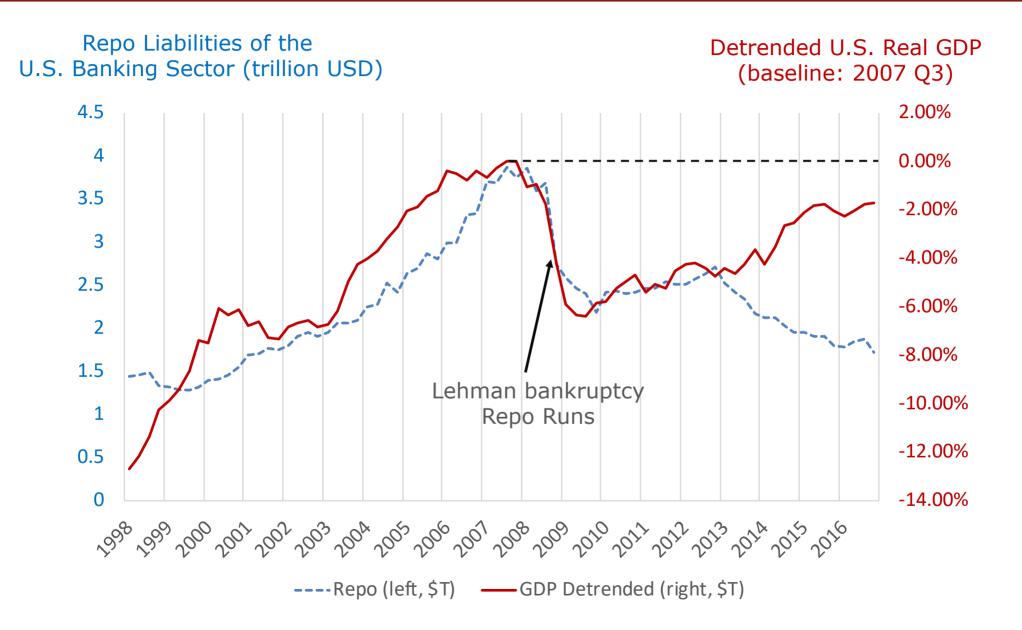
# **Risks of Shadow Banking in China**

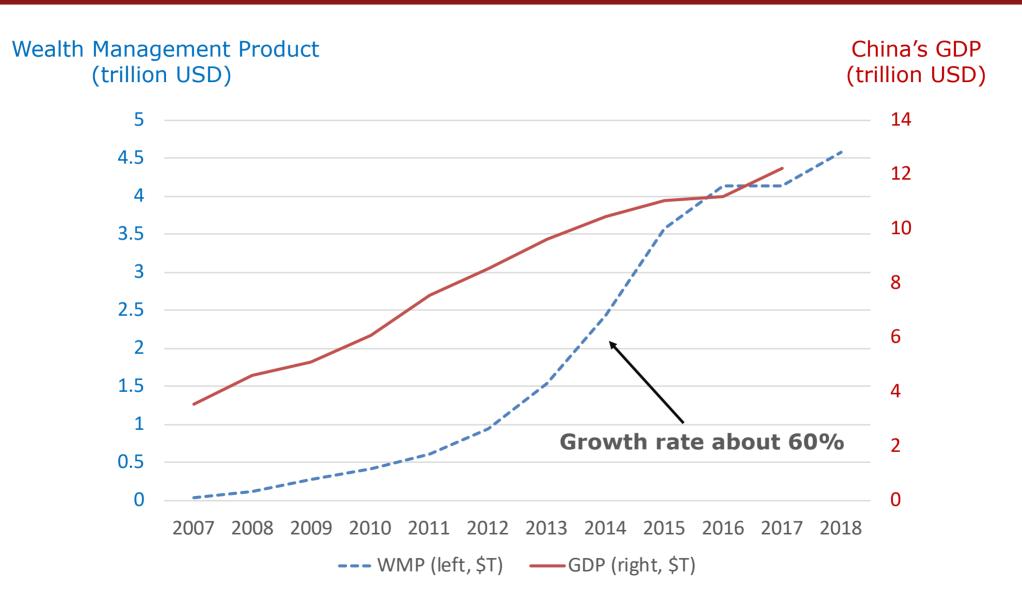
Wenhao Li

September 16, 2018

# Why do we care about shadow banking?



# Is China's Situation Similar to the U.S. in 2007?



