

China's Financial System: The Promise and Peril of Modernization

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January 2025

Overhauling China's Financial System

What is the impetus?

Combination of financial malfeasance, corruption, debt risks...

CCP leaders are convinced that neither business nor technocrats/bureaucrats can discipline or be disciplined by financial markets. They are mostly right.

An unprecedented challenge:

Can China have modern financial markets with a highly centralized political system?

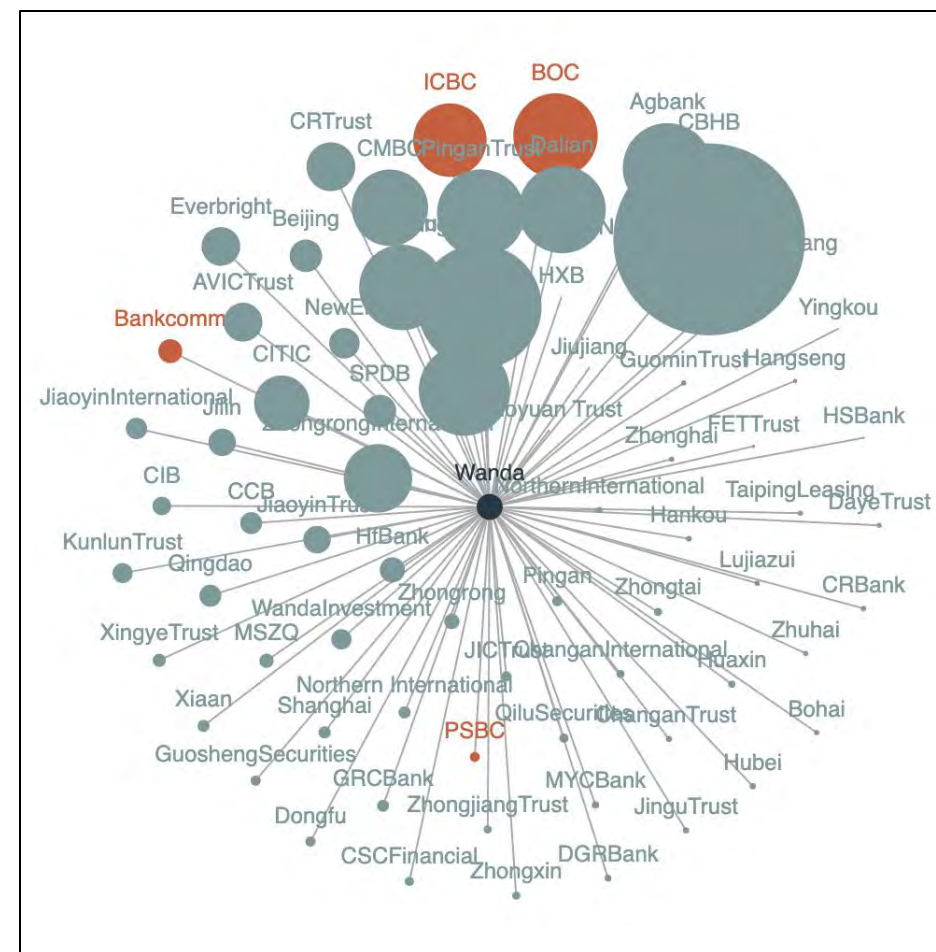
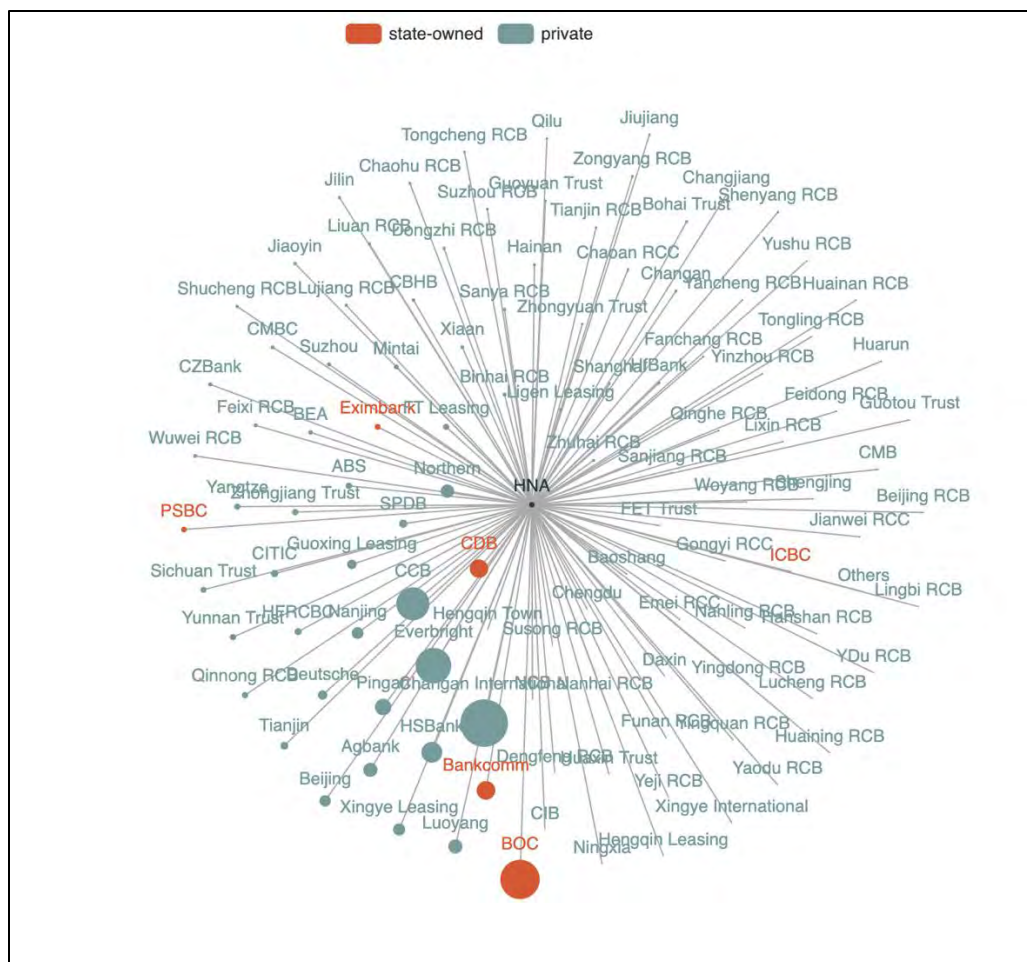


