XIAMEN DAXUE HONGGUAN JINGJI YANJIU CONGSHU

金融制度设计与经济增长

Financial System Design and Economy Growth

→ 郑振龙 / 等著 陈国进 / 等著

> 金融发展与经济增长关系的理论分析 金融制度结构与经济增长:理论分析 金融制度与经济增长:国际比较及发展趋势 中国的法律环境、金融发展与经济增长 非正规金融:解释中国经济增长之谜的一个视角 银行危机的形成机理与中国银行业危机潜在可能性分析 外汇危机形成机理与中国货币危机潜在可能性分析 中国的资产泡沫和金融危机 中国金融体系的监管与改革



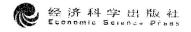
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《厦门大学宏观经济研究丛书》编委会

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开篇心语

——写在"厦门大学宏观经济研究丛书"出版之际 ◆ 李文溥 ◆

"厦门大学宏观经济研究丛书"是体现教育部人文社会科学重点研究基地——厦门大学宏观经济研究中心研究成果的系列丛书。因此,说丛书,还要先谈厦门大学宏观经济研究中心。

众所周知,长期以来——而且至今仍然——我国宏观经济理论与政策的研究中心在北京,其中道理不言自明。可是,教育部却将其唯一一个命名为宏观经济研究的重点基地布点于地处天涯海角,置身政治经济旋涡之外的厦门大学^①,似乎有一点不合情理。

当然,这首先是申请者的意愿。厦门大学经济学院五系一所:经济系、财政系、金融系、统计系、国际经济与贸易系、经济研究所,内含四个国家级重点学科:财政学、统计学、金融学和政治经济学。这些系、所及其重点学科,研究的重点领域是政府经济管理实践及相关的经济学理论。在此基础上,申请建立一个研究政府宏观经济管理实践与理论的研究中心,就其本身而言,是一个合理的选择。尽管正如识者所言:政府的宏观经济管理与规范意义上的宏观经济学还有些差别,但是,在既有基础之上,通过组建这个中心,集中一支队伍,研究宏观经济理论及其在中国的政策实践,带动一个有85年悠久历史的学院向适应中国特色社会主义市场经济需要的现代经济学教育和研究体系的转轨,却是申请者的决心和期望。因此,尽管知道还有差距,需要付出的努力多多,仍然义无反顾地做出了这一选择。

现在需要谈另一个方面。对于教育部而言,将宏观经济研究中心设立在哪所大学,显然有着诸多选择的可能,然而,最终选择了看似未必具有地利人和的厦门大学。此刻,愚钝的我只能找出两点理由:

① 根据教育部人文社会科学重点研究基地的设立规则,尽管在全国各大学设立了百余家文科重点研究基地,但是任何一个重点研究基地的名称都是唯一的。

- 1. 申请者的虔诚之心感动了上帝。自古就有民心即天心之说,作为自始参与这个中心的组建和教育部人文社科重点研究基地申报工作的我认为,厦门大学宏观经济研究中心的申报过程及结果可以作为此说的例证之一。
- 2. 审时度势,反弹琵琶。显然,在北京等政治经济中心设立宏观经济研究中心,可谓顺风顺水,研究者得以享受诸多便利,研究中心成功的概率自然也大,但是,在中国目前的政府主导型市场经济体制下,身处政治经济中心的研究机构不免受磁场中心的引力影响,也是不争的事实。在这种情况下,外地的研究机构或许因此在人所习见的劣势中显出了一点另类优势。网络时代,各种研究所需要的资讯在通都大邑和偏远小城大体都能同样获得,信息差距不断缩小,因此,尽管劣势还存在,要弥补,还要付出艰苦的努力,但是,在非政治经济中心,研究宏观经济理论与实践的条件,还是基本具备了。而且,远离磁力场,从学术逻辑角度阐发其观点的欲望可能更强,有可能因此形成不同的见解。这对于中国的宏观经济理论发展,以及政策实践而言,未始不是一件好事——这大概是教育部下此决心的依据之一吧。

