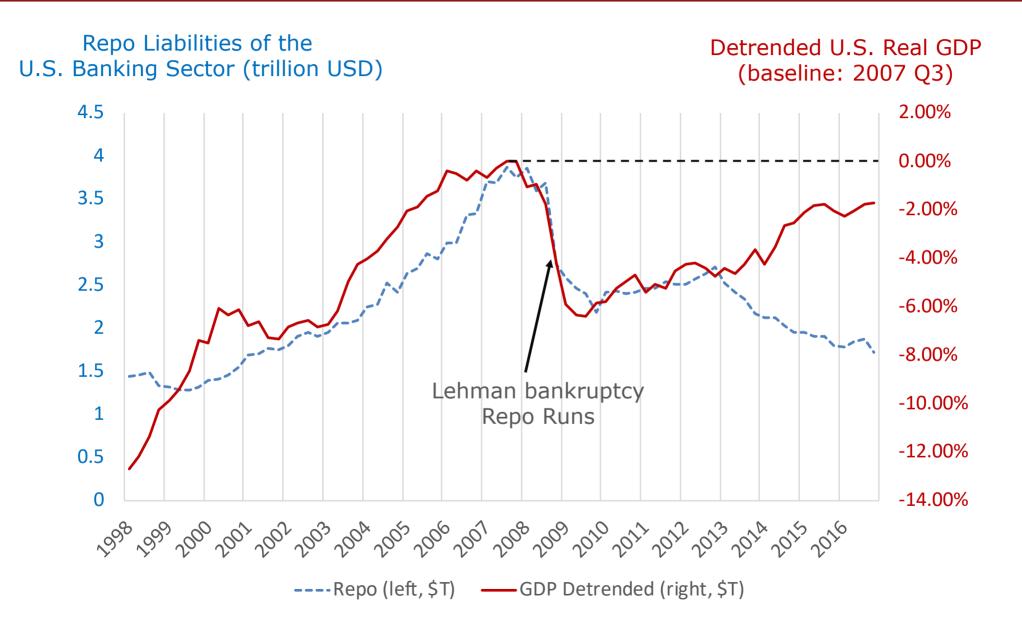
Risks of Shadow Banking in China

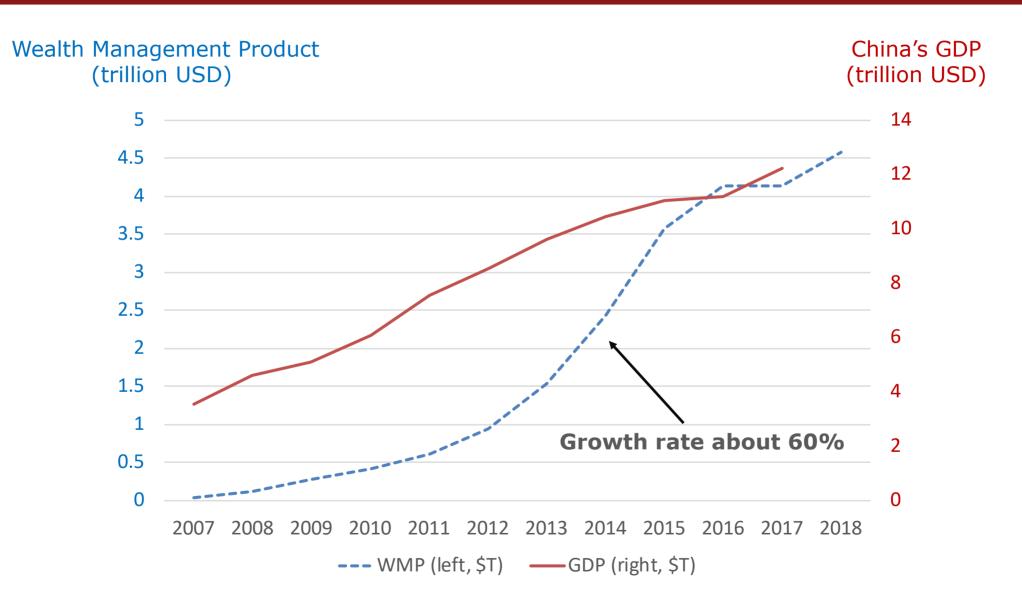
Wenhao Li

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