中国民生投资股份有限公司揭牌仪式

CHINA MINSHENG INVESTMENT CORP., OPENING CEREMONY

2014年08月21日





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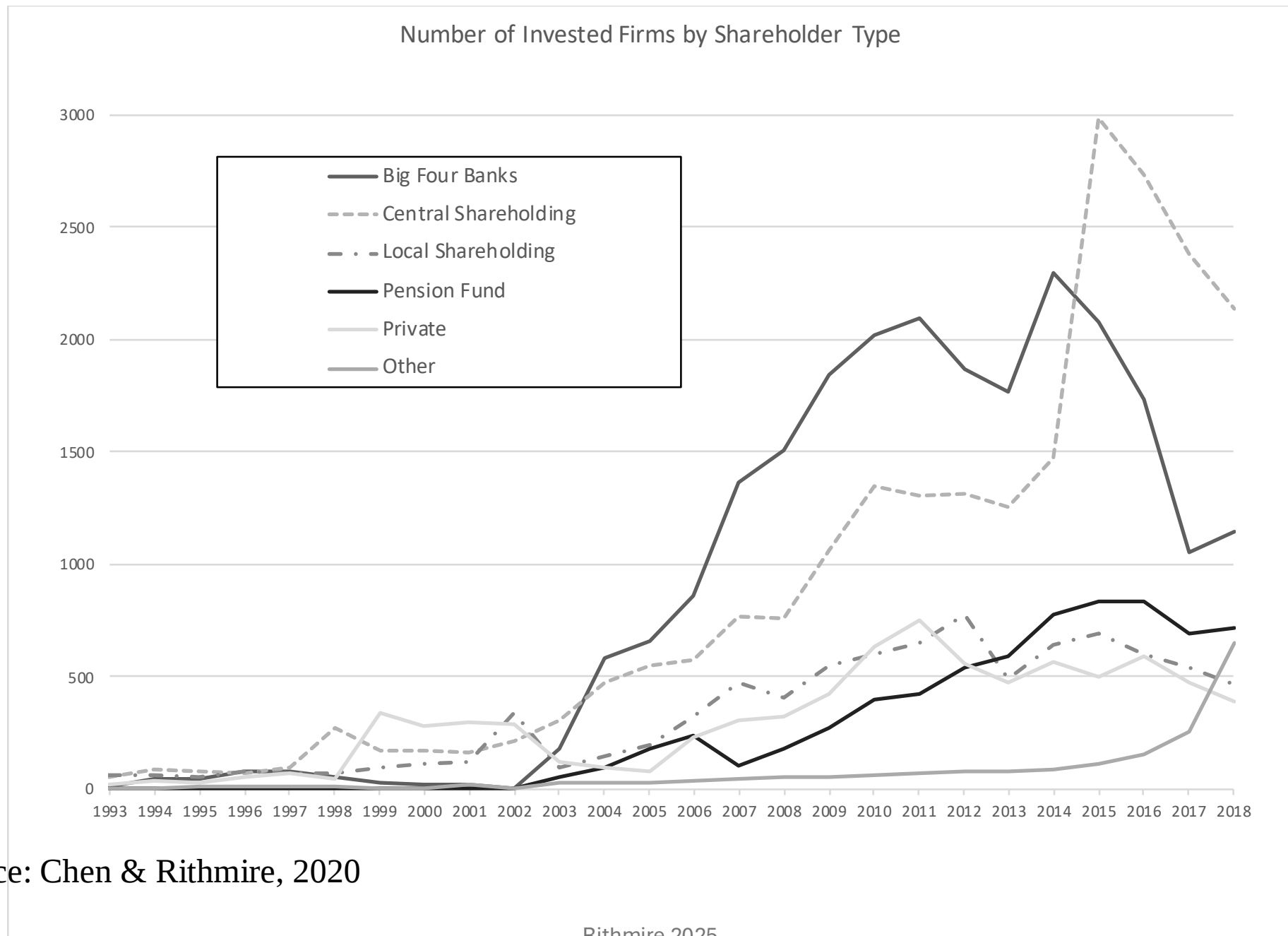
CCP leadership convinced that markets and regulations alone cannot discipline financial actors.