说了这么多,还都是假说和愿望,到底实绩如何呢?一句老话:实践检验。 我们的计划是:这套丛书分文集、专著、研究报告三类出版,以期能够比较全面 地反映研究中心的学术活动及其成果。其中,文集与学术活动相联系,主要反映 研究中心近期在宏观经济理论与应用方面的探索;专著是研究中心课题研究成果 的系统体现;研究报告是在研究中心为社会经济重要决策提供咨询研究的成果 中,选择部分兼具出版价值的刊行。我们的设想,得到经济科学出版社的大力支 持,慨然提供了舞台,使构想转化为现实,在此先行谢过。

但是,我们最关注的还是真正的上帝——读者。众位读者既是看官又是判官。 我们希望你们能关心这套丛书,并给予严格的指正。希望在你们的关心和帮助之 下,厦门大学宏观经济研究中心能不负期望,为中国的宏观经济理论的形成与发 展,为改善中国特色社会主义市场经济下的宏观经济政策调控略尽绵薄之力。

市场经济是买方市场,"酒香不怕巷子深"是过去时代的事了。如今的图书市场也是供大于求。开篇伊始,倾吐心语,以期引起注意,虽系未能免俗之举,也是人之常情流露。书有序,大体本意如此。然吾何能,敢为丛书作序!然而,要吸引读者,仅有心愿还是不成的,关键还要做好文章。至于文章是否精彩,就敬请列位指点了。

前 言

本课题将中国金融制度纳入国际体系中进行国际比较并作出基本估计,运用金融制度设计理论研究适合中国国情的金融制度,并探讨这种金融制度通过哪些渠道能促进中国经济增长。本课题从全新的角度对金融的功能、金融中介和金融市场的作用进行了再认识,同时分析了金融制度对经济增长的作用机制;从实践角度来看,对于我国未来金融制度的发展和选择只有从金融制度设计的战略高度科学论证和准确把握,才能避免头痛医头、脚痛医脚的被动局面和政策资源浪费,因此本课题具有重大的理论意义和现实意义。

自从熊彼特(Schumpeter)指出银行在经济增长中的重要性以来,学术界对两者之间的关系展开了大量的研究。通常金融体系的功能可归纳为以下五个方面:(1)减少信息收集和加工成本,提高资源配置效率;(2)避免由信息不对称造成的委托代理问题,便于投资者对公司实施控制;(3)分散投资风险,使风险大的项目投资得到保障;(4)实现储蓄向投资的转化,优化资源配置,鼓励技术革新;(5)降低交易成本,促进专业化分工。因此,如果我们将资金比作是一国经济系统的血液,那么金融制度就是负责血液循环的复杂系统,金融制度在经济系统中的重要性是不言而喻的。

严格地讲,金融制度的要素主要包括金融机构、金融市场和金融监管三个方面。从纵向看,早期金融制度的形成可以追溯到古希腊甚至更早的时期,随着时间的推移,金融产品、金融机构和金融市场都发生了很大的变化,这种变化自20世纪70年代以来正在加速进行,未来金融制度的发展是政府、金融界和学者共同关注的热点问题之一;从横向看,不论是发达国家还是发展中国家,金融机

构、金融市场和金融监管制度都存在着很大的差异,这种差异性也处在不断变化 之中。虽然各个国家的金融制度表面上各不相同, 但是在其背后都存在着一些规 律性的东西,遵循着一些基本原理、金融制度设计就是要揭示这些一般性规律。

金融制度设计既是一个老问题又是一个新问题。说它是一个老问题,是因为 金融学家对金融制度结构的选择、金融制度与经济增长之间关系的争论由来已 久。新古典经济学家认为、金融制度只是经济的面纱;而其他学者认为、金融发 展对经济增长能起到重要的作用,至于银行主导型金融制度和市场主导型金融制 度哪个能更好地促进经济增长,人们已经争论了整整一个世纪。说它是一个新问 题,是因为自20世纪70年代以来博弈论和信息经济学的发展以及法与金融学的 交叉研究,使我们能够从新的视角,运用新的工具对金融制度的比较和设计讲行 新的研究, 为转轨经济的金融制度设计和改革提供理论指导。

以下是本书的框架、内容和主要结论:

