# 中国金融风险报告

(2017)

ANNUAL REPORT ON CHINA'S FINANCIAL RISK ( 2017 )

王曼怡 周 晔 陈奉先 ◎ 主 编



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**王曼哈** 女,1956年生,经济学博士,首都经济贸易大学二级教授、博士生导师;德国萨尔大学访问学者,教育部人文社会科学基金项目评审专家、人民论坛杂志社专家咨询委员会委员。

现任首都经济贸易大学金融风险研究院院长、特大城市经济 社会发展研究院学术委员会秘书长,兼任中国金融学会理事、北京 国际金融学会副会长、北京金融学会常务理事、北京金融促进教育 基金会理事长。主要研究领域:国际金融理论与政策、金融风险

管理、区域金融。先后在《财贸经济》《经济学动态》《光明日报(理论版)》《国际贸易》《经济纵横》《经济与管理研究》等经济类权威核心期刊发表学术论文60余篇;出版经济学专著8部,译著1部,其中专著《北京金融产业集聚效应研究》获2012年北京市哲学社会科学优秀成果二等奖;主持并参与国家级、省部级及政府委托研究项目20余项,其中"数字化金融实验室建设与运用"项目获2005年高等教育国家级教学成果二等奖、北京市教育教学成果一等奖。2010年评为北京市教学名师。



**局哗** 男,1972年生,经济学博士,美国明尼苏达大学、密歇根州立大学访问学者,现任首都经济贸易大学金融学院副教授。研究领域:金融风险管理、金融市场及金融机构。先后在《中国人口科学》《经济学动态》《经济理论与经济管理》《世界经济文汇》等经济类核心期刊上公开发表论文40余篇,出版经济学专著2部,合著3部,译著1部,主持国家社会科学基金项目1项,北京市社科规划项目1项,北京市教委社科规划项目1项,作为主要参与人参与省部级项目4项,获省部级项目一等奖1项。



陈季先 男,1982年生,2012年毕业于西南财经大学金融学院,经济学博士。现任首都经济贸易大学金融学院副教授,北京国际金融学会理事。研究领域:国际储备、汇率风险、国际资本流动。先后在《数量经济技术经济研究》《国际金融研究》《世界经济研究》《经济理论与经济管理》等经济类核心期刊上公开发表论文20余篇,出版金融学专著1部,教材3部,主持国家社会科学基金项目、北京社科基金项目、北京市教委社科项目各1项,参与横向课题4项。2017年人选校"后备学科带头人"、北京市教委"青年拔尖人才"项目。



# 序



继2016年金融风险研究院成功举办金融风险高层论坛并发布《中国金融风险报告(2016)》后,研究院的研究人员在王曼怡院长的带领下,继续对中国当前的宏观微观金融风险问题展开卓有成效的研究与探索,并依据惯例,再次将研究人员的代表性研究报告和权威论文结集成册以飨读者,并以此向持续关注、支持金融风险研究院发展的各级领导、学者和师生致谢!

2017年金融风险报告由6篇子报告和7篇高水平论文构成。报告和 论文坚持以风险研究为核心,多视角、全方位地考察中国宏观、微观 层面所面临的问题,研判未来金融市场的风险走势并提出治理策略。

纵观2016年国内金融业的发展历程,在全球货币、汇率、贸易乃至整体宏观经济的不确定性加剧的同时,中国金融业还承受着"三去一降一补"的国内经济转型阵痛,承担着支持实体经济转型升级的重任,金融安全问题至关重要。2017年,中共中央政治局会议明确指出,要确保供给侧结构性改革得到深化,确保不发生系统性金融风险。随着中央精神的贯彻执行,在"去杠杆、严监管、防风险"的政策基调下,在难言乐观的经济环境中,在变化莫测的科技浪潮前,中国银行业能否不惧风雨、逆浪前行?王婉婷博士指出,2016—2017年,尽管商业银行的盈利增幅略有回升、不良贷款率的上升势头放缓趋稳,然而不良贷款的增长仍难言"见顶"。未来3~5年银行业不良资