# Growth of Shadow Banking in China

#### **Decomposition of social financing in China**

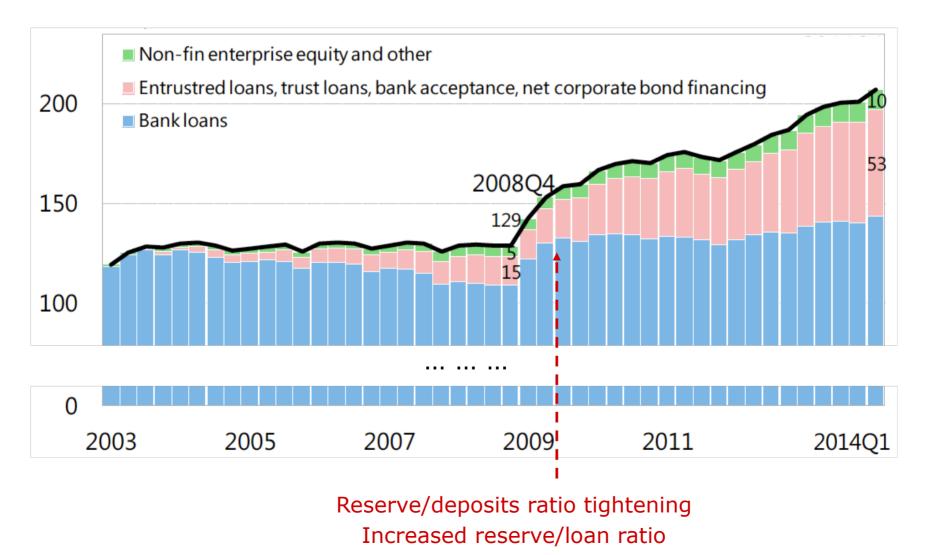
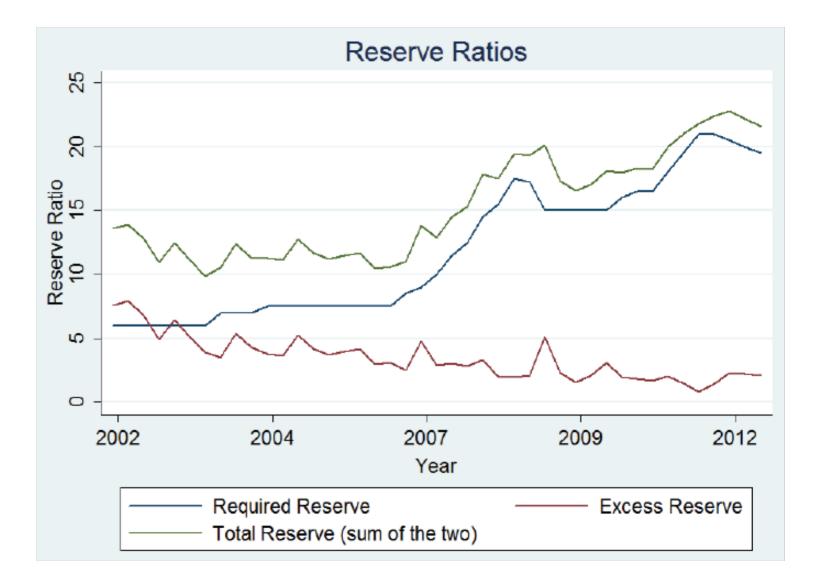
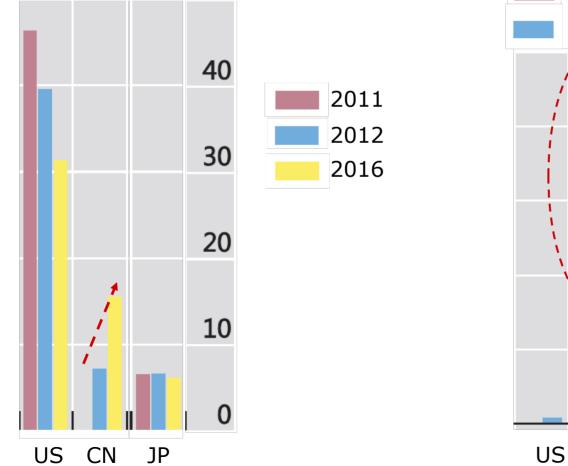


