

金融英语阅读：Bank reserve requirements raised PDF转换可能丢失图片或格式，建议阅读原文

https://www.100test.com/kao_ti2020/644/2021_2022__E9_87_91_E8_9E_8D_E8_8B_B1_E8_c92_644877.htm 银行存款准备金率提高。关注百考试题#0000ff>每日金融英语阅读为你展现最新国内外金融动态，让你在学习英语的同时也了解世界金融动态。

。 BEIJING - Banks required reserves were raised by 50 basis points on Friday and further interest rate rises to tackle inflation were not ruled out by Zhou Xiaochuan, governor of the Peoples Bank of China. The move by the central bank was the eighth hike since the beginning of 2010 to control inflation in the worlds second-largest economy. The measure will be effective from Feb 24, after which the reserve requirement ratio for big commercial banks will be 19.5 percent. The move is estimated to mop up about 350 billion yuan (\$53.2 billion) from the market. Zhou said raising the reserve requirement is just one weapon in the fight against inflation. "We cant really say that its the only method that well use to battle inflation, its about using all means including rates and currency," he was quoted by Bloomberg as saying. "One method doesnt exclude the other," said Zhou, who was attending a gathering of G20 finance ministers and central bankers, following the announcement. Lu Zhengwei, chief economist at the Industrial Bank, said the move is within expectations because of the robust growth of new yuan lending in January, which was 1.04 trillion yuan compared with 480.7 billion yuan in December. "The strong momentum of credit expansion demonstrated that economic growth remains solid.

Considering rising inflation, the government has to continue the tightening to confine liquidity to a reasonable level," he said. China's consumer inflation picked up to 4.9 percent in January from 4.6 percent in December. It hit 5.1 percent in November, a 28-month high. The recent drought in some major grain-producing areas, together with international grain price hikes, has led to increasing worries about rising inflation. "The latest move made it clear that the central bank won't hesitate to combat inflation. As the Spring Festival holiday fades out, the market can afford to have less liquidity," said Li Mingliang, analyst at Haitong Securities. Asset bubbles are also a major concern for policymakers. New home prices rose in January from a year earlier in 68 out of the 70 cities monitored. To soak up excessive liquidity to help curb increasing inflation and asset bubbles, the central bank raised interest rates in February for the third time since mid-October. Guo Tianyong, an economist at the Central University of Finance and Economics, said the reserve requirement hike is also connected with rising liquidity caused by the trade surplus. China's trade surplus fell by 53.5 percent to \$6.46 billion in January, according to the General Administration of Customs. Exports rose 37.7 percent to \$150.73 billion from a year earlier while imports climbed 51 percent to \$144.27 billion. The Industrial Bank of China predicted another reserve requirement hike in March, with the figure for required reserves for big lenders reaching close to 23 percent sometime during this year. Further policy tightening is on the cards, a senior economist said. "As inflation has yet to reach its peak, policy tightening will likely remain aggressive for a while," said

Chief Economist of Deutsche Bank Greater China Ma Jun, in a research note. He predicted consumer inflation could hover at around 5 percent between February and May, and then surge in June to 5.8 percent before falling gradually toward 4 percent at the end of the year. In global markets, prices of copper, crude and the currencies of commodity exporters such as Australia, which are sensitive to Chinese demand, all weakened. European stocks and US index futures fell. Chinas stocks fell on Friday on concerns that the government may tighten monetary policy again. The benchmark Shanghai Composite Index 0dropped by 0.93 percent to close at 2,899.79. 相关阅读：[#0000ff>金融英语阅读辅导、了解世界金融动向](#) [#0000ff>金融英语阅读：China plans calibrated bank reserve ratios](#) [#0000ff>金融英语阅读：China raises bank reserve ratio by 50 points](#) [#0000ff>金融英语阅读：China raises bank reserve requirement ratio](#) 编辑推荐：[#0000ff>2011年度金融英语证书FECT考试时间公告](#) [#0000ff>金融英语证书考试（FECT）Exercises汇总](#) [#0000ff>国际金融习题集英语版](#)，[#0000ff>金融英语报考指南](#) [#0000ff>金融英语：模拟试题](#)，[#0000ff>金融英语试题库](#) 更多信息请进：[#0000ff>金融英语考试交流区！](#) 100Test 下载频道开通，各类考试题目直接下载。详细请访问 www.100test.com