务收入增长可能受到结构性抑制。

#### 五、战略转型加快推进,内外并重成效显著

2012 年,我国银行业金融机构面对经济发展方式发生重大转变、利率市场化改革迈出关键步伐、金融脱媒逐渐显现、监管要求进一步强化等新形势,结合自身实际和发展需要,有针对性地加快了战略转型,差异化的市场定位和发展路径逐步显现。各银行不断优化客户结构、业务结构、收入结构,坚持质量、效益、速度、结构协调发展,深入推进产品创新、业务创新、流程创新,向着建设"功能健全、服务高效、竞争有序、效益良好、安全稳健的现代银行业体系"迈出了坚实步伐。

综合化经营能够在业务结构调整、资本利用效率、客户黏度、经营风险等方面,带动商业银行业务增长,促进商业银行战略转型。我国大中型商业银行纷纷将综合经营作为重要发展战略。随着监管层面不断鼓励商业银行推进综合经营试点,我国银行业已经形成了以银行控股集团和金融控股集团为主流的综合经营格局。但由于各种条件和因素的限制,商业银行综合经营也面临一定的挑战,未来需要在非银业务的拓展及整合、风险管理体制、并表管理、监管建设等方面进行完善,以促进商业银行的综合化经营。

后危机时代对中资银行的国际化而言, 机遇与挑战并存。通过自设、并购和参股等