They might be right...

Short time horizons

Dual regulatory system

Lack of transparency and rule of law



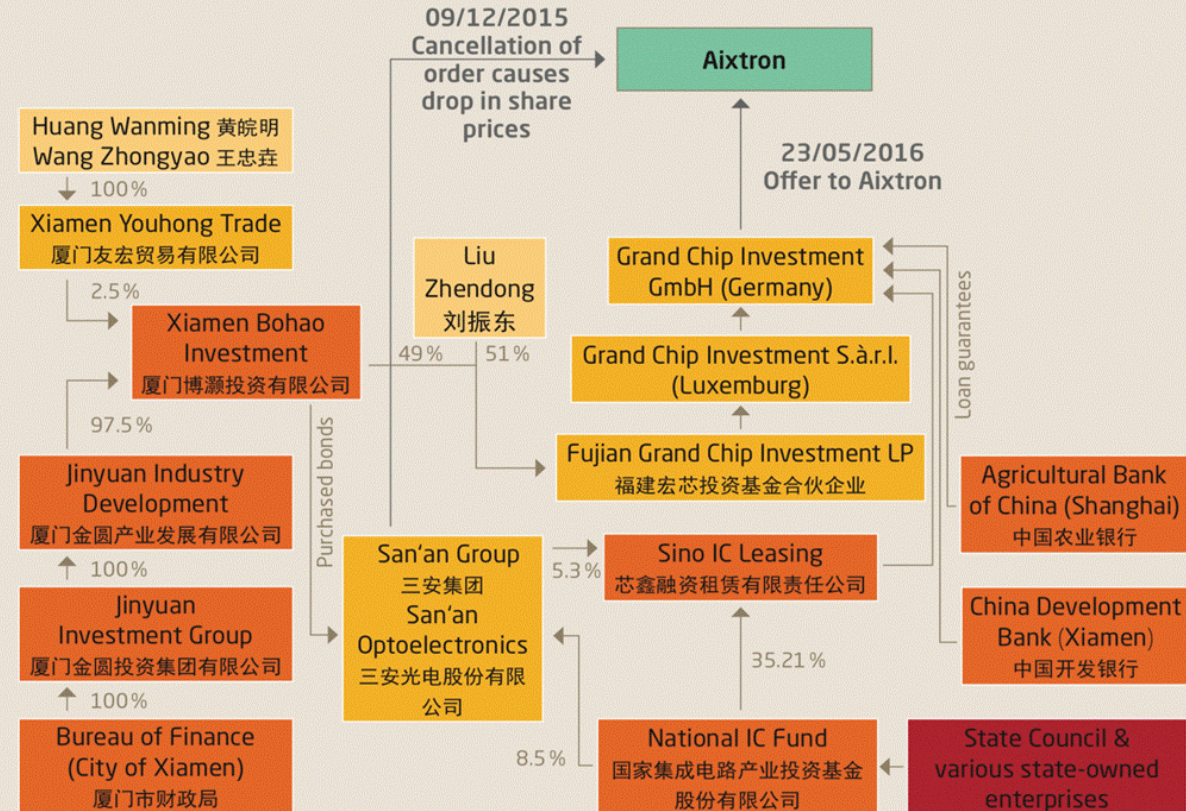
Source: Chen & Rithmire, 2020

The Fujian connection

The network of potential state and private investors behind the bid for machine maker Aixtron



private investors Mostly privately-owned Mostly state-owned



Source: Capital, MERICS

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The Malaysianization of China

A party-state's role in corporate shareholding

Discipline through state action (rather than markets)

Constant bailouts and intervention

Limited innovation, persistent drain and flight

China's Financial Challenge

How did China grow without “requisite institutions” for so long?

- private sector willingness to take risks
- endowments and a favorable external environment

Next stage: growth through innovation and consumption, and it requires a financial sector

Modern financial sectors require trust, accountability, transparency, and impartial enforcement of rules