



Guiding Opinions of the China Banking Regulatory Commission on Further Improving the Banking Industry's Work in Serving the Development of the Real Economy

2016-02-18 09:42 Source: China Banking Regulatory Commission

Guiding Opinions of the China Banking Regulatory Commission on Further Serving the Development of the Real Economy in the Banking Industry Yin Jian Fa [2015] No. 25

All banking regulatory bureaus, agencies and departments, all policy banks, large banks, joint-stock banks, Postal Savings Bank of China, foreign banks, financial asset management companies, other financial institutions managed by the committee, and all associations:

In order to thoroughly implement the decision-making arrangements of the Party Central Committee and the State Council on financial support for the development of the real economy, continuously improve and strengthen the banking industry's ability to serve the real economy, promote economic transformation and structural adjustment, and better adapt to and serve the new normal of the economy, the banking industry further To do a good job in serving the development of the real economy, the following guiding opinions are put forward:

1. Clarify the situation and tasks, and enhance the initiative to serve the real economy

(1) The banking industry and the real economy are interdependent and share prosperity. At present, my country has entered a new normal of economic development. Banking financial institutions must have a deep understanding of the changing characteristics and operating trends of economic development, and actively enhance their sense of mission and responsibility in serving the real economy. Great new opportunities to achieve new developments in the banking industry while better serving the real economy.

(2) The banking industry's service to the real economy should be coordinated and tailored to local conditions. First, it is necessary to organically combine support for the real economy with its own sustainable development, link the supply of financial services with the effective demand of the real economy, and enhance financial service capabilities. Second, it is necessary to organically combine the promotion of economic structure adjustment with its own development and transformation, and promote the transformation of business structure and business model according to the process of economic structure optimization and upgrading, combined with its own characteristics. Third, we must organically combine financial innovation with risk prevention, keep up with the pace of mass entrepreneurship and innovation, effectively manage and control risks, and vigorously promote the healthy development of financial innovation.

(3) The banking industry should implement comprehensive policies and take the initiative to serve the real economy. It is necessary to explore ways and means of improvement, further improve the efficiency of capital allocation, and optimize the direction of capital investment. It is necessary to make comprehensive efforts in multiple links to further improve the quality and efficiency of financial services and continuously expand the coverage of financial services. It is necessary to comprehensively improve the ability of asset and liability management, and further revitalize the stock of credit. To take multiple measures to further reduce the burden on enterprises. It is necessary to strictly abide by the bottom line of risk and further improve the ability of risk prevention and control.

2. Adhere to both stable growth and structural adjustment, and improve the efficiency of capital allocation

(1) Maintain steady and rapid credit growth. Banking financial institutions must adhere to the essential requirements of financial services for the real economy, further improve the level of credit management, reasonably grasp the total amount and pace of credit extension, and effectively meet the effective credit needs of the real economy. For enterprises that encounter temporary difficulties but comply with industrial policies, have market and benefit, continue to support their reasonable credit needs, and avoid "one size fits all" loan withdrawals, loan suspensions, and loan suppression.

(2) Improving the efficiency of credit fund supply and allocation. Do a good job in the normalization of private banks, promote the reform of policy banks, support qualified private capital to initiate the establishment of non-bank financial institutions such as consumer finance companies and financial leasing companies, deepen the reform of rural credit cooperatives, and accelerate the localization of village and township banks. Privatization and professional development can effectively increase the competitive supply of financial services and improve the efficiency of capital allocation.

(3) Actively support the cultivation of new industries, new kinetic energy, and new forces in economic development. Banking financial institutions should focus on the development needs of strategic emerging industries and emerging formats, and combine the characteristics of the "Internet +" era, accelerate business model, mechanism, process and product innovation, and improve the level of

refined management. Explore the establishment and improvement of a financial service model centered on investment-loan linkage, encourage qualified banks to set up specialized business units for technology credit, and improve the professional level of serving technology innovation and entrepreneurial enterprises. Use new technologies such as the Internet, big data, and cloud computing to promote the integration and innovation of finance and the Internet, and provide diversified financial services for mass entrepreneurship and innovation.

(4) Develop green credit and vigorously resolve excess production capacity. Banking financial institutions should establish a long-term green credit mechanism, support energy efficiency projects that comply with national industrial policies and industry standards, and promote the development of energy-saving and environmental protection industries. In accordance with the principles of differentiated treatment, maintenance and control, increase credit support for mergers and reorganizations, transformation and conversion, and technological transformation of industries with excess capacity, and promote the resolution of excess capacity and the transformation and upgrading of traditional industries.

