

Sage Journals

We value your privacy

We and our [partners](#) store and/or access information on a device, such as cookies and process personal data, such as unique identifiers and standard information sent by a device for personalised advertising and content, advertising and content measurement, audience research and services development. With your permission we and our partners may use precise geolocation data and identification through device scanning. You may click to consent to our and our 1468 partners' processing as described above. Alternatively you may click to refuse to consent or access more detailed information and change your preferences before consenting. Please note that some processing of your personal data may not require your consent, but you have a right to object to such processing. Your preferences will apply to this website only. You can change your preferences or withdraw your consent at any time by returning to this site and clicking the "Privacy" button at the bottom of the webpage.

ACCEPT ALL

MORE OPTIONS

DECLINE ALL

Chang, G. (2001). *The coming collapse of China*. New York: Random House.

[Google Scholar](#)

Chen, D. (2001, November 14). *Shinian xicun jin liangyi: Wenzhou `dixia yinhang' an kaishen [It absorbed close to 200 million in deposits in ten years: The case of Wenzhou "underground bank" convenes in court]*. Fazhi Ribao, p. 3.

[Google Scholar](#)

Chen, K. (1998, February 23). China's economy chief plans to speed financial reform—Zhu Rongji emerges as leading candidate to take prime minister post. *The Wall Street Journal*, p. 6.

[Google Scholar](#)

China Statistical Information and Consultancy Service Center. (2004). *China monthly statistics* (Vol. 1). Beijing: China Statistical Information and Consultancy Service Center.

[Google Scholar](#)

Cui, L., Li, J., & Wu, L. (2001, November 30). Puoyi dixia jinrong "heixiangzi": Tanfang Zhejiang minjian ziben shichang [Understanding the "black box" of underground finance: An investigation of the private capital market in Zhejiang]. *Zhongguo Zhengquanbao*, p. 4.

[Google Scholar](#)

Division of Statistics of People's Bank of China. (2000). *Zhongguo Jinrong Tongji: 1997-1999 [China financial statistics: 1997-1999]*. Beijing: China Financial Publisher.

[Google Scholar](#)

Drazen, A. (2000). *Political economy in macroeconomics*. Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press.

[Google Scholar](#)

Er, J. (Ed.). (1999). *Guojia jinrong anquan baogao [A report on the financial safety of the country]*. Beijing: Central Party School Publisher.

[Google Scholar](#)

Evans, P.B. (1995). *Embedded autonomy: States and industrial transformation*. Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press.

[Google Scholar](#)

Fewsmith, J. (1994). *Dilemmas of reform in China: Political conflict and economic debate*. Armonk, NY: M. E. Sharpe.

[Google Scholar](#)

Fewsmith, J. (2001). *China since Tiananmen: The politics of transition*. Cambridge, UK: Cambridge University Press.

[Google Scholar](#)

Gilley, B. (2000). Moment of truth: China opts to tread softly on debt recovery—but the price of preserving stability may be a huge bill later. *Far Eastern Economic Review*, 6(15), 58.

[Google Scholar](#)

Gilley, B., & Murphy, D. (2001, May 24). Why China Needs A Real Central Bank. *Far Eastern Economic Review*, 2001, 48.

[Google Scholar](#)

Grimes, W.W. (2001). *Unmaking the Japanese miracle*. Ithaca, NY: Cornell University Press.

[Google Scholar](#)

Guangdong Branch of the People's Bank of China. (1998). Dongnanya jinrong weiji dui woguo jinrongye fazhan de qishi [The lesson of the Southeast Asian financial crisis on our country's financial development]. *Jinrong Yanjiu Baogao*, 7, 1-6.

[Google Scholar](#)

Haggard, S. (2000). *Interests, institutions, and policy reform*. In A. Krueger (Ed.), *Economic policy reform: Second stage* (pp.22-48). Chicago: University of Chicago Press.

[Google Scholar](#)

Harberger, A. (1993). Secrets of success: A handful of heroes. *American Economic Review*, 83(2), 343.

[Google Scholar](#)

Hastings, L. (1993). *Regulatory revenge: The politics of free-market financial reforms in Chile*. In S. Haggard, C. H. Lee, & S. Maxfield (Eds.), *The politics of finance in developing countries* (pp. 201-229). Ithaca, NY: Cornell University Press.

[Google Scholar](#)

Heilmann, S. (2005). Regulatory innovation by Leninist means: Communist party supervision in China's financial industry. *China Quarterly*, 181, 1-21.

[Google Scholar](#)

Hellman, J. (1998). Winners take all: The politics of partial reform in postcommunist transitions. *World Politics*, 50(2), 203-234.

[Google Scholar](#)

Hu, B. (2004, July 3). BOCOM dumps NPLs to boost listing prospects; A PBOC loan allows asset manager to take on 41b yuan in doubtful debt. *South China Morning Post*. Retrieved July 3, 2004, from www.scmp.com

[Google Scholar](#)

Huang, J. (2000). *Factionalism in Chinese communist politics*. New York: Cambridge University Press.