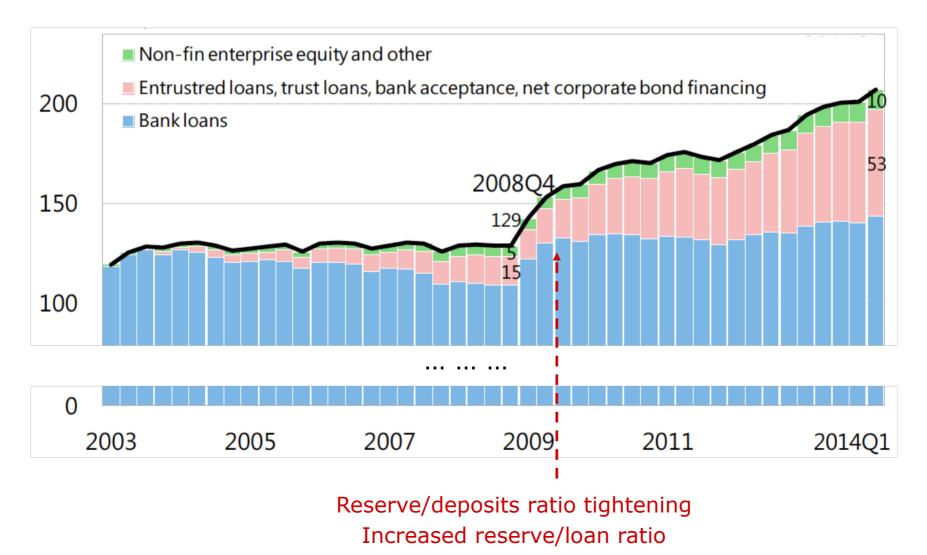
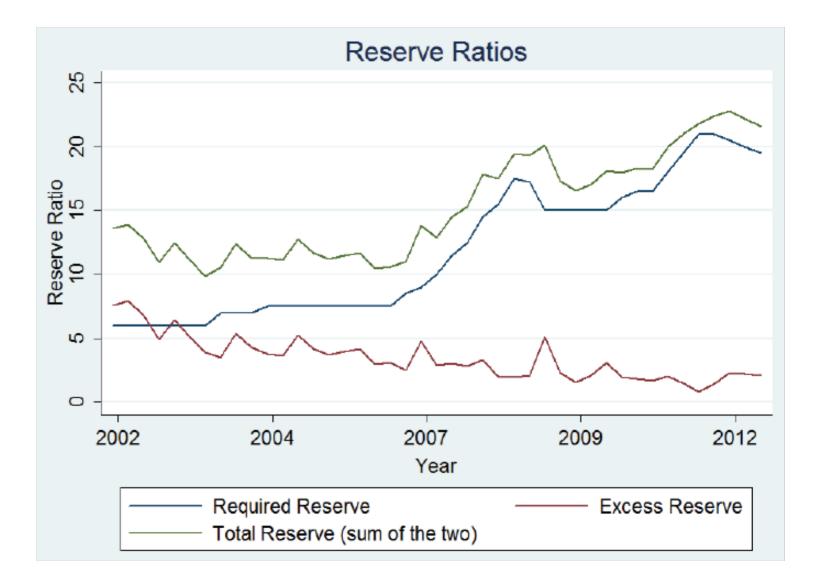
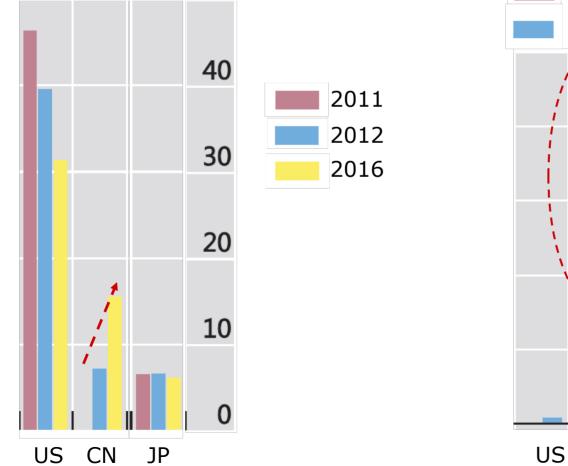