全书共分五个部分:金融制度发展与经济增长 (第1、第2章)、金融制度 结构与经济增长 (第3、第4章)、法律环境和其他机制与金融发展 (第5、第6 章)、金融危机和经济增长(第7、第8、第9章)、金融监管和金融改革(第10 章)。各章具体分工如下:

- 第1章 金融发展与经济增长关系的理论分析 许文彬
- 第2章 金融发展与经济增长关系分析——基于中国的基本证据 黄君慈 江曙霞
 - 第3章 金融制度结构与经济增长; 理论分析 陈国进
 - 第4章 金融制度与经济增长:国际比较及发展趋势 蔡庆丰
 - 中国的法律环境、金融发展和经济增长 陈国进 王磊 项蔓菁 第5章
 - 非正规金融:解释中国经济增长之谜的一个视角 张亦春 杜朝运 第6章 蔡庆丰
 - 第7章 银行危机的形成机理和中国银行业危机潜在可能性分析 郑鸣
 - 第8章 货币危机形成机理和中国货币危机潜在可能性分析 朱孟楠
- 第9章 泡沫、经济增长与融资模式选择 邱崇明 肖本华 (第一、第二 节), 邱崇明 张兰 (第三节)
 - 第10章 中国金融体系的监管和改革 郑振龙

在第1章"金融发展与经济增长关系的理论分析"中,首先,介绍了古典 经济学家和新古典经济学家的基本观点:古典经济学家认为金融是交换经济媒介 的提供者,是实现社会资源优化配置的一种途径;而新古典学派认为,由于存在 货币与财富的替代效应,货币量的变化和货币政策对实际的经济变化不起作用。 其次,分别介绍了金融发展理论和信息费用理论:金融发展论秉承了凯恩斯的宏 观经济理论渊源,认为在经济增长的长期过程中,金融发展起到了关键性作用;而信息费用论则认为获取信息和推动交易的费用为金融机构和金融市场的出现提供了激励,不同类型的信息费用与交易费用及其不同组合催生了不同的金融合约、金融机构和金融市场。最后,本章对二者关系的实证文献做了综述,包括国别研究、公司层面研究以及各种实证方法。

在第2章"金融发展与经济增长关系分析——基于中国的基本证据"中,首先,构建了一个基于2000年投入产出表的全国性的金融 CGE 模型,分析信贷规模变动对全国的 GDP 形成及增长的影响,研究表明,现有的信贷结构已不能适应实体经济的发展,应当采取措施有效控制信贷投放,使之保持合理的增长水平,同时积极推进信贷结构的合理调整。其次,构建了一个基于2002年厦门市投入产出表的地方性的金融 CGE 模型,分析信贷规模变动对地域 GDP 形成及增长的影响,主要结论是目前厦门市整体经济体系对银行贷款的依赖程度较高,信贷规模增长对居民福利和社会投资产生正面的比较静态短期效应,但银行信贷投向结构不合理,信贷规模大幅增长将有助于厦门市当前经济和产业结构的调整政策。最后,本章对中国金融 CGE 模型的基础结构框架、数据分析与程序选择作了一个详细的说明。

在第3章"金融制度结构与经济增长:理论分析"中,首先,从信息经济学的角度分析了不同金融制度(银行主导型和市场主导型)对经济增长的影响,认为两种金融制度在监控道德风险、获取信息和内部激励问题等方面各有优势,因此很难说哪一种金融制度更好,金融制度的具体选择要根据各个国家的具体情况来定。其次,比较了银行主导型金融制度和市场主导型金融制度在促进经济增长中的相对效率,无论哪种金融制度,金融交易大多是通过签订金融契约的方式来完成的,因此影响金融制度的效率最主要的因素是一个国家立法和司法的水平和效率。

在第4章"金融制度与经济增长:国际比较及发展趋势"中,首先,介绍了早期金融制度的形成和发展过程,分析了市场主导型和银行主导型金融制度的形成过程,以及发达国家(英国、美国、德国、日本、加拿大、法国和意大利等)金融机构、金融市场的主要现状特征和未来发展趋势;其次,从信息处理、风险管理和公司治理三方面比较了世界上主要经济体之间金融制度的差异;再次,从行为金融学的角度探讨了市场投资主体机构化对金融体系收敛趋势的影响;最后,将中国金融制度纳人国际视野作一国际比较,并根据中国国情提出目前切实可行的选择是构建"多元融资"格局。