[Google Scholar](#)

Hurst, W. (2004). Understanding contentious collective action by Chinese laid-off workers: The importance of regional political economy. *Studies in Comparative International Development*, 39(2), 94-120.

[Google Scholar](#)

Industry and Commerce Bank of China Research Group on Problems of Enterprise Bankruptcy. (1998). Guanyu jiejie chongfu jianshe youguan wenti de diaocha baogao [A research report concerning solving the problem of redundant construction]. *Qiushi*, 1998(3), 46-54.

[Google Scholar](#)

Jinrong Shibao. (2002, February 5). *Guangdong sheng daji `dixia qianzhuang' chengxiao xianzhu* [Guangdong effectively strikes at "underground banks"], p. 3.

[Google Scholar](#)

Kessler, T. (1998). Political capital: Mexican financial policy under Salinas. *World Politics*, 51(1), 36-66.

[Google Scholar](#)

Krueger, A. (2000). *Introduction*. In A. Krueger (Ed.), *Economic policy reform: The second stage* (pp. 3-12). Chicago: University of Chicago Press.

[Google Scholar](#)

Lardy, N. (1998). *China's unfinished economic reform*. Washington, DC: Brookings Institution.

[Google Scholar](#)

Lu, W., Lu, W., & Hu, W. (1998). Minjian xinyong de fumin xiaoying burong hushi [One should not overlook the negative effects of private credit]. *Gaige Neican*, 1998(22), 5.

[Google Scholar](#)

Maxfield, S. (1993). *The politics of Mexican financial policy*. In S. Haggard, C. H. Lee, & S. Maxfield (Eds.), *The politics of finance in developing countries* (pp. 230-258). Ithaca, NY: Cornell University Press.

[Google Scholar](#)

Mishkin, F.S. (2000). *Financial market reform*. In A. Krueger (Ed.), *Economic policy reform: The second stage* (pp. 515-548). Chicago: University of Chicago Press.

[Google Scholar](#)

Murillo, V. (2002). Political bias in policy convergence: Privatization choices in Latin America. *World Politics*, 54(7), 462-493.

[Google Scholar](#)

Nathan, A., & Tsai, K. (1995). Factionalism: A new institutionist restatement . *China Journal*, 34, 157-192.

[Google Scholar](#)

Olson, M., Jr. (1965). *The logic of collective action*. Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press.

[Google Scholar](#)

Pei, M. (1998). The political economy of banking reforms in China, 1993-1997. *Journal of Contemporary China*, 7(18), 321-350.

[Google Scholar](#)

Przeworski, A. (1991). *Democracy and the market: Political and economic reforms in Eastern Europe and Latin America*. Cambridge, UK: Cambridge University Press.

[Google Scholar](#)

Rodrik, D. (1996). Understanding economic policy reform. *Journal of Economic Literature*, 34(3), 9-41.

[Google Scholar](#)

Rodrik, D., & Fernandez, R. (1991). Resistance to reform: Status quo bias in the presence of individual-specific uncertainty. *American Economic Review*, 81(5), 1146-1155.

[Google Scholar](#)

Schneider, B.R. (1993). The career connection: A comparative analysis of bureaucratic preferences and insulation. *Comparative Politics*, 25(3), 331-350.

[Google Scholar](#)

Shih, V. (2005). Beijing's bailout of joint-stock and state-owned banks. *China Brief*, 5(18), 8-10. Shirk, S. (1993). *The political logic of economic reform in China*. Berkeley, CA: University of California Press.

[Google Scholar](#)

Silva, E. (1996). *From dictatorship to democracy: The business-state nexus in Chile's economic transformation, 1975- 1994*. *Comparative Politics*, 28(3), 299-320.

[Google Scholar](#)

Stallings, B., & Peres, W. (2000). *Growth, employment, and equity: The impact of the economic reforms in Latin America and the Caribbean*. Washington, DC: Brookings Institution.

[Google Scholar](#)

State Council. (1998). People's Republic of China State Council Order Number 247 (Zhonghua Renmin Gongheguo Guowuyuan Ling di 247 hao). In The Office of the People's Bank of China, The Office of the State Development Bank, The Office of the Export-Import Bank of China, The Office of the Agricultural Development Bank of China, The Office of the Industrial and Commercial Bank of China, The Office of the Agricultural Bank of China, The Office of Bank of China, The Office of the China Construction Bank, & The Office of the Bank of Communication (Eds.), *Jinrong guizhang zhidu xuanbian: 1998, Vol. 1* [A collection of financial regulations and institutions: 1998, Vol. 1] (pp. 24-25). Beijing: China Financial Publisher.

[Google Scholar](#)

State Information Center. (1999a). 1999 nian guoyou qiye fazhan qushi [The trend in SOE development in 1999]. *Zhongguo Hongguan Jingji Xinxi*, 1999(4), 6-8.