Figure from 2014 ARTICLE IV CONSULTATION—STAFF REPORT, No. 14/235, International Monetary Fund

Driving Forces of Shadow Banking Growth



Shares of shadow banking in the world (29 jurisdictions)



Shadow banking growth rates

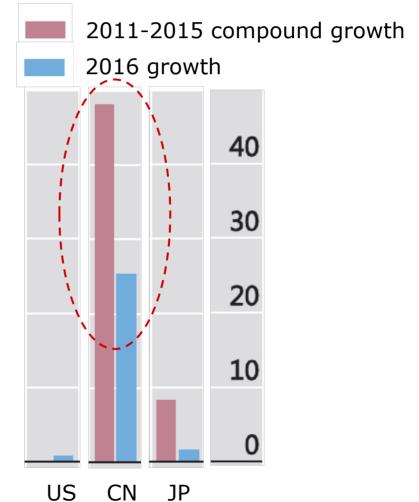


Figure from <u>Global Shadow Banking Monitoring Report 2017</u>, Financial Stability Board, March 2018

History of China's Banking: 1978-2000

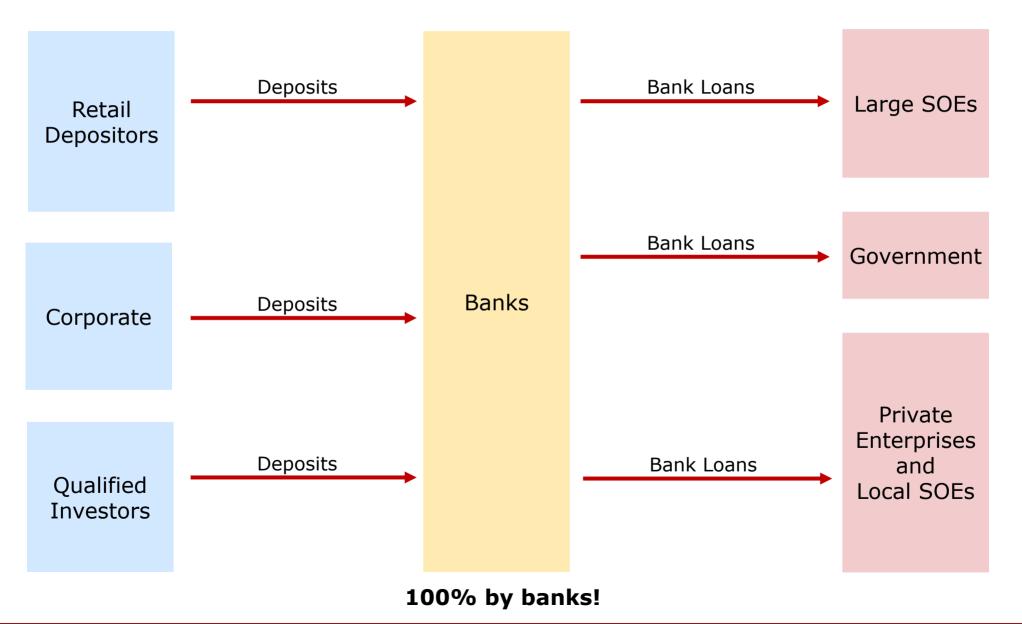
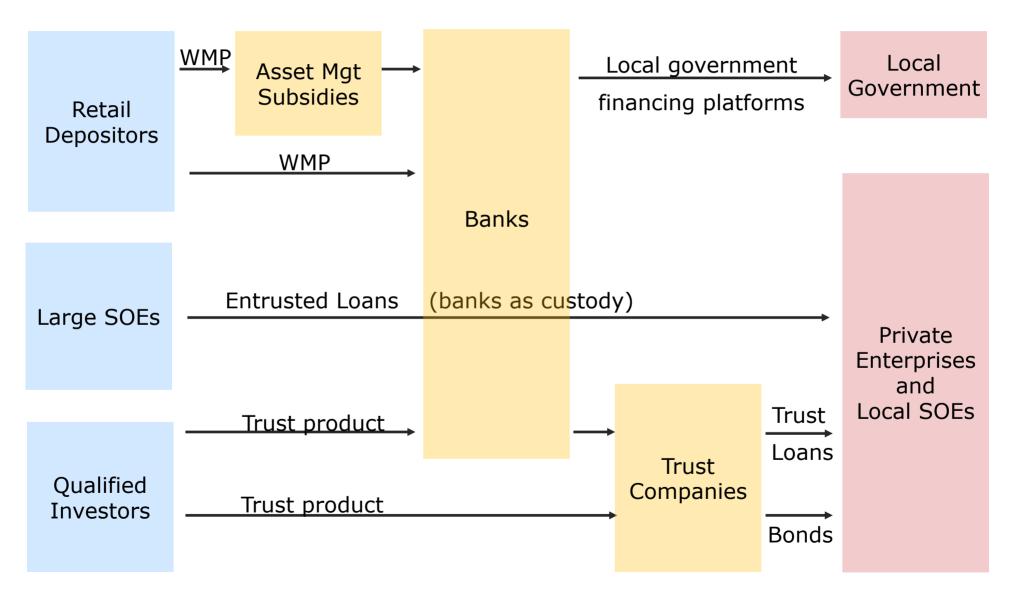
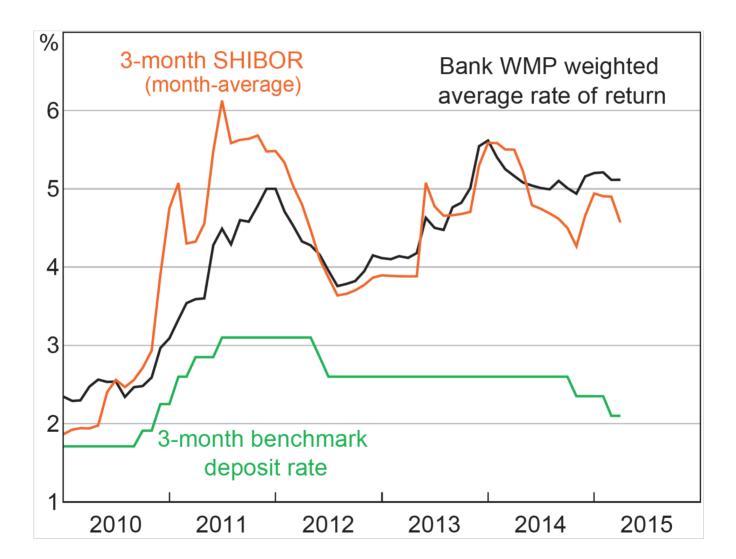


Figure from <u>China's economic growth and rebalancing</u>, ECB Economic Bulletin, Issue 7 / 2017