3. Insist on supporting both key areas and weak links, and enhance financial service capabilities

(1) Strengthen financial support in key areas, actively connect with the implementation of major national strategies and the construction of major engineering projects, and provide comprehensive financial services. The first is to support the construction of major engineering projects in seven major areas, including: shanty towns and dilapidated houses renovation, urban underground pipe network and other major livelihood projects, major transportation projects such as railways and highways in the central and western regions, inland waterways and other major transportation projects, water conservancy, high-standard farmland and other agricultural projects, Information, electricity, oil and gas and other major network projects, clean energy and oil and gas mineral resource protection projects, traditional industrial technological transformation projects, energy conservation and environmental protection and ecological construction projects. The second is to support the cultivation of six major consumption growth points, including: elderly care, housekeeping and health consumption, information consumption, tourism and leisure consumption, green consumption, housing consumption, education, culture and sports consumption, etc. The third is to support the implementation of the three major strategies, closely follow the three major strategies of the "Belt and Road Initiative", Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei coordinated development, and the development of the Yangtze River Economic Belt, and increase credit for key projects and major projects. The fourth is to support the "going out" of the equipment manufacturing industry and promote practical cooperation in international production capacity.

(2) Develop inclusive finance, increase support for weak areas, and continuously improve the coverage, availability, and convenience of financial services. First, fully implement the various policies and measures of the State Council to support the development of small and micro enterprises and "agriculture, rural areas and farmers", encourage commercial banks to set up small and micro-specialized sub-branches

in areas where small and micro enterprises cluster tilt. Efforts will be made to achieve the goals of "three no-lower" loans for small and micro enterprises, that is, the growth rate of loans shall not be lower than the average growth rate of various loans, the number of small and micro enterprise loan customers shall not be lower than the number of households in the same period of the previous year, and the number of small and micro enterprise loan applicants shall not be lower than the level of the same period of the previous year; strive to achieve a higher growth rate of agriculture-related loans than the average growth rate of various loans. The second is to formulate an inclusive financial development plan, focus on the development of people's livelihood financial services, improve financial services for urban and rural special groups such as low-income residents and the disabled, strengthen education and publicity for financial consumers, and continue to promote the full coverage of basic financial services in rural areas. The third is to innovate financial service methods and means, expand the scope of collateral, effectively solve the problem of insufficient traditional collateral for small and micro enterprises, especially agriculture-related and technology-based enterprises, and explore the wholesale loans provided by large banks to small and medium-sized banks to support small and micro enterprises and "agriculture, rural areas and farmers". "develop.

4. Persist in making good use of increments and revitalizing existing stocks, and speed up capital turnover

(1) Promote credit asset securitization and credit asset circulation business. Expand the scope of credit asset securitization initiators and the scope of basic assets, promote the registration of credit asset circulation business carried out by the credit asset registration and circulation center, and accelerate the circulation of credit assets.

(2) Increase efforts to dispose and write off non-performing assets. Banking financial institutions should make full use of policy space such as loan write-offs, speed up the disposal of non-performing assets, actively adopt market-oriented means, dispose of non-performing assets through multiple channels and in batches, and make room for new loans.

(3) Actively revitalize the stock of credit and increase the speed of capital turnover. On the premise of strengthening risk prevention and control, banking financial institutions should improve the efficiency of the use of existing funds and fully revitalize the credit accumulated in inefficient areas through methods such as recycling and refinancing, loan restructuring, issuing M&A loans, and promoting mergers and reorganizations of inefficient enterprises. resource.

5. Insist on alleviating the difficulty of financing and paying equal attention to the cost of financing, and reduce the burden on enterprises

Banking financial institutions should conscientiously implement the "Guiding Opinions of the General Office of the State Council on Alleviating the High Financing Costs of Enterprises through Multiple Measures" (Guobanfa [2014] No. "Notice on Work Plan for Issues" (Guo Ban Han [2014] No. 105) to

improve loan renewal management, clarify and standardize various requirements for charging fees, and promote the alleviation of corporate financing difficulties and high financing costs.

(1) **Effectively solve the problem of corporate loan renewal.** In accordance with the requirements of the "Notice of the China Banking Regulatory Commission on Improving and Innovating Loan Services for Small and Micro Enterprises to Improve the Financial Service Level of Small and Micro Enterprises" (Yinjianfa [2014] No. 36) and other requirements, formulate and improve the implementation details of the loan renewal policy for small and micro enterprises, and innovate small and micro enterprises The enterprise working capital loan service model enriches business varieties.

(2) **Strengthen the management of deposit and loan pricing.** Implement refined pricing based on customer sensitivity, industry characteristics, market competition, etc., reasonably determine the interest rate level, and strictly implement the "seven prohibitions" and "four disclosures" such as prohibiting loan transfer and linking deposits and loans. Acceptance bills applied involuntarily by the borrower in lieu of loan disbursements.

(3) **Further clean up and standardize the charging items.** In accordance with the "Commercial Bank Service Price Management Measures" and other regulations, resolutely cancel unreasonable charging items and reduce excessively high charging standards. Carry out special inspections on bank charges, further clean up and standardize service charges, and severely punish arbitrary charges.

(4) **Improve the scientific performance appraisal mechanism.** Banking financial institutions shall strictly implement the regulatory guidelines for performance evaluation and other regulations, scientifically set indicators such as scale, profit, and intermediary business, shall not set time-point deposit scale assessment indicators, cancel unreasonable intermediary business income assessment, and strengthen branch performance assessment management, to avoid short-term behaviors of purely pursuing benefits and blindly pursuing scale.

