中国农村存款型金融 中介制度研究

宋 军 蒲勇健 著 •

重庆大学211工程项目 <u>联合资助</u> 联合资助

2005.1

◎《勇健博士论丛》

重庆大学 211 工程项目资助成果

中国农村存款型金融 中介制度研究

宋军 蒲勇健 著

华文出版社

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

中国农村存款型金融中介制度研究/宋军, 蒲勇健著.--北京:华文出版社,2005.11 (勇健博士论丛) ISBN 7-5075-1947-3

I.中... II.①宋...②蒲... II.农村金融-中介组织-研究-中国 IV.F832.35

中国版本图书馆 CIF 数据核字(2005)第 125771 号

华文出版社出版

(邮编 100055 北京市宣武区广安门外大街 305 号 8 区 5 号楼)

网络实名:华文出版社

电子信箱:hwcbs@263.net

电话:发行部 63370169 63370165

总编室 63370164 责任编辑 63370152

新华书店经销

华北石油廊坊华星印刷厂印刷

880×1230 1/32 开本 7.75 印张 194 千字

2005年12月第1版 2005年12月第1次印刷

全套(6册)定价:180.00元



蒲勇健教授简介

第961年11月61年11月61年11月時 第961年11月61年11月時 第9年 第9年 11月7年11月月 11月7年 11月7日 11日7日 11月7日 11日7日 11日



宋军博士简介

生 1971年 9月 1990年9月 20世纪 90 年代中期以来,中国出现了以"农村经济发展缓慢,农民增收困难,农民负担沉重"为核心的"三农问题",成为制约中国经济发展的一个瓶颈。金融是现代经济的核心,应继续深化农村金融改革,探索并完善适合农村经济发展要求的农村金融制度。存款型金融中介在我国农村金融体系内的地位非常突出,由于国家对农村金融体系缺乏长远和持续的发展规划,加之农村金融所处的独特环境,导致农村金融市场和金融组织发育严重滞后、信贷供给制度缺陷明显,信贷总量供求失衡,农村信贷支持农村经济发展的作用未能得到充分发挥。因此,完善农村存款型金融中介制度显得尤为重要和迫切。本书着重从农村金融中介组织制度、组织制度变迁中的金融中介市场结构、农村信贷供给制度、金融中介产权制度与委托代理关系等方面,深入研究我国农村存款型金融中介制度问题。全书共分为7章。

第1章,绪论。首先,阐述本书选题的理论意义和现实意义。 其次,在界定金融中介、存款型金融中介以及金融中介制度等关键词含义的基础上,考察国内外对本选题的研究现状。选择具有代表性的德国、美国、日本和台湾地区,综合比较研究其在完善农村金融中介制度中面临的问题、发展规律以及经验教训,分析对我国的启示意义。第三,阐明本书运用的主要研究方法、研究创新与贡献、研究思路。

第2章,研究的理论基础。本书的理论基础主要包括:产权理论、委托代理理论以及产业经济学市场结构理论,考察国内外学者在以上领域的研究现状、研究动态和研究内容。

第3章,农村存款型金融中介组织制度。首先,在考察我国农

村金融中介组织制度变迁的基础上,得出结论,我国农村金融体 制变革的成本高,始终缺乏一个持续的、长期化的总体发展纲要, 农村金融政策的短期性趋势明显,并且造成各农村金融机构的功 能定位存在严重缺陷。其次,研究组织制度变迁中的农村金融市 场总量特征。包括:金融总量、各中介的市场份额以及金融总量与 农村经济的相关性。概括出金融总量对农村经济的正面效应有: 增长效应、投资效应、结构调整效应和反岔用效应。不足之处有。 农村金融机构业务发展与效益低下的悖论以及农村地区金融资 源外流严重。此外,运用市场结构——企业行为——绩效理论,研 究组织制度变迁中的信贷市场结构特征、效率。最后,在农村市场 条件下建立农村金融市场均衡模型,包括建立农村金融机构均衡 数量的决定模型和寡头垄断条件下的金融市场均衡模型。