在第5章"中国的法律环境、金融发展和经济增长"中,首先,从实证角度考察了法制环境、金融发展与经济增长三者之间的关系,研究表明,虽然以银

行总贷款余额衡量的金融深度指标对经济增长没有显著影响,但流向私人部门的银行贷款对经济增长有着促进作用;加强法制能使非国有部门获得更多的银行贷款,也使商业银行在面向国有企业开展业务时加大风险控制力度,避免不良资产的形成。其次,从历史实践角度探讨了中小投资者法律保护与股票市场发展之间的关系,研究表明,随着投资者法律法规环境对小股东法律保护的加强,股票市场规模、流动性逐步扩大,上市公司的公司治理水平逐步提高。最后,从法律执行角度分析了证券执法、投资者保护和证券市场发展的关系。

在第6章"非正规金融:解释中国经济增长之谜的一个视角"中,首先,介绍了非正规金融的内涵、组织形式和运行机制;其次,从制度经济学的角度解释我国非正规金融的成因、制度特征及其变迁。研究表明,非正规金融的成长源自于非公有制经济对金融支持的需求,非正规金融组织中较少有规范形式的合同,更多的是形成自我执行的默契,在一定程度上是市场经济发展的需要,是作为弥补、修正正规金融的次级制度安排,有助于整个金融制度的变迁和演进;并以温州为例探讨了非正规金融对经济增长的作用;再次对中国的正规金融部门和非正规金融部门作了一个国际比较;最后,本章探讨了我国非正规金融的演进机制和方向,并指出私募股权市场是我国高级形态非正规金融演进的一个方向。

在第7章"银行危机的形成机理和中国银行业危机潜在可能性分析"中,首先,分析了银行危机的形成机理,主要包括宏观和微观两个方面,宏观成因主要是指形成银行危机的各种宏观经济和金融因素(包括经济金融体制、经济环境、经济金融政策、金融市场环境等因素)的总和。而微观成因主要是指银行业内部以及与银行业有关的、形成银行危机的微观主体层面各种因素(包括银行内部体制机制、内控管理制度和水平,银行、政府、企业等微观经济主体之间的相互关系等)的总和。其次,分析了中国银行业危机的潜在可能性,当前我国银行体系脆弱性主要集中体现在银行不良资产率较高、资本充足率较低、盈利能力弱、创新能力不足等方面,同时也与我国转型经济的制度背景、金融监管和金融结构、信用环境等因素有关,后者总是通过诱发并促成产生银行脆弱性的内生机制而发挥作用。最后,本章提出了中国银行体系脆弱性的防范和化解措施。

在第8章"货币危机形成机理和中国货币危机潜在可能性分析"中,首先,对货币危机形成机理的理论分析和实证研究作了较系统的综述,然后对欧洲货币危机、墨西哥货币危机、东南亚金融危机和俄罗斯货币危机作了个案研究,接着从理论上对货币危机的形成机制进行了分析和探讨,并对中国货币危机的潜在因素进行了分析,指出我国银行体系的脆弱性、金融市场的不完善、货币政策欠缺独立性,以及国际收支的失衡性等是可能出现货币危机的潜在

因素。

在第9章"泡沫、经济增长与融资模式选择"中,第一、第二节首先从如 何认识泡沫在经济增长中的作用人手,分析泡沫这把双刃剑对经济增长和金融安 全的双重效应,以及积极效应的产生机理和约束条件,并对中国泡沫的财富效应 和托宾 q 效应进行实证检验,结论是这些积极效应都不显著。由此引出对货币政 策要不要于预泡沫这一核心问题的讨论:由于中美两国的金融结构、货币的国际 地位以及财富效应等诸多因素存在较大差异,两国泡沫破灭所产生的风险和干预 的成本也大不相同,因此两国货币政策对泡沫的反应原则也应有所不同。最后围 绕本书的主题——金融制度设计问题,从产生泡沫的社会信用环境角度,探讨社 会信用的缺失和对投资者利益的掠夺,将导致投资者的逆向选择,使投机成为市 场的主流模式,最终导致泡沫的产生。