(5) **Shorten the financing chain of enterprises.** Clean up unnecessary "channels" and "bridges" of funds, continue to implement the regulatory requirements for interbank, wealth management, and trust businesses, and clean up price increases at all levels.

(6) **Effective use of the credit risk sharing mechanism.** Banking financial institutions should strengthen communication and cooperation with local governments, guarantee institutions, guarantee funds, re-guarantee institutions, etc., and promote local governments to increase policy support. Links to strengthen credit risk sharing.

6. **Adhere to the support of the real economy and the prevention and control of financial risks, and stick to the bottom line of risks**

Banking financial institutions should insist on serving the real economy and preventing their own risks, move the risk management threshold to the

business development stage, identify risks in a timely manner, effectively resolve risks, and resolutely hold the bottom line of preventing systemic and regional risks.

(1) Combining the prevention of credit risk with the prevention of liquidity risk. Do a good job in the classified management of credit assets, properly resolve existing risks, control incremental business risks, and strengthen risk prevention and control in areas such as local government financing platforms and real estate. Effectively use methods such as cash flow forecast analysis and stress testing to explore diversified active liability channels and improve the refinement of liquidity risk management. Regulatory departments at all levels should do a good job in risk investigation and early warning to strictly prevent the occurrence of major liquidity risk events.

(2) Combining the prevention of on-balance sheet risks with the prevention of off-balance sheet risks. Strengthen the governance of various non-standard creditor's rights business, and improve the full-caliber and full-process risk management. Standardize business development and accounting items, improve unified credit management on and off the balance sheet, and strengthen project risk management.

(3) Combining prevention of own risks with prevention of contagious risks. Banking financial institutions must earnestly fulfill their obligations as the first person responsible for risk management, improve and improve internal control and compliance management, and implement risk prevention and control mechanisms. Do a good job in credit customer management, internal employee management, and publicity and education, and strengthen the investigation of situations involving illegal fund-raising and private usury to prevent external risk contagion. Regulatory departments at all levels must strictly prevent social financial risks from contagious to the banking industry, adhere to the combination of prevention and attack, focus on prevention, severely crack down on illegal fund-raising, and properly handle exposed illegal fund-raising incidents.

(4) Combining the prevention of risks of individual institutions with the prevention of overall risks. Banking financial institutions should strengthen collaboration, effectively identify and resolve business risks in guarantee circles and guarantee chains, and make full use of guarantee methods such as government compensation funds, policy-based guarantee companies, and high-quality mortgages and pledges to replace related guarantees between enterprises in guarantee circles. Embed the identification of the guarantee circle into the credit business process. During the pre-loan investigation and review stage of the guaranteed loan, the related guarantee relationship and the situation involving the guarantee circle must be checked. The loan contract must appropriately restrict the borrower's subsequent guarantee behavior, and control the risk of the guarantee circle from the source.

7. Strengthen mechanism construction to ensure that policies come into effect

(1) **Implement responsibilities and unblock the policy transmission mechanism.** Banking financial institutions should, in accordance with the decisions and deployments of the Party Central Committee and the State Council, pay more attention to policy implementation, clarify the main body of responsibility and task requirements, formulate specific implementation rules, and earnestly implement various policies and measures to support the development of the real economy. Regulatory departments at all levels should be proactive, and through on-the-spot investigations, strict supervision and inspections, etc., focus on dredging the policy transmission mechanism, and promote the implementation and effectiveness of policy measures.

(2) **Highlight the key points and improve the innovation incentive mechanism.** Banking financial institutions and regulatory authorities at all levels must focus on the effectiveness of policies and measures serving the development of the real economy, adhere to problem orientation, identify key links, highlight key issues, and take targeted measures to overcome them one by one. At the same time, it is necessary to establish a scientific and effective financial innovation incentive mechanism in light of the new normal and new needs of economic development, continuously improve and innovate financial service methods and means, and comprehensively enhance financial service capabilities.

(3) **Conduct regular self-examination and improve the evaluation and feedback mechanism.** Banking financial institutions should regularly conduct self-examination and self-assessment of policy implementation, give timely feedback on implementation progress and problems faced, and work together from top to bottom to improve the effectiveness of serving the real economy. It is necessary to give full play to subjective initiative, conscientiously study and learn from good practices and practices of financial support for the development of the real economy under the new normal, and promptly summarize and promote replicable advanced experience.

Scan to open the
current page on the
mobile phone



Related manuscripts

[Press Conference of the China Banking Regulatory Commission \(Regulatory Leads City Commercial Banks to Solidly Serve the Real Economy\)](#)

[Cao Yu, Vice Chairman of the China Banking Regulatory Commission: The development of city commercial banks must be in line with the national development strategy](#)



Sponsor: General Office of the State Council Operation and
maintenance unit: China Government Network Operation
Copyright: China Government Network Chinese
Center
Domain name: China Government
Website identification code: BM01000001 Beijing ICP No. 05070218 京ICP备11010202000001
Net.Government Affairs