Figure from 2014 ARTICLE IV CONSULTATION—STAFF REPORT, No. 14/235, International Monetary Fund

# Driving Forces of Shadow Banking Growth



# Shares of shadow banking in the world (29 jurisdictions)



#### Shadow banking growth rates

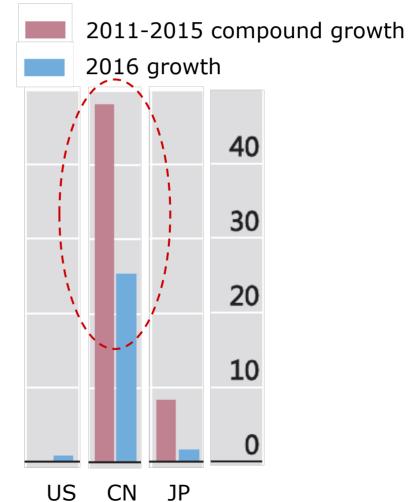


Figure from <u>Global Shadow Banking Monitoring Report 2017</u>, Financial Stability Board, March 2018

# History of China's Banking: 1978-2000

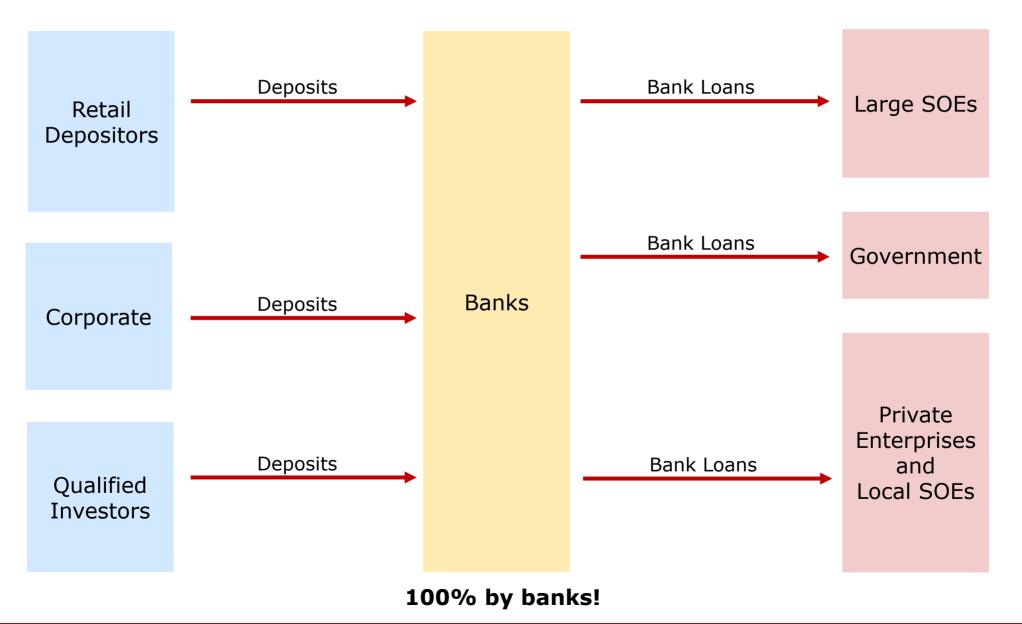
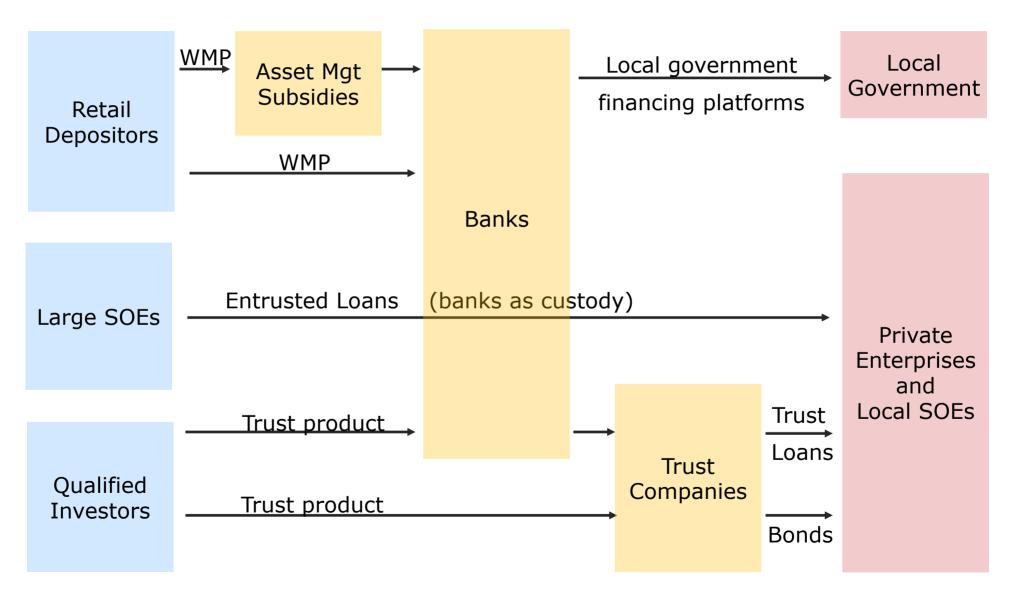
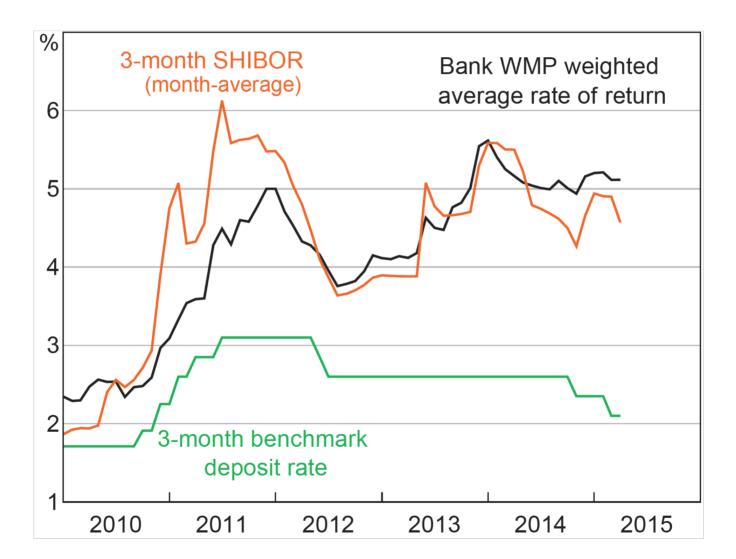


