

中国金融热点研究丛书

张洪涛 主编

中国银行业
监管制度研究

王华庆 著

国金融出版社

中国金融热点研究丛书



中财 B0063832

中国银行业监管制度研究

王华庆 著

12326/02

中央财经大学图书馆藏书

登录号 444660

分类号 F832.2/15

中国金融出版社

责任编辑:邓瑞锁

封面设计:姜德海

责任印制:张 莉

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

中国银行业监管制度研究/王华庆著. - 北京:中国金融出版社, 1996. 2

ISBN 7-5049-1582-3

I. 中...

II. 王...

III. 银行监管 - 银行制度 - 中国 - 研究

IV. F832.2

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(96)第 02343 号

出版:中国金融出版社

发行:

社址:北京广安门外小红庙南里 3 号

邮编:100055

经销:新华书店

印刷:国家统计局印刷厂

开本:850 毫米 × 1168 毫米 1/32

印张:11.25

字数:260 千字

版次:1996 年 3 月第 1 版

印次:1996 年 3 月第 1 次印刷

印数:1 - 11000

定价:20.00 元(平装)

《中国金融热点研究丛书》编委会

顾 问:黄 达 邓鸿勋 朱小华 周升业

主 编:张洪涛

编 委:(按姓氏笔画为序)

王华庆 李建民 陈雨露 余 杰

张洪涛 周战地 赵叶龙 赵海宽

陶 湘 秦池江 戚延生

《中国金融热点研究丛书》

总 序

金融是经济的命脉。在我国经济体制从传统的计划经济体制向社会主义市场经济体制变革的过程中,金融体制也在进行着蓬勃的改革,以适应新的经济体制的需要。计划经济和市场经济是两种明显不同的经济体制和思想理论体系,建立社会主义市场经济制度更是无可借鉴的伟大艰巨的事业。在转轨和创建的进程中,必然会出现各种思想认识、理论观点的碰撞乃至对峙,从理论和实践的结合上解决这些问题才能促进转轨和创新的进行。解决这些问题的正确途径是在实践的基础上开展理论探讨,摒弃旧思想,树立新观念,取得理论认识上的升华。这样,改革才能前进。

十多年的金融体制改革,在金融机构体系、中央银行货币政策机制、金融市场、金融监管和外汇制度等方面取得了丰硕的成果,金融发展为经济增长创造了较好的货币环境。然而,中国社会主义市场经济体制的逐步建立对金融深化的要求正在集中暴露金融业的弱点和矛盾。释解这些矛盾有赖于理论研究的同志做出时代的贡献。

《中国金融热点研究丛书》是在老一辈经济金融学家的悉心指导下,由从事金融理论和金融实践工作的中青年学者和专家对金融焦点问题进行深入研究的成果。“丛书”对我国的金融监管、货币政策、金融机构体系、非银行金融机构、金融业的经营管理、货币市场、资本市场、货币自由兑换、外汇储备和离岸金融制度等金融热点问题进行了卓有成效的研究。每部作品都是建立

在国内外相应领域最新理论成果及实务运行机制最新进展的基础上,结合国家“九五”发展规划和跨世纪金融发展远景,作出前瞻性研究的成果。主编张洪涛博士,长期从事经济实践与金融理论研究工作,1994年毕业于复旦大学经济系,获经济学博士学位,同年进入中国人民大学经济学博士后流动站,师从黄达教授从事货币银行学理论研究。发表经济学论文多篇,代表著作《中国国有企业改革的理论与实践》。现任国务院发展研究中心国发金融市场研究中心主任。