产额将缓慢上升,不良贷款率进一步攀升的隐忧犹存。从不良资产处置环境看,不良资产证券化、市场化债转股以及地方资产管理公司扩围等不良资产处置渠道不断拓宽,将进一步促进商业银行加快处置不良资产,不良贷款的处置成果正在逐步体现,预计2017年全年商业银行不良贷款率可能小幅增长至1.8%左右的水平。

全球金融危机已经过去10年。在这10年里,持续不断的金融创 新、"后危机时代"脆弱的银行资产负债表、经营模式的转变以及对 银行监管的加强, 使得全球金融市场结构发生了重大转变, 融资从银 行贷款大量转向债券发行,非银行机构(保险公司、基金公司和资产 管理公司)的作用日益凸显。尤其自2017年下半年以来,伴随着美联 储渐进式被动缩表的启动、全球货币政策的分化日益严重。非银行金 融机构融资规模的显著上升是否会削弱货币政策的传导力度?李雪博 十的研究报告主要关注全球货币政策的新趋势及非银行金融机构相对 传统银行金融部门风险承担的变化情况。通过动态面板回归考察中国 货币政策对机构投资者风险承扣的影响。研究发现, 宽松货币政策 对基金风险承担具有促进作用,并且基金规模、基金业绩以及基金 经理的特征都会显著影响风险决策。李雪博士进一步提出,考虑到 货币政策传导过程中非银行金融机构的风险放大作用,为了降低基 金等机构投资者的风险水平,中央银行要适时释放更加明确的政策 信号,加强与市场主体之间的沟通,引导形成一致的市场预期。比 如、中央银行可以利用非银行金融机构施加货币政策传导意图、加 强货币政策传导功效。总之,政策透明度的增强,有助于市场主体 在高度不确定的市场环境下做出正确的投资决策。避免承担过高的 风险。

伴随着经济结构的调整,中国经济正经历着"三期叠加"的修正过程。在资本市场服务实体经济的背景下,金融改革的艰巨性、复杂性、关联性开始在资本市场中逐步显现。资产价格在各类市场中的表现阴晴不定,各类资产配置风险管控难度加大。对此,赵大萍博士分别采用均值一方差模型和布莱克一李特曼(Black-Litterman)模型,对比测算大类资产的配置风险。报告首先建议投资者未来可以适当增持

权益类资产,关注蓝筹股、国企混改等主题投资;其次,鉴于未来一段时间货币政策或维持中性偏紧、利率震荡调整空间较大等因素,建议投资者充分考察债券市场,适当投资固定收益类资产;最后,考虑到大宗商品价格进一步上涨乏力,面临回调风险,建议审慎配置商品类资产,按需配置货币类资产,防范流动性风险。杨阳博士的报告则是另辟新径,在回顾2016年下半年以来中国股票市场变化的基础上,充分分析了当前中国证券市场的各类风险,进而展望股票市场及股权类衍生品市场未来各类潜在风险,尤其是对货币政策转向风险、境内外资金的双向流动风险、市场风格转变风险和监管政策调整风险进行了合理预判。

21世纪以来,中国保险资金规模迅猛增长,资产配置结构逐步优化,资产收益率稳步提升,已成为支持国民经济建设的重要力量。随着保险资金运用的不断开放,保险资金运用的好坏越发受制于市场经济的兴衰。为促进中国保险资金运用持续健康发展,李亚男和马丽娜博士梳理了2004—2016年保险资金运用规模的变迁,剖析了2004—2016年保险资金运用结构的演变过程;并通过比较2016年颁布的保险资金新政与以往相关政策的差异,探讨了保险资金运用存在的机遇、问题和挑战,进而提出新形势下应对保险资金运用风险的相关策略。