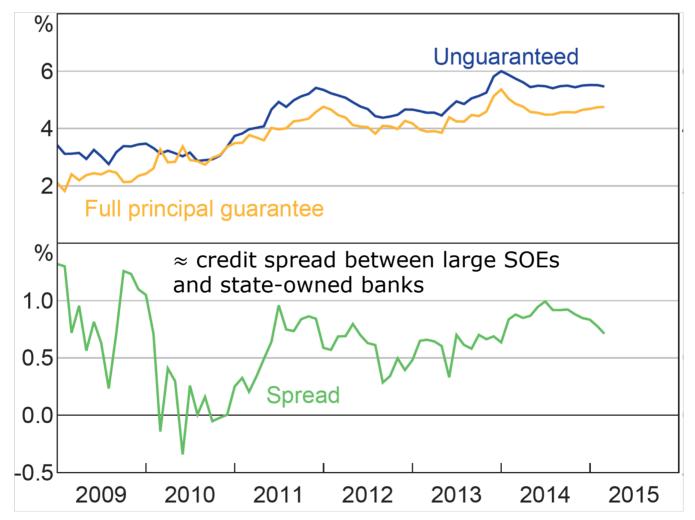
Risks Reflected by Asset Prices

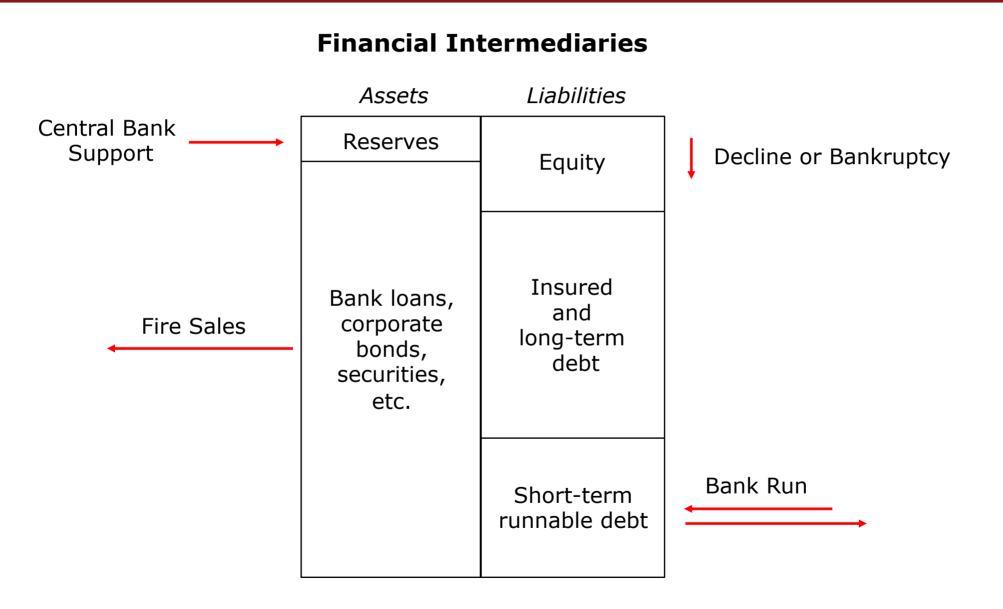
• Wealth management products as safe as interbank claims?