本“丛书”的编辑、出版工作遵循一切从实际出发、实事求是的原则,紧紧围绕我国建立社会主义市场经济制度和深化金融改革这项中心任务,为读者提供精致的理论性、思想性、务实性读物。在选题上,力求抓住改革中的热点、难点、疑点问题进行理论性、实践性的探讨,力求解决现实工作中的实际问题和理论认识问题。在理论观点上,以邓小平同志建设有中国特色社会主义理论和党的基本路线为指针,紧密联系当前的改革实践,不讲空话套话,不贪大求洋,不生搬硬套。对理论问题的探讨,坚决贯彻“百花齐放、百家争鸣”方针,允许不同思想认识和理论观点的平等争论,求大同存小异,以促进理论研究的繁荣和提高。

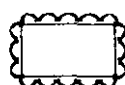
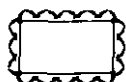
社会主义市场经济条件下的金融运作和金融理论,还有许多未曾被我们认识的必然王国,这方面的理论研究任务还很艰巨,领域还很宽广。本“丛书”的编辑、出版为实现上述任务提供了耕耘的园地。真诚希望有志之士用自己的辛勤劳动来浇灌它、扶植它、运用它,充分发挥它在改革、开放和经济建设中的作用。

《中国金融热点研究丛书》编委会

1996年3月

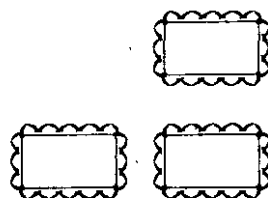
Synopsis of Study on Chinese Banking Supervision System

World governments and financial regulatory authorities have always been attaching great importance to the supervision of banking industry as a special economic sector. In 1930's, a major economic crisis broke out in the western world, giving rise to financial crisis. Although being used as tools to hedge financial risks that appeared after the collapse of the Bretton Woods system in the early 1970's, financial derivatives themselves are highly risky. In the 1980's and 1990's, some large international banks went bankrupt in a row. All these historic events have once again proved that banking industry is a highly risky sector. This fact has posed a new problem to both national and international banking supervisors of how to set up an effective banking supervi-



sion and regulation system at both national and international levels and of how to increase central bank ability to effectively handle financial crisis. The risks of China's banking industry are also increasing as we are marching rapidly towards a socialist market economy, and therefore, the issue of how to strengthen supervision over banks has also been put on the top agenda of the Chinese financial regulatory authorities. It is against this background that the author of this book discussed the ways in which China can establish an effective banking supervision system. This book focuses its thrust on issues that can be roughly divided into the following several aspects:

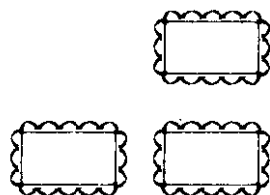
Firstly, the book analyses the kinds of banking risks, their causing factors and



the role that banking supervision and regulation play in the overall financial regulatory system, and thoroughly elaborates on the underlying theoretical and legal basis for a scientifically justified banking regulation system. Secondly, for the purpose of designing a proper Chinese banking supervision system, the author put forward his unique insight regarding the aim and targets of regulation, the supervisory and regulatory body, the means in which regulation is administered, the content of such regulation and the regulation conducting mechanism. In addition, comments are made with respect to the choice of a suitable type of regulation system for China. Thirdly, the international practices in the area of banking supervision is analysed with



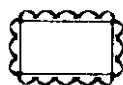
special emphasis given to Basil Agreement, the basic guideline for the supervision of international banking business. Furthermore, specific bank regulatory and supervisory measures of industrialized countries are highlighted and supervision over financial derivatives is elaborated. In these observations, the author, by summing up other nations' lessons in banking supervision that merit our attention hopes to demonstrate that international cooperation in banking supervision is an inevitable future trend that Chinese bank regulators can not afford to ignore. Finally, the author thoroughly elaborates the present situation of banking supervision in China and its perfecting process, the operating mechanism of China's central bank as the bank supervi-



sory body and its reform, and both the general guidelines and specific measures for the supervision over domestic and foreign commercial banks. The author even advanced a tentative idea for a deposit insurance system in China.

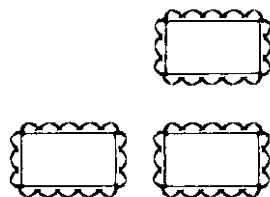
I . The banking risks are analysed and theoretical basis for banking supervision are put forward.