Figure from <u>China's economic growth and rebalancing</u>, ECB Economic Bulletin, Issue 7 / 2017



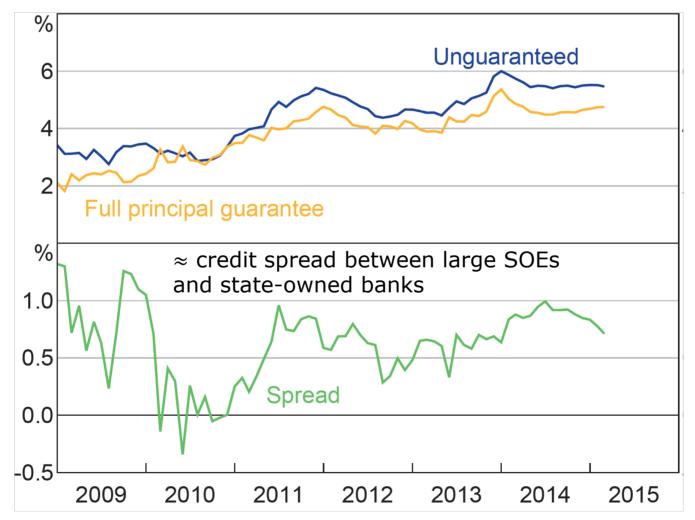
# **Risks Reflected by Asset Prices**

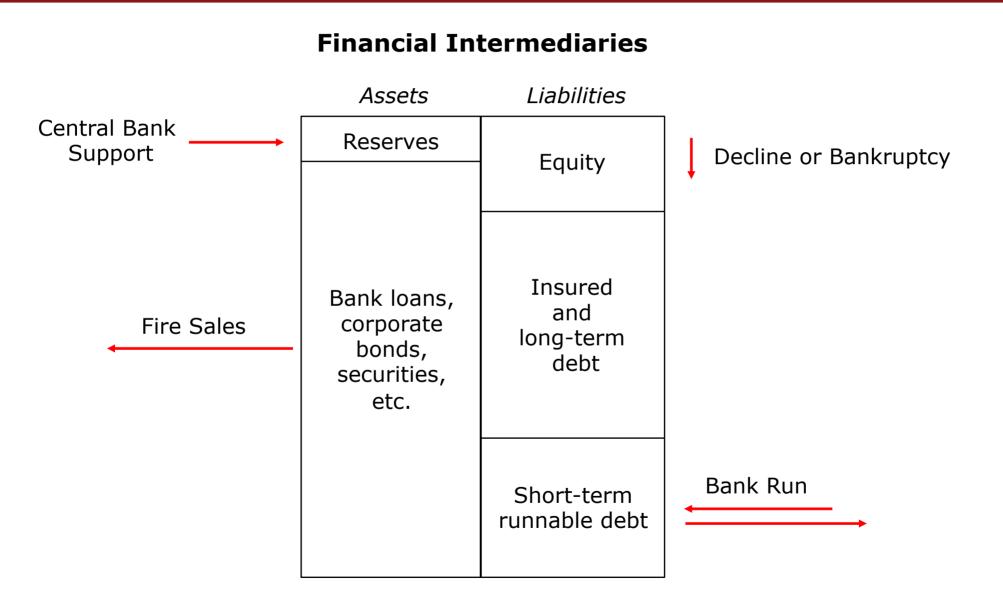
• Wealth management products as safe as interbank claims?



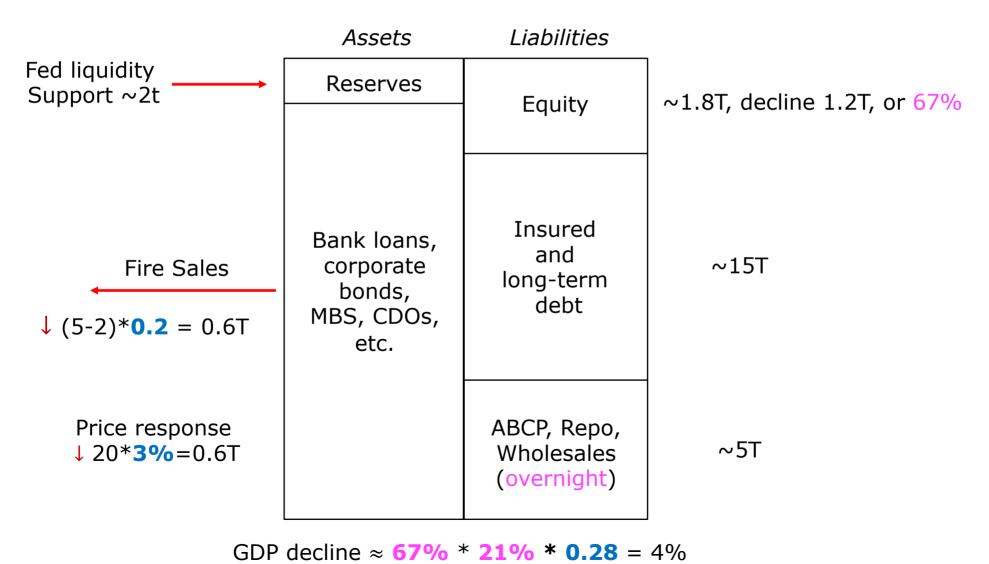
# **Risks Reflected by Asset Prices**

• Yield spreads between guaranteed and unguaranteed products are much smaller than the spread between riskier firms and banks.

