Errata

To: Recipients of OP-194-CAPP, Banking System Reform in China: The Challenges of Moving Toward a Market-Oriented Economy

From: RAND Corporation Publications Department

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Re: Corrected pages (page vii, and page 5)

The authors identified inconsistencies in the originally published document in Figure 2.2 on page 5 which affects the figure table of contents on page vii. The currently posted document has been corrected.

In Figure 2.2 on page 5 the title of the figure was changed to “Structure of the Nonfinancial Business Sectors’ Liabilities.” In addition, the first footnote in Figure 2.2 has been removed and the word “business” was added to the sentence ending “nonfinancial business sector’s deposit.” We corrected the title in the figure table of contents on page vii.

We apologize for any inconvenience.
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Figure 2.2
Structure of the Nonfinancial Business Sectors’ Liabilities

China
- Bank loans, 68.6
- FDI, 17.8
- Others, 5.6

United States
- Bank loans, 15.8
- Bonds, 10.3
- Equities, 55.1
- Others, 15.3
- FDI, 3.5

Japan
- Bank loans, 33.4
- Bonds, 9.2
- Equities, 36.1
- Others, 21.3

NOTES: 1. The data for China are on the flow base (average of 2000–2004), while both of those of the United States and Japan are on the stock base (for the United States, as of the end of 2005; for Japan, as of the end of March, 2005).
2. The flow data for China shown here only reflect the liability side and do not include the movement of the nonfinancial business sector’s deposit. According to the World Bank’s analysis, about 50 percent of corporate investment is financed by its own savings, mainly coming from its profit (Kuijs, 2005).

Figure 2.3
Asset Distribution of Deposit-Taking Institutions, March 2007

- SOCBs, 55.2%
- JSCBs, 12.4%
- City Commercial Banks, 5.8%
- Others, 26.6%

Total assets outstanding:
RMB 45.9 trillion (US$ 5.9 trillion)

SOURCE: CBRC.