In this book, the author noted that, due to the special characteristics of banking business, the risks involved therein which are different from those in other industries, are risks of intermediaries. In other words, banking system turns millions of depositors into loaners that lend to borrowers a special product that must be returned plus a certain interest at maturity date. Because of this nature, greater risks are involved



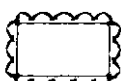
in banking business. Specifically, banking risks are credit risk for individual loans, liquidity risk for bank assets as a whole, international risks for cross border transactions etc. Because banks, as intermediaries run on behalf of millions of depositors, are threatened by tremendous risks in their operations, it becomes self-evident that banking industry must be subject to sound regulation and supervision. In this context, the following theories are advanced to provide theoretical support for the assertion of banking supervision.

1. Theory of Systematicness----philosophy basis for banking supervision. As crystallation of social sciences and natural sciences, philosophy expresses universal laws and the occurrence and development of all things can be ex-



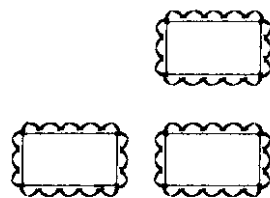


plained and demonstrated by philosophical categories. However, when the content of management sciences can not be expressed in philosophical terms immediately and straightforwardly, a general science is needed to act as an intermediary. Theory of systematicness is such a general science that can bridge the philosophical science and the management science. By nature, banking supervision and regulation is part of management science. It is the characteristic of the theory of systematicness to solve problems of management sciences, for any management is targeted at a system. Banking supervision, through the supervision and regulation of banking industry, a special industry, seeks to satisfy the requirement of the society, a larger system,



that financial market and the value of currency be stabilized to serve the overall economic development. To do this, we must have an adequate understanding of the general nature of the regulation targets as a system. Only when this has been done can we maximize the benefits of regulation of banking industry, a sub-system of society.

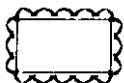
2. Theory of Macro Economic Adjustment and Control----the economic basis for banking supervision and regulation. After the major economic crisis in 1930's, Keynes founded macroeconomics and put forward the theory of the intervention, that state has the power to withstand the impact of economic crisis and provide incentives for economic growth by adopting appro-



appropriate fiscal and monetary policies. In order to adjust the economic development by using financial policy as a leverage, states need to have a healthy financial environment and a well-developed financial system, which in turn calls for the presence of a mature supervision and regulation system, so that the management of economic activities under a market economy can be switched to one that assures the government adequate measures to control the economy.

3. Management Science----the behavioral basis for banking supervision and regulation. Management is a series of activities for the continuous improvement of the efficiency of a system.

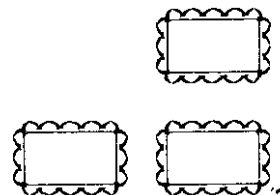
The tools with which management is implemented are institutions, legal sys-



tems, human resources and information, which constitute the basis for banking supervision and regulation. As to methodology, they are either general or specific. Banking regulation use general ways that are characterized by the exchanges of management information. Specifically speaking, the linking up of information contained in banking supervision has three basic features: authoritative nature of a legal institution, beneficial nature of the economic leverage and the practical nature of self-regulation.

I . Banking development is discussed and a banking supervision and regulation system designed.

Determined by the specific circumstances of different countries, the banking supervision and regulation



system typically consists of the functions, the supervisor, the supervised and the means in which supervision is realized.

This book puts forward the general purpose of banking regulation, that is, to maintain a stable, healthy and highly efficient banking system, as well as the specific purposes seen in laws of most countries, including the safety of business operation, the fairness of competition and the consistency of policies. Both of the general and specific objectives serve the purpose of depositor protection. This book also analyses the principles according to which regulation objectives are determined: general objectives must make sure that banking supervision is compatible with and complementary to the existing eco-

