

资产管理蓝皮书

BLUE BOOK OF ASSETS MANAGEMENT

中国资产管理行业 发展报告 (2016)

产业链重塑,资管机构的进与守

编著/智信资产管理研究院 主编/郑智 执行主编/张胜男 沈修远

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE DEVELOPMENT
OF CHINA'S ASSETS MANAGEMENT INDUSTRY (2016)





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深圳智信资产管理研究院有限公司(简称"智信研究院")是顺应大资管时代的需求,于2013年初成立的独立民间智库组织,其宗旨是促进中国资产管理行业的制度建设、投资者保护和市场繁荣。

智信研究院秉承"开放式研究,思想众筹"的思路,追求对资管业务、资管机构、资管人三维认知的统一,以"谋士立场"服务中国资产管理行业。

研究院每年编撰的《中国资产管理行业发展报告》在资管行业享有崇高的声誉,每月编撰的内部参考读物《资管高层决策参考》在监管高层、资管机构高管中有精准、独到的决策影响力。研究院旗下的微信、微博等社交媒体拥有粉丝近50万人。

智信研究院以活动为载体,通过精心策划议题和构建嘉宾生态,营造知识 分享和社交场景,致力于让参与者用最短的时间"学到自己想学的知识,认 识到自己想认识的人"。

智信研究院总部位于北京,已建立上海、深圳两个分部,现有专职、特约研究员共百余名。

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2015年央行延续了宽松的货币政策,全年共计降息五次、降准五次,在 此背景下各类资产管理机构规模加速增长,全行业规模及增速双双创下历史新 高。然而不断膨胀的资金规模带来的是资产配置压力的剧增,2015年,除了 以跨界创新的方式不断挖掘新的可投资产外,如何在风险与收益、规模与效率 间保持平衡成为每一家机构在发展过程中所面临的问题。

回顾 2015 年的实体经济表现,全年 GDP 增速进一步放缓,市场预期经济增长将大概率维持"L"形局面。在去过剩产能、去杠杆背景下,部分企业面临现金流压力,债市违约主体范围扩大,且涉事金额及频率都有增加的趋势。面对逐渐暴露的信用风险,不少机构主动调整投资策略,资金投向进一步向高信用主体集中,优质信用资产难觅,投资收益下行压力较大。

金融市场层面,在宽松的货币环境下,各类资产受到资金流动的冲击,波动显著加强,涌现出大量的交易机会,并在一定程度上弥补了信用资产的缺失。2015年股票市场经历了罕见的暴涨暴跌行情,债市维持了自 2014年起的牛市行情,而商品市场也在年末迎来一波上涨。各类资管机构在经历了年初的短暂观望后,纷纷进入"买买买"停不下来的节奏,大举购买债券、优质非标等固定收益资产,同时积极进入权益、境外、商品等新市场,拓展投资品类。2015年机构投资品类的扩展亦带动了投资模式的多样化,除了传统的优先级和平层参与外,越来越多的资管机构开始通过对外委托的形式进行投资,以期补足自身在交易和杠杆使用方面的不足。

在资产轮动节奏加快的背景下,资管机构资金端的规模和自身投资管理能力、风险防控能力的构建速度往往很难匹配。各类资管机构逐渐由边界模糊的混业格局,转变为专业分工的新趋势:机构投资者作为资金蓄水池,主要进行资产配置;富有产业端投资经验或交易能力的机构,通过委外业务发展成为真正的资产管理人;而擅长产品结构设计的机构则通过撮合交易,分割产品风险



收益,为市场提供流动性。金融跨界并不意味着全知全能,资产质量分化后, 执业以专亦成为资管机构间开展合作的重要基础。

展望未来,随着经济增速放缓成为新常态,机构间同质化的投资策略风险将愈发凸显,过去跑马圈地式的一味做大规模难以为继。新的外部环境要求资产管理人在产业链中精确定位,寻找差异化发展思路,沉入实体经济,寻找风险中潜藏的收益。而监管在这一过程中需要加快实现功能监管和制度规则的统一,严控杠杆规模,帮助减少不必要的交易成本并严控金融风险,为金融市场健康持续发展打下基础,为国民经济增长和居民财富增加创造价值。

Abstract

All kinds of asset managers in China grew faster in 2015 with both the size and growth rate hit the historical records, as PBOC continued to ease monetary policies and reduced interest rates and required reserve rate each for five times. However, the ever growing capital end resulted in dramatically increased pressure on assets allocation. Besides exploring assets with new investment opportunities through crossover innovation, asset managers faced the common challenge of striking a balance between risk and return as well as size and efficiency in 2015.

China's economy slowed down further last year and the market expected that a L-shaped growth pattern would be highly likely in the future. While the government has been promoting the over-capacity cut and deleveraging, some companies faced cash flow pressures which caused more default cases in the fixed income market from private companies to SOEs with a tendency of getting larger in size and more frequently. As credit risks were gradually exposed, many asset managers adjusted their investment strategies proactively and further concentrated on high credit quality, which made it hard to find high quality assets and brought downside pressure to the investment returns.

As for the financial markets, the volatility was higher significantly for all kinds of assets influenced by the market funds conditions under the loose monetary environment. This brought lots of trade opportunities and compensated the loss of the credit assets to some extent. The stock market gave a roller coaster ride and the debt market kept a bull market since 2014, while the commodities markets hiked dramatically late last year. After a short-lived wait and see mode at the start of 2015, the asset managers couldn't stop to buy debts and OTC fixed income products with high quality aggressively, as well as to explore into the new markets such as equity, overseas and commodities markets actively to expand the investment options. The expanded investment options for the financial institutions also brought diversification to the investment pattern. In addition to the traditional pattern, such as being the



prime layer or with equal layers in a asset management product, more and more asset managers started to entrust other institutions to invest on behalf of them, hoping to make up their shortages in trading and the use of leverage.

Against the assets rotation background, the asset managers often found themselves difficult to match their investments, asset management and risk control abilities with the size of their assets under management. The once mixed financial industry tended to have specialization among different asset managers. The institutional investors focused on assets allocation and acted as the funds pool; some institutions full with experience of investing in industries or capacity of trade developed into true asset managers as being entrusted; the institutions good at designing the products provided the market with liquidity through acting as a deal maker and constructing risk and returns structures of the products. Crossover doesn't mean being all round complete. Specialization would be the important base for crossover cooperation after the assets qualities diverged.

Looking forward, the convergence of the risks from investment strategies of the asset managers would be more significant as it would be new normal for the growth to slow down, which means purely increasing the size would be unsustainable. Under the new circumstances, asset managers need to accurately position themselves on the industry chain and go deep into the real economy to explore the underlying return from the risks with differentiated development strategies. In the mean time, regulators needs to promote regulation according to functions and unification of the rules, as well as control the leverage level and help reduce unnecessary trade cost and prevent financial risks, in order to pave the way for healthy and continuous development of the financial markets and create value for the economy and wealth for the nation.

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