在中国积极探索以"一带一路"为代表的国际合作和全球治理新模式,稳步推进人民币国际化、资本市场开放和金融机构"走出去"等战略的同时,中国面临的外部金融安全问题日益凸显。为预判2017年以来中国的外部风险形势,余颖丰副教授的报告首先从中期视角回顾了全球外汇市场的发展现状,对目前全球外汇市场的基本"形态"进行了分析和解读;进而重点研究和分析了2016年6月至2017年6月全球外汇市场的主要动向;最后,对未来外汇市场的走势和发展进行了大胆的研判,指出中国将成为最重要的向区域乃至世界输送"政治安全与金融稳定"的"公共物品出口国",人民币以及以人民币计价的金融产品将会成为全球重要的避险货币或避险投资品。

上述成果的取得,一方面得益于学校领导、金融学院以及相关职

能部门的支持和帮助;另一方面与金融风险研究院研究人员以及王曼 恰院长的辛勤付出密不可分!回首昨日,金融风险研究院在不断创新 探索中厚积薄发,已然硕果累累;展望前程,期待金融风险研究院收 获更多"顶天立地"的研究成果,为学校金融学科的发展,为学界金 融风险研究做出更大的贡献!

曹康森

2017年9月20日

## **Preface**

Last year, AFRR successfully held the High-level Forum on Financial Risks and published the *Annual Report on China's Financial Risk* (2016). This year, under the leadership of Director Wang Manyi, researchers at AFRR continued their productive study and exploration on China's current macroand micro-financial risk issues. In accordance with the past practice, we once again collected the researchers' research reports and papers and assembled them into a book, to express our gratitude to the leaders at all levels, scholars, teachers and students who have paid continuous heed and support to AFRR.

The Annual Report on China's Financial Risk consists of 6 research reports and 6 high-level papers. All the reports and papers stick on the core subject of risk research, conduct multi-perspective, all-round study on macro-and micro-problems facing with China, forecast future trends on financial markets and put forward governance strategies. Looking backward at the development course of domestic financial industry over the past year, besides under the backdrop of escalating uncertainty over global currencies, exchange rates, trades, and overall macroeconomics, China's financial industry also suffered from the throes of economic restructuring caused by the five priority tasks (cut overcapacity, cut excess inventory, carry out deleveraging, cut costs, and strengthen areas of weakness), and bore the important task of supporting the transformation and upgrading of the real economy. The issue of financial security is essential. In 2017, the Politburo meeting of CCP Central Committee made it clear that the structural reforms of the supply side should be deepened

to ensure that systemic financial risks do not occur. With the implementation of the central spirit, in the policy tone of "deleveraging, strict supervision, risk prevention", under the unoptimistic economic environment, in the face with unpredictable wave of science and technology, can China's banking industry fearlessly move forward? Dr. Wang Wanting pointed out that between 2016 and 2017, despite commercial banks' earnings growth slightly recovered, and the NPL (Non-perfroming Loan, NPL) growth rate slowed down, it's still hard, to foresee the peak of NPL. In the following 3 to 5 years, banking industry's nonperforming assets will rise slowly, NPL rate still has room to increase. From disposal perspective, the securitization of nonperforming assets, market-oriented debt-to-equity swap, and expansion of local AMCs have all widened the channel of disposal, and it will further speed up commercial banks' nonperforming assets disposal. The positive consequence of NPL disposal is gradually emerging, and it is expected that the 2017 annual commercial bank NPL rate will slightly increase to the level of about 1.8%.

It has been 10 years since global financial crisis burst. In the past decade, continuous financial innovation, the fragile balance sheet of banks in the "Post-crisis Era", the changing business model and strengthening banking supervision all have led to the major transformation in global financial market structure, bond issuing has overtaken bank loans as major financing measures, the role of non-bank institutions (insurance companies, fund companies and AMCs) has become increasingly prominent. Especially since the second half of 2017, along with Federal Reserve's startup of gradual B/S reduction, differentiation of global monetary policy becomes increasingly serious. Will the significant increase in the size of financing of non-bankinstitutions weaken the transmission of monetary policy? Dr. Li Xue's research report focusees on the new trends in the global monetary policy and risk burden changes in non-bank financial institutions relative to those in the traditional banks by using dynamic panel regression to examine the impact of China's monetary policy on institutional investor's risk taking. According to