[Google Scholar](#)

State Information Center. (1999b). Duoxiang zhengce chutai youxiao tuidong guoqi tuokun mubiao de shixian [Implementing numerous policies can effectively push forth the goal of SOE getting out of difficulties]. *Zhongguo Hongguan Jingji Xinxi*, 1999(38), 15-17.

[Google Scholar](#)

Steinfeld, E.S. (2004). Market visions: The interplay of ideas and institutions in Chinese financial restructuring. *Political Studies*, 52, 643-663.

[Google Scholar](#)

Tsai, K.S. (2002). *Back-alley banking: Private entrepreneurs in China*. Ithaca, NY: Cornell University Press.

[Google Scholar](#)

Wang, N. (2005, October 26). Yinhangye jigou zongzichan yu zongfuzhai zengzhang yue 19% [The growth of total assets and liabilities in the banking sector grows by approximately 19%]. *Zhongguo Zhengquan Bao*, 3.

[Google Scholar](#)

Williamson, J. (1990). *Latin American adjustment: How much has happened?* Washington, DC: Institute for International Economics.

[Google Scholar](#)

Williamson, J. (1994). *In search of a manual for technopols*. In J. Williamson (Ed.), *The political economy of policy reform* (pp. 11-20). Washington, DC: Institute for International Economics.

[Google Scholar](#)

Xie, P. (1995). *Zhongguo jingji zhuangui zhong de lilu shichanghua wenti [The question of interest rate liberalization in the midst of economic transition in China]*. *Caimao Jingji*, 1995(8), 4-12.

[Google Scholar](#)

Xie, P., Liu, Y., Cheng, J., & Zeng, Y. (2001). *Cong tonghuo pangzhang dao tonghuo jinsuo [From inflation to deflation]*. Chengdu, Sichuan, China: *Southwest University of Finance and Economics Publisher*.

[Google Scholar](#)

Yu, F. (2001). Several points on investigating illegal fund raising [Guanyu chachu feifa jizi de jidian sikao]. *Jinrong Cankao*, 2001(3), 1-4.

[Google Scholar](#)

Zhan, X. (2000). *Lun zhongguo buliang zhaiquan zhaiwu de huajie [On the dissolution of bad debt and bad debt obligations in China]*. Beijing: China Financial Publisher.

[Google Scholar](#)

Zhong, W., Ba, S., Gao, H., & Zhao, X. (2004). *Zhongguo jinrong fengxian pingguo baogao [An estimate of financial risks in China]*. Beijing: Development Research Center.

[Google Scholar](#)

Zhou, X. (2000, September 23). Lilu shichanghua: Lijiu mixin de huati [Interest rate marketization: A topic that is seemingly new but has a long history]. *Jinrong Shibao*, p. 1.

[Google Scholar](#)

Zhu, R. (1998). Shenhua jinrong gaige; fangfan jinrong fengxian; kaichuang jinrong gongzuo xin jumian [Deepening financial reform; prevent financial risks; create a new phase for financial work]. In *Document Research Center of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee* (Ed.), *Xin shiqi jingji tizhi gaige zhongyao wenxian xuanbian [A selection of important documents for economic structural reform in the new period]* (pp. 1468-1486). Beijing: Central Document Publisher.

[Google Scholar](#)

Similar articles:



Open Access

[Asset or Liability? The Role of the Financial System in the Political Economy of China's Rebalancing](#)

Show Details ▾



Restricted access

[Market Visions: The Interplay of Ideas and Institutions in Chinese Financial Restructuring](#)

Show Details ▾



Restricted access

[Financial Liberalisation and Economic Development in China](#)

Show Details ▾

[View More](#)

Sage recommends:

SAGE Knowledge

Book chapter

[People's Bank of China Remarks on Market Downturn: September 16 and October 27, 2015](#)

Show Details ▾

SAGE Knowledge

Book chapter

[Why Purely Economic Remedies Have Not Worked](#)

Show Details ▾

SAGE Knowledge

Book chapter

[The Political Economy of East Asian Finance](#)

Show Details ▾

[View More](#)

You currently have no access to this content. Visit the [access options](#) page to authenticate.

[Download PDF](#)

Also from Sage

[CQ Library](#)

Elevating debate

[Sage Data](#)

Uncovering insight

[Sage Business Cases](#)

Shaping futures

[Sage Campus](#)

Unleashing potential

[Sage Knowledge](#)

Multimedia learning resources

[Sage Research Methods](#)

Supercharging research

[Sage Video](#)

[Technology from Sage](#)

We value your privacy We and our partners store and/or access information on a device, such as cookies and process personal data, such as unique identifiers and standard information sent by a device for personalised advertising and content, advertising and content measurement, audience research and services development. With your permission we and our partners may use precise geolocation data and identification through device scanning. You may click to consent to our and our 1468 partners' processing as described above. Alternatively you may click to refuse to consent or access more detailed information and change your preferences before consenting. Please note that some processing of your personal data may not require your consent, but you have a right to object to such processing. Your preferences will apply to this website only. You can change your preferences or withdraw your consent at any time by returning to this site and clicking the "Privacy" button at the bottom of the webpage.