在第10章"中国金融体系的监管和改革"中,首先在回顾金融监管制度相 关理论的基础上,分析了金融监管制度对金融效率的影响。在对发达国家金融监 管制度的历史变迁进行比较分析之后,从历史实践的角度指出,我国对金融业市 场准人、业务范围、市场利率和资本等方面的管制极大损害了我国的金融效率, 要从完善金融监管的法律体系、构建金融监管信息系统和加强行业自律等方面来 对我国的金融监管制度进行完善。

本书有两大主要特色:一是内容全面但突出了本学科最新研究成果,我们不 仅全面地分析了金融制度三大要素与经济增长之间的关系,而且介绍了法与金 融、行为金融等学术界最新的研究成果、并根据中国的实际情况对这些理论加以 创新;二是全书兼顾理论分析与实证研究,计量方法则采用了面板数据、可计算 一般均衡等。

本书是教育部人文社科基地重大项目——金融制度设计与经济增长(项目 号05JJD790026)的最终研究成果。我们要感谢厦门大学宏观经济研究中心和厦 门大学金融系的大力支持与帮助。由于时间仓促等原因,本书存在着不足之处, 我们恳请各位同行加以批评指正,以便我们在未来的研究中加以完善。

> 作 者 2008年8月

Preface

This research brings Chinese financial system into the international financial system framework to make comparison and do some essential judgments. Based on the principle of designing a financial system, we study what kind of financial system is the best for the current situation of China; how such financial system boosts the economy of China keep going up? This research, from a brand new perspective, re – apprehends the function of finance, financial agency, and financial market. What's more we analyze the mechanism that economic growth being affected by a financial system. From a practical point of view, how to develop our future financial system, how to make right choice? Before answering the above questions, we need to first be a good designer of financial system with a strategic foresight, provide a scientific demonstration, and hold an exact understanding of every specific issue. Only through this way, might we escape from the passive phases of skin – deep policy recommendation, and avoid sinking any policy resources. Therefore this research has its own theoretical and realistic significance.

Since Schumpeter pointed out the importance of the banking to economic growth, the academe has done a vast amount of researches on the relationships between those two. Usually the function of financial system can be summarized in the following 5 aspects: (1) Save the cost of collecting and processing information, and improve the efficiency of resources allocation. (2) Alleviate the agency problem caused by information asymmetry, and create a convenient environment for corporate governance.

(3) Diversify the investment risk as a protective measure for the high risky investment. (4) Transform savings into investments, optimize resources allocation, and speed up the technology innovation. (5) Reduce transaction costs, accelerate specialization. Consequently, if we compare the capitals to the blood of a specific economic system, financial system is a very complicated system controlling the circulation of blood. The importance of financial system in an economic system is self-evident.

Strictly speaking, the essential of financial system includes financial institution, financial market and financial supervision. From a historical point of view, the early financial system came into being in time of ancient Greece, or even earlier. As time went by, great changes had taken place in the following 3 aspects: financial products, financial institution, and financial market. And those changes speed up since 1970s'. The future development of financial system is one of the hotspot topics that the government, financial industry and academe will pay great attention to. If we make comparison at a given fixed period, there exist great differences between different financial institutions, financial markets, as well as financial supervision system, and it is the truth for both developed countries and developing countries. What's more the content of the differences itself is evolving. Although the complexion of different financial system is very different, there exists some kind of common law, and they all follow some essential rules. To design a financial system is just to find out the universality of those rules.

How to design a financial system? It is a conventional topic, however it can be new. It is conventional, because in terms of financial system selection and the relationship between financial system and economic growth, the argumentation among the financial economists have been in existence for a long time. Neoclassicism economists think that the financial system is just a veil of economy, however other scholars consider that the development of finance has its critical importance to the economic growth. As far as the question, who can better boost the economic growth, a bank-based financial system or a market-based financial system? The debate already lasts for a whole century. We say it is a new topic in a sense that with the development of game theory and information economics in 1970s' as well as the fruitful achievements in the cross studies on law and financial problems, the study on conventional topics of how to compare and design financial systems can be carried out using new analyzing tools, more important, it can be implemented from whole new angles. It can provide theoretical supports for the design and innovation of financial system in a certain period when planned economy is being transformed into market economy.