the study, loose monetary policy has a positive effect on fund company's risk taking, in addition, fund size, performance and fund manager's characteristics will significantly affect risk decision making. Dr. Li Xue further pointed out that due to the risk amplification effect of non-bank financial institutions in the process of monetary policy transmission, to reduce the risk level of institutional investors such as fund companies, central bank should release clearer policy signals whenever suitable to strengthen the communications with market participants, and therefore lead the market towards a consistent expectation. For example, the central bank can use non-bank financial institutions to apply monetary policy transmission intentions, to strengthen actual monetary policy transmission. In a word, the enhancement of policy transparency will be helpful to market participants in making right investment decisions under highly uncertain circumstances, and avoid taking excess risk.

Along with the adjustment of economic structure, China's economy is experiencing an adjustment process of "Three Overlay" . In the context of "capital market serving for real economy", the arduousness, complexity and relevance of financial reform has gradually begun to emerge in the capital markets. Asset prices vary dramatically in different markets, the risk management of different asset class allocation becomes more difficult. Dr. Zhao Daping applied both Mean-Variance model and Black-Litterman model to compare the risk of primary asset class allocation. She suggests investors to increase equity asset investment, and pay heed to blue chips and SOEs with mixed-ownership reform underway. Meanwhile, given monetary policy may maintain a neutral tight and interest rate adjustment may fluctuate acutely in the near future, she suggests investors take bond markets into account, and make proper allocation in fixed income assets. In addition, considering the uptick trend of commodity prices is sluggish, she suggests a prudent allocation in commodity assets, and raise stakes in monetary assets to prevent liquidity risk. Dr. Yang Yang's report explored this issue from a different perspective. On the basis of reviewing the changes in China's stock markets since the second half of 2016, she analyzed various risks facing with China's current security markets, and predicted potential risks of stock markets and equity derivatives markets, in particular, she made reasonable predictions on the turnaround risk of monetary policy, the two-way flow risk of domestic and foreign funds, and the risk of market style changing and regulatory adjustment.

Since the beginning of the 21th century, the scale of China's insurance funds has been increasing rapidly, the asset allocation structure has gradually optimized, and the rate of return on assets has steadily improved. It has become an important force in supporting the national economic construction. Along with the expanding uses of insurance funds, the uses of insurance funds has become more and more subject to the rise and fall of overall economy. In order to promote continuous deployment and healthy development of insurance funds in our country, Dr. Li Yanan and Dr. Ma Lina combed the changes in the size of insurance funds during the period 2004 to 2016, and analyzed the evolution of insurance funds. Through comparing the 2016 insurance funds regulation with the previous codes and policies, they discussed the opportunities, problems and challenges of the uses of insurance funds, and proposed policy recommendations against risks of using insurances funds under new situation.

China's external financial security issues has become increasingly prominent when China is actively exploring the new international cooperation and global governance model represented by "The Belt and Road", steadily promoting the internationalization of RMB, the opening of capital market, and the "going out" strategies of financial institutions. To predict China's external risk situation since 2017, Associate Prof. Yu Yingfeng's report first reviewed the current situation of global foreign exchange markets from midterm perspective, analyzed and interpreted the basic "form" of global foreign exchange markets, then underlined the major movements of global foreign exchange markets for the past 12 months (from Jun 2016 to Jun 2017), and finally forecasted the future trends and development of the exchange markets, pointing out that China will become the most important "public goods exporting

country" transporting "political security and financial stability" to local areas and even the whole world, and RMB and RMB—denominated financial products will become the world's major haven currency or investments.

The outcomes of above mentioned reports and papers benefit from the support and help of the leaders, School of Finance and other departments of Capital University of Economics and Business (CUEB), and especially from the hard work of all members and researchers, as well as the Director, Prof. Wang Manyi of AFRR. In retrospect, AFRR has made fruitful results through constant exploration. Looking forward, we expect the academy will generate more research products with both theoretical and practical significance. We hope AFRR will make greater contributions to the development of CUEB's financial subjects, as well as the field of financial risk research.

Kanglin Zeng Sep 20, 2017

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