第4章,我国农村信贷供给制度。信贷供给制度包括:借贷双 方行为特征、信贷产品供给、信贷供求特征及缺陷等。首先,将农 村经济主体分为农户、农村乡镇企业和合作社组织3个层面,考 察农村经济主体的行为特征。其次,在考察农村信贷产品基础上, 通过分析农村信贷产品供给缺陷、需求缺陷以及供需间的不协调 及其深层次原因,找到有效扩大农村信贷供给量的着力点。最后, 由于信息非对称、农村借款人存在消德风险和逆洗择以及价格为 外生变量,银行只能自主决定贷款概率和抵押要求,在此条件下 研究信贷合约理论模型,其现实意义是:有助于农村存款型金融 中介针对不同情况下正确识别借款人风险类型、提出科学的贷款 条件和更好地控制贷款风险。

第5章,农村存款型金融中介产权制度与委托代理关系。首

先,运用产权理论分析农村国有银行和农村信用社的产权制度特征以及缺陷,并考察国外银行业的产权现状以及对我国的启示。 其次,运用委托代理理论来研究农村金融组织的委托人与代理人 关系,并分析其激励约束方面的缺陷。此外,并运用博弈论思想建 立对农村金融机构代理人的剩余索取权激励理论模型,在此基础 上进行激励机制设计。

第6章,针对前面农村金融中介制度的缺陷,提出创新农村金融中介制度的政策建议,并明确本书进一步的研究方向。首先,完善现有农村金融组织功能,培育多样化的市场主体,消除农村金融市场垄断。其次,通过产权的多元化,明晰产权主体,强化对代理人的监督,防止内部人控制。并通过运用经济增加值和部分资产所有权激励机制,强化农村金融机构的内部激励约束。第三,创新农村信贷制度,包括信贷管理制度、差别性的信贷投向制度以及完善农村信用环境,为增加农村信贷供给创造条件。第四,建立农村金融机构的扶持政策。主要包括:税收优惠和财政补贴政策,金融扶持政策以及信贷扶持政策。通过提高农村金融业务的盈利性,降低农村金融业务的风险,进而增加农村金融市场对各类金融机构的吸引力。

第7章,总结全书研究的主要结论,提出进一步研究的方向。

关键词:农村地区 存款型金融中介 制度

In the middle age of 1990s, "the three rural problems" which mainly means "slow pace of rural economic development, poor condition of farmers' income, heavy burden of farmers" emerged in China and became the obstacle of China's economic growth. Finance is the core part of modern economy, The Tenth Five-Years Compendium definitely points it out that we must deepen the rural finance reform continuously and seek for the rural financial system which can meet the requirements of rural economic development pretty well. Deposit financial intermediaries stands important place in the system of rural financial intermediaries. However, there is lack of long-term and continuous development programming of rural financial system in our country, and the rural economic environment is in a very special condition. Above two aspects lead to the serious growth lag of rural financial market and organization, unbalance of financial gross amount and inefficiency of credit institution, therefore, rural finance does not place significant roles to promote rural economy development. So, it is very important and urgent to establish and consummate the rural deposit financial intermediaries institution. This paper will focus my research on the rural financial intermediaries organization institution, financial market structure and efficiency, rural credit institution, property rights institution and principal-agent relation of financial intermediaries organization, researching Chinese rural deposit financial intermediaries institution step by step. The paper can be divided six chapters.

Chapter One is exordiums. Firstly, clarifying both the theoretic

and realistic significance of this study. Secondly, explaining financial intermediaries (FIM), deposit FIM (DFIM) and institution of DFIM. Thirdly, Choosing Germany, USA, Japan and Taiwan Area as representative samples, and doing comparative research of rural finance problems during the process of their agricultural development, summarizing rules and lessons of rural financial development. It will provide us for great reference to perfect Chinese rural DFIM institution and increase the rural credit supply. Eventually, putting forward the main research methods, main innovations and contribution, and framework of this paper.

Chapter Two is theory foundation of the paper. Theory foundation consists of property rights theory, principal-agent theory and market structure theory of industrial organization economics. Moreover, summing up domestic and overseas research condition and trends of above three domains.