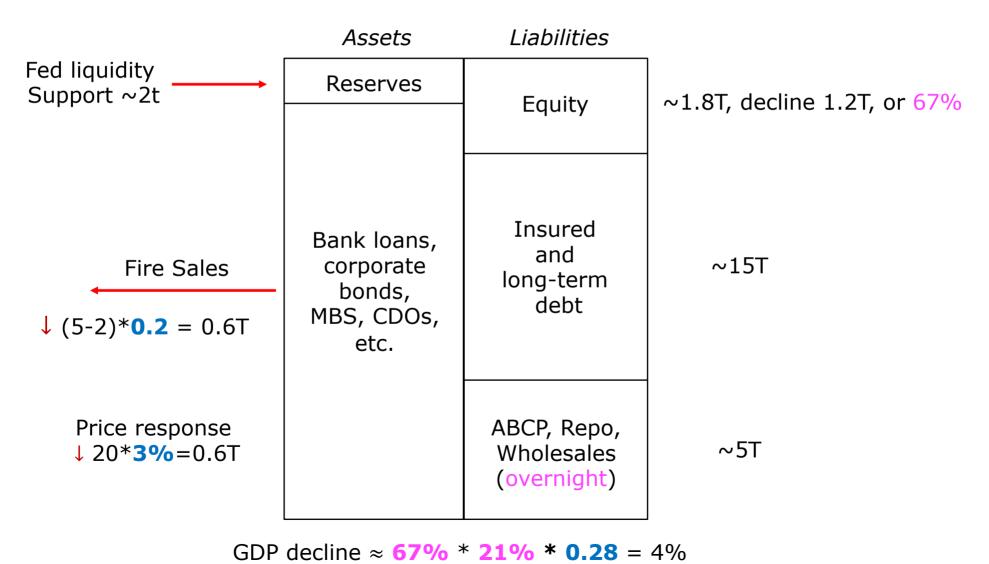
Risks Reflected by Asset Prices

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

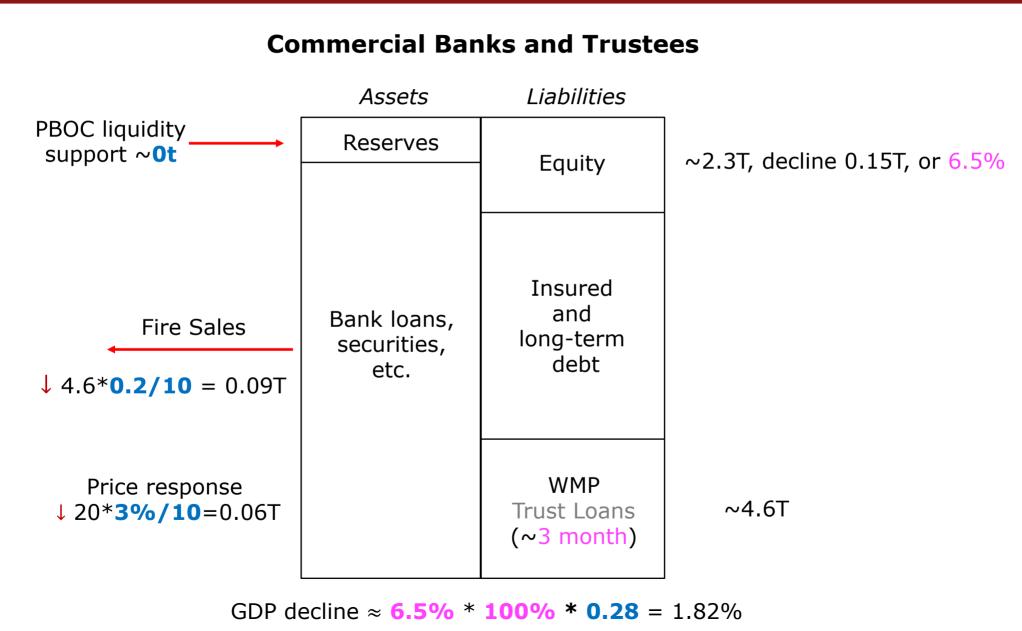




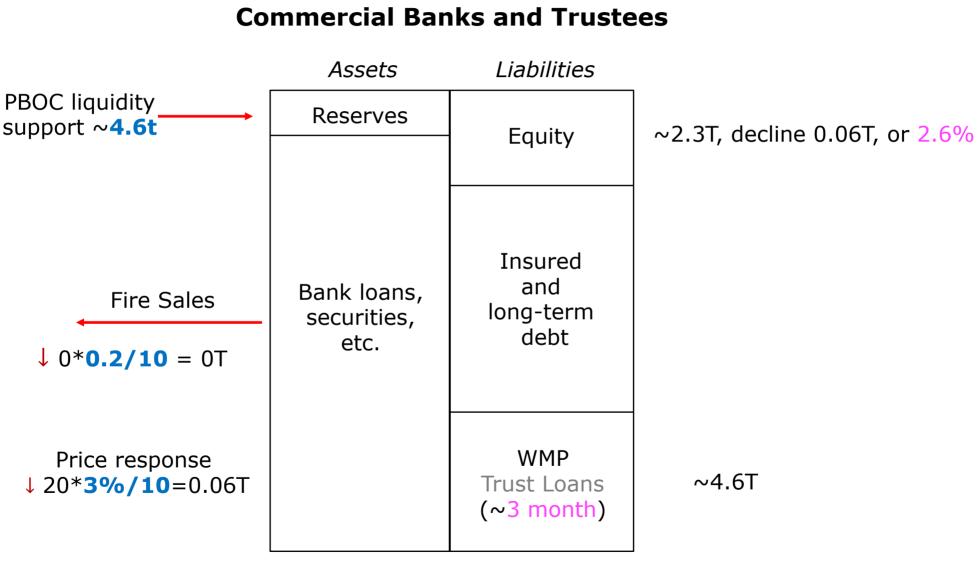
Investment Banks and Commercial Banks



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