The following is the structure, contents and main conclusions of this book.

The research covers 5 parts: Development of financial system and economic growth (Chapter 1 & 2), Structure of financial system and economic growth (Chapter 3 &

- 4), Law environment, other mechanism and financial development (Chapter 5 and
- 6), Financial crisis and economic growth (Chapter 7, 8, 9), Financial supervision and financial reform. It is organized as follows:
- Chapter 1, Financial development and economic growth: theoretical analysis. Wenbin Xu.
- Chapter 2, Financial development and economic growth: evidence from China. Junci Huang, Shuxia Jiang.
- Chapter 3, Financial structure and economic growth: theoretical analysis. Guojin Chen.
- Chapter 4, Financial structure and economic growth: international comparison and development trend. Qingfeng Cai
- Chapter 5, Law environment, financial development and economic growth of China. Guojin Chen, Lei Wang, Manjing Xiang.
- Chapter 6, Informal finance: a perspective to explain China economic growth puzzle. Yichun Zhang, Chaoyun Du, Qingfeng Cai.
- Chapter 7, Banking crisis formation mechanism and the potential existence of banking crisis in China. Ming Zheng
- Chapter 8. Foreign exchange crisis formation mechanism and the potential existence of currency crisis in China. Mengnan Zhu
- Chapter 9, Bubbles, economic growth and financing model choice. Chongming Qiu, Benhua Xiao (section 1 & 2), Chongming Qiu, Lan Zhang (Section 3).
- Chapter 10, Financial supervision and financial reform in China. Zhenlong Zheng, Wei Yang.

Professor Zhenlong Zheng and Professor Guojin Chen, two leading researchers of the project group, are in charge of the design of the outline, organization of the project and compiling of the book.

In Chapter 1, Financial development and economic growth: theoretical analysis, first we introduce the basic viewpoint of classical and neoclassical economists. Classical economists consider that finance is the provider of the medium of exchange, and it is an approach to achieve the optimal allocation of social resources. However neoclassical economists think that due to the substitution effects between money and wealth, the

change of monetary supply and monetary policy have no impacts on the changes of real economy. Next they introduce financial development theory and information cost theory respectively. Financial development theory takes the basis of Keynesian Macroeconomic theory. They consider that financial development plays an important role in the long run of economic growth. The scholars holding information cost theory think that information costs and transaction costs provide incentives for the appearance of financial market. Different types of information cost, transaction cost and their combinations act as an activator to generate different financial contracts, financial institutions and financial markets. Finally, we revisit the empirical literatures on the relationships between above two theories, which cover the cross-sectional researches by comparing different countries, as well as the researches on corporate finance issues, and all kinds of empirical analysis methods.

In chapter 2, Financial development and economic growth: evidence from China. first we set a nationwide financial CGE model based on 2000 input-output table, then we study in term of credit activity, how the scale changes influence the GDP generation and increment. The results indicate that the existing credit structure is behind the substantial economic developments. We should take action to effectively control extending credit, make it going up with a reasonable growth rate. Meanwhile we should actively push the adjustment of our credit financial system, to make it more and more efficient. Next we set a financial CGE model based on 2000 Xiamen input-output table, then we probe into the question that in term of credit activity, how scale changes influence the regional GDP generation and increment. The results indicate that the dependence of Xiamen economy on bank loan is relatively high. Expanding of the scale of credit loan has short term comparative static positive impact on the welfare of inhabitants as well as social investments. However the bank loan being unreasonably distributed, increase the credit loan on a large scale can benefit the policy adjustment of the current economy and industry structure of Xiamen. In the last part of this chapter, we elaborate the basic framework of the Chinese financial CGE model, data analysis, as well as program selection.