Chapter Three is rural deposit financial intermediaries institution. Firstly, through reviewing of the path of Chinese rural DFIM institutional change, discovering that the reform cost of our rural financial institution is very expensive, development programming is not long-term and continuous and rural financial policies reveal obvious short-term trend, therefore every organization of rural DFIM lack of definitely developing goal. Secondly, researching financial market gross characteristics in the process of DFIM institutional change, which involve rural financial aggregate condition and the changing

situation of market share which every rural financial organization takes place. Thirdly, analyzing correlative relation of rural aggregate credit and rural economic development. Rural finance has both negative and positive impacts on rural economy. Positive impacts consist of the rural aggregate product growth with the promotion of rural finance and transform of rural deposit to farm's investment via rural financial organization by empirical research approach. Moreover, rural financial organizations have great contributions to the rural economic structure adjustment and anti-poverty action. Negative impacts include abnormal condition of rural financial institution development with low benefit. severe lapse of rural area financial assets growth, and outflow of rural financial funds. Fourthly, according to industrial organization theory, analyze the characteristics of rural credit market structure using Concentration Ratio Index (CRn) and Herfindahl Index (HHI), which come from approaches to distinguish market structure, and study credit market efficiency. Lastly, in the condition of Rural Corporative Credit oligarchic monopoly, building rural financial market equilibrium models, one of that is how to determine equilibrium number of rural financial institutions and another one is financial market equilibrium model on condition of financial.

Chapter four is rural credit institution of China. Credit institution consists of behavior characteristics of borrower and creditor, credit products supply and credit amount supply and demand features. Finally, reviewing of the behavior characteristics of main rural economic bodies by divided them of farmers, rural enterprises and rural cooperatives. Secondly, seeking for the way of expanding rural credit supply based on the analysis of rural credit product supply and demand limitation, disharmony of supply and demand and the deep -seated reasons. Thirdly, designing rural credit contract mechanism. Owing to the asymmetric information, moral hazard, adverse selection of rural borrowers and price as exterior variable, rural DFIM can design credit probability and guarantee goods independently, reaching the equilibrium condition and results which help rural DFIM to distinguish risk type of borrower, bring forward loan requirement and put down credit risk.

Chapter Five is property rights and principal-agent relation of rural DFIM. Firstly, analyzing property rights characteristics and disfigurement of rural state-owned banks and rural credit cooperatives with property rights theory, meanwhile, reviewing of recent situation of property rights of overseas banking sector and revelation to China's. Secondly, researching rural financial organization, searching disfigurement with principal-agent theory and using game theory to research the inspiration and risk apportionment mechanisms of rural financial organizations through arranging share of claim to residue between principal and agent.

Chapter Six is putting forward the policy suggestion based on above analysis of rural DFIM institution and bringing forward further research aspects clearly. Firstly, consummating functions of existing rural financial organization, fostering diversified market participants. Secondly, strengthening supervision to agents in order to avoid insider's control depending on multi-functional property rights establishment. Then intensifying internal incentive and constraint mechanism of rural financial institution by using incentive mechanism of claim to partly assets ownership and Economic Value Added (EVA). Thirdly, implementing variant credit injection policies to different economic regions by rural financial institutions, improving level of rural credit aggregate supply. Fourthly, building rural financial institutions supporting policies including preferential tax policies and financial allowance policies, financial and credit supporting policies. Reducing risks of rural financial business, enhancing attraction of rural financial market to various rural financial institutions by improving profitability of rural financial business.

Finally, summing up the main ideas of this paper and pointing out further research aspects.

Key words: Rural Area Deposit Financial Intermediaries
Institution

	萬要	_
英文拍	·····································	V
-		
	绪论	1
	选题的重要性 ······	. 1
1.1.1	问题的提出	. 1
1.1.2	完善农村存款型金融中介制度的必要性	. 2
1.1.3	完善农村存款型金融中介制度的紧迫性	. 4
1.2 ≉	字款型金融中介制度内涵	. 8
1.2.1	存款型金融中介内涵 ······	. 8
1.2.2	制度的内涵 ·····	10
1.2.3	存款型金融中介制度的含义	14
1.3 🛭	国内对农村存款型金融中介制度的研究现状 ·····	15
1.3.1	农村信用社产权改革的研究现状	15
1.3.2	农村存款型金融中介信贷投入的研究现状	16
1.3.3	农村金融体制改革的研究现状	18
1.4 t	世界各国(地区)的农村存款型金融中介制度 ·····	19
1.4.1	美国农村存款型金融中介制度	19
	日本农村存款型金融中介制度	
	德国农村存款型金融中介制度	
	台湾地区农村存款型金融中介制度 ·····	
	结论与启示 ·····	
	开究方法、创新及思路 ·····	
1.5.1	研究方法	40
152	研究创新	41