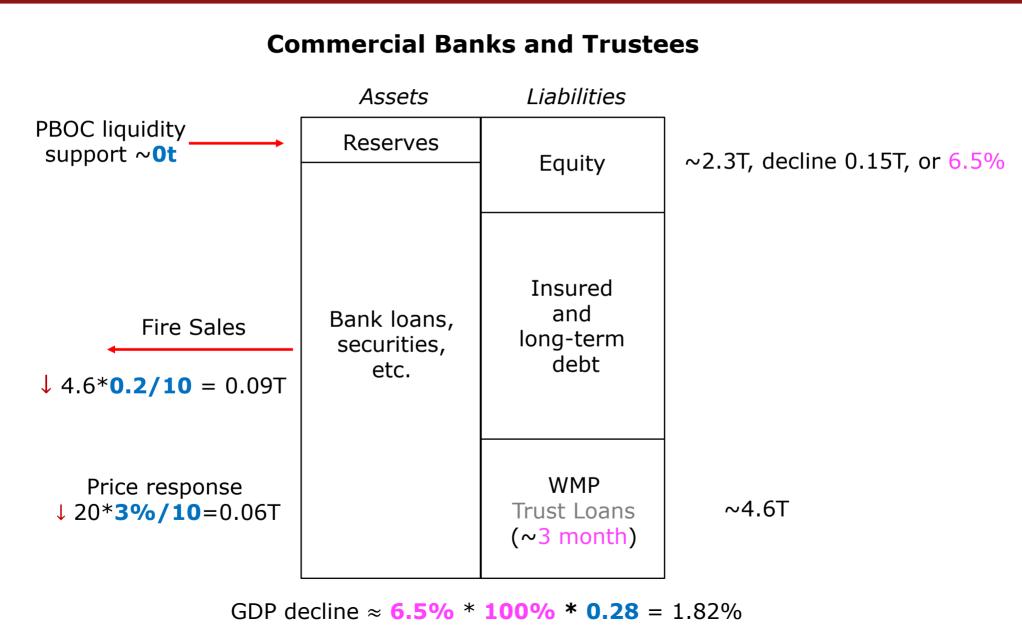




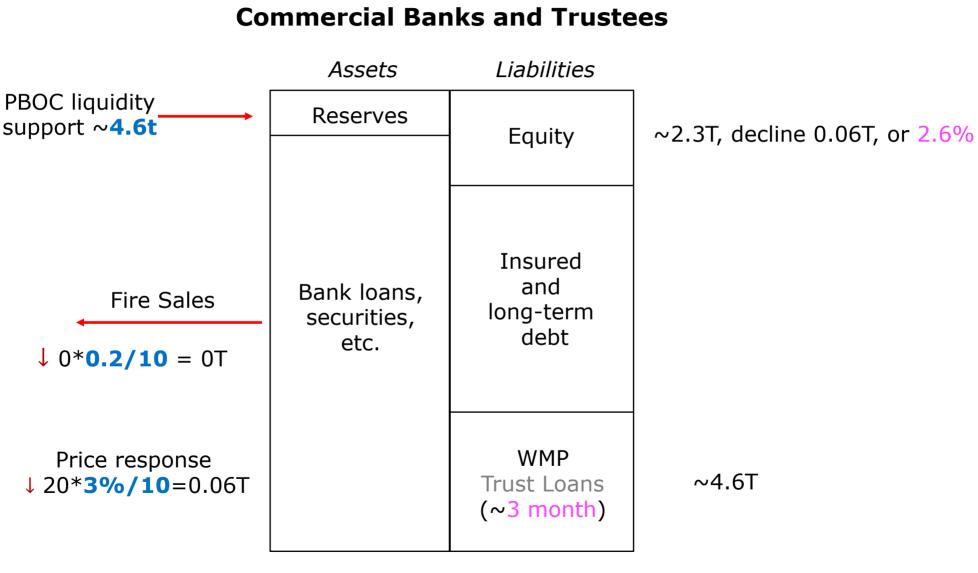
#### **Investment Banks and Commercial Banks**



**Blue** highlights assumptions. **Purple** highlights differences between China and the U.S.



**Blue** highlights assumptions. **Purple** highlights differences between China and the U.S.



GDP decline ≈ **2.6%** \* **100%** \* **0.28** = 0.7%

Uninsured shadow banking liabilities might cause severe financial crises.

 Shadow Banking in China grows quickly after 2008, at yearly growth rate about 60%.

- Despite similarities, the longer maturity of shadow funding in China and more government power makes the concerns less severe.
  - U.S. GDP at risk in 2007: 4%, given intervention.
  - China GDP at risk in 2017: 1.8%, no intervention. ~0.7% or much lower if the government intervenes.

# STANFORD STA