In Chapter 3, Financial structure and economic growth: theoretical analysis, we first set out from the information economics point of view to study how different financial system (bank-based or market-based financial system) acts on economic growth. We think that two financial systems have their own advantages in different aspects, such as monitoring moral hazard, acquiring information and internal incentives, etc. Therefore

there does not exist a type of financial system absolutely superior to the other. A correct decision on selecting a financial system should be based on the specific situation of a country. Considering that both bank-based and market-based financial system boost the economic growth, we compare their relative efficiency. We find that no matter what type of the financial system is being used, most of the financial transactions are completed through the way of establishing financial contracts, hence the most important factor affecting the financial system efficiency is the quality and efficiency of the underlying country's legislation and jurisdiction system.

In chapter 4, Financial structure and economic growth: international comparison and development trend, we first introduce the foundations and evolvement of early financial system, we study how the market-based and bank-based financial system came into being, we also analyze the main characteristic status and future developing trend of developed countries (UK, USA, Germany, Japan, Canada, France, Italy) financial system and financial market. Next, from three perspectives, information processing, risk management and corporate governance, we compare the financial systems of different primary economies in the world. Then focusing on behavioral finance, we discuss how institutionalization of market investment takes effect on the convergence of financial system. Finally, we put Chinese financial system into an international financial system framework to make comparison. Based on the current situation of China, we make policy recommendation that at present a feasible choice is to make out financial system a "multifinancing" structure.

In chapter 5, Law environment, financial development and economic growth of China, first, we empirically investigate the relationships of law environment, financial development and economic growth. The results indicate that although the impact of the banking credit balance, which measuring financial depth on economic growth, is not statistical significant, the bank loan lent to private enterprises have statistically significant positive impacts on economic growth. Legislation reinforcement can make non-state division acquire more bank loan, also push commercial banks to strengthen risk control when dealing with state enterprises, avoid producing bad debts. Next, from a historical point of view, we discuss the relationships between legal protection of the medium or small sized investors and stock market development. The results indicate that with the legislation reinforcement taking effects on protecting small shareholders' interests, the scale of the stock market escalates, liquidity enlarges, and the management skill of listed company gets improved step by step. Lastly, considering from the perspective of executing the law, we study the relationships of executing security law, protecting investors and security market development.

In Chapter 6, Informal finance; a perspective to explain China economic growth puzzle, we first introduce the meaning of informal finance, organization and running mechanism. Next, from institutional economics perspective, we explain the cause of formation of Chinese informal financial markets, the characteristics and changes of the institutional system. The results indicate that the growth of informal finance is derived from nonpublic-owned economy seeking financial supports. Seldom there exit formal contracts in informal financial markets. The agreement is fulfilled through self-motivated promises. To some extent, informal finance is the requirement of market economy' development, it closes the gap of administration levels of formal finance, and benefits the transition and evolvement of the whole financial system. We provide a case study by setting Wenzhou an example to probe into the problem how informal finance influences the economic growth. Then we compare the formal and informal financial divisions respectively between China and other countries. Finally, we discuss the questions, such as how Chinese informal finance is evolving? What direction is the informal finance going to? We claim that private equity market is the evolving direction of advanced Chinese informal financial market.

In chapter 7, Banking crisis formation mechanism and the potential existence of banking crisis in China, we first study how banking crisis is generated, basically from macro and micro considerations. The macro causations are the variety of macro-economic and financial components that might explain the existence of banking crisis (including financial economic system, economic environment, financial economic policy, financial market environment, etc). The micro causations are related to the banking industry itself, some of them come from internal division of banking system (including the mechanism of banking system, management skill, relationships of micro economies, such as banking, government, enterprise, etc.). Next we analyze the potential existence of Chinese banking crisis. At present, the vulnerability of Chinese banking system includes high bad debts ratio, low capital sufficiency, low profit, lack of innovation ability, etc. Meanwhile, it also has something to do with many other reasons, such as financial supervision, financial structure, credit environment, the last but not least, we are transforming from planned economy to market economy. Those reasons usually induce and accelerate the formation of endogenous mechanism, and make it take effects to produce the frangibility of banking system. Finally, we propose some measures to de-