1.5.3	研究思路 …		4 3
^			
Z	研究的	理论基础	45
2.1 🗲	*权理论		45
2.1.1	产权内涵		45
2.1.2	产权理论的	发展	48
2.1.3	巴泽尔的产	权理论观点	50
2.2 💈	托代理理论		51
2.2.1	委托代理理	论的产生及其内涵	51
2.2.2	对代理人的	激励	54
2.2.3	委托代理理	论的基本分析框架	56
2.3 ਜੋ	ӯ场结构──企	业行为一绩效理论	57
2.3.1	市场集中度	内涵及衡量 ······	57
2.3.2	集中度与福	利损失	60
_		•	
3	45 4		
J		村存款型金融中介组织制度	
		型金融中介组织制度 ·····	
3.1.1	组织制度的	历史变迁	63
3.1.2	农村金融中	介组织制度特征 ······	65
3.2 7	7村存款型金	融中介组织制度变迁中的市场总量特征 ······	74
3.2.1	农村金融资	产总量不断增长	74
3.2.2	农村金融总:	量占全国比重呈下降趋势	77
3.2.3	农村金融组:	织体系对农村经济的促进作用	79
3.2.4	金融组织体	系支持农村经济发展中的不足	87

3.3 7	农村存款型金融中介制度变迁下的寡头垄断 ·····	92
3.3.1	寡头垄断型的农村信贷市场	93
3.3.2	寡头垄断型农村信贷市场效率	96
3.4 7	农村存款型金融中介制度变迁下的金融市场均衡模型	105
3.4.1	农村金融中介的均衡数量模型	105
	完全竞争与农村金融市场均衡	
	寡头垄断与农村金融市场均衡	
3.5 z	k章小结 ····································	112
_		
Λ	Als Feb. R. T. L. E. M. Allie Mill. Ch. Miller Ch.	
T	我国农村信贷供给制度	117
	农村地区借款人行为特征 ·····	
	农户经济收支	
	农村地区经济组织特征	
	农民合作经济组织特征	
	欠村信贷产品的供给 ······	
4.2.1	农户贷款	127
	对农村工商企业和个体户的商业性贷款 ·····	
	粮油收购政策性贷款	
	扶贫贴息贷款	
	欠村经济主体的信贷需求 ·····	
	农户的信贷需求	
	农村经济组织	
	欠村信贷供给与需求的制度缺陷 ·····	
4.4.1	农村信贷供给制度缺陷	134
4.4.2	农村信贷需求缺陷	139

4.4.3 农村信贷的配套制度缺陷	
4.5 农村信贷市场环境下的信贷合约	
4.5.1 信息非对称与市场惩戒不足	
4.5.2 农村地区的信贷合约	
4.6 本章小结	152
_	
3 农村存款型金融	
	155
5.1 农村国有商业银行的产权制度 ······	
5.1.1 国有商业银行的产权特征	
5.1.2 农村国有商业银行的产权缺陷	
5.1.3 世界部分国家商业银行的产权结构	
5.2 农村合作金融产权制度	
5.2.1 合作金融的产权特征	161
5.2.2 合作金融产权制度的优势	
5.2.3 合作金融产权的表现形式	
5.2.4 我国农村合作金融的产权缺陷	
5.3 农村金融组织的委托代理关系	
5.3.1 农村国有银行委托代理关系	
5.3.2 农村信用社委托代理分析	
5.4 剩余索取权对代理人激励机制的博弈研究	
5.4.1 当期剩余索取权激励模型	
5.4.2 当期和长期剩余索取权激励模型	
5.4.3 剩余索取权对银行代理人激励的机制设计	
5.5 本章小结	188