

研究报告

1990

2008

2009-2012

1998

2015 A

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Research Report

2018-9- edition

TSINGHUA UNIVERSITY NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF FINANCIAL RESEARCH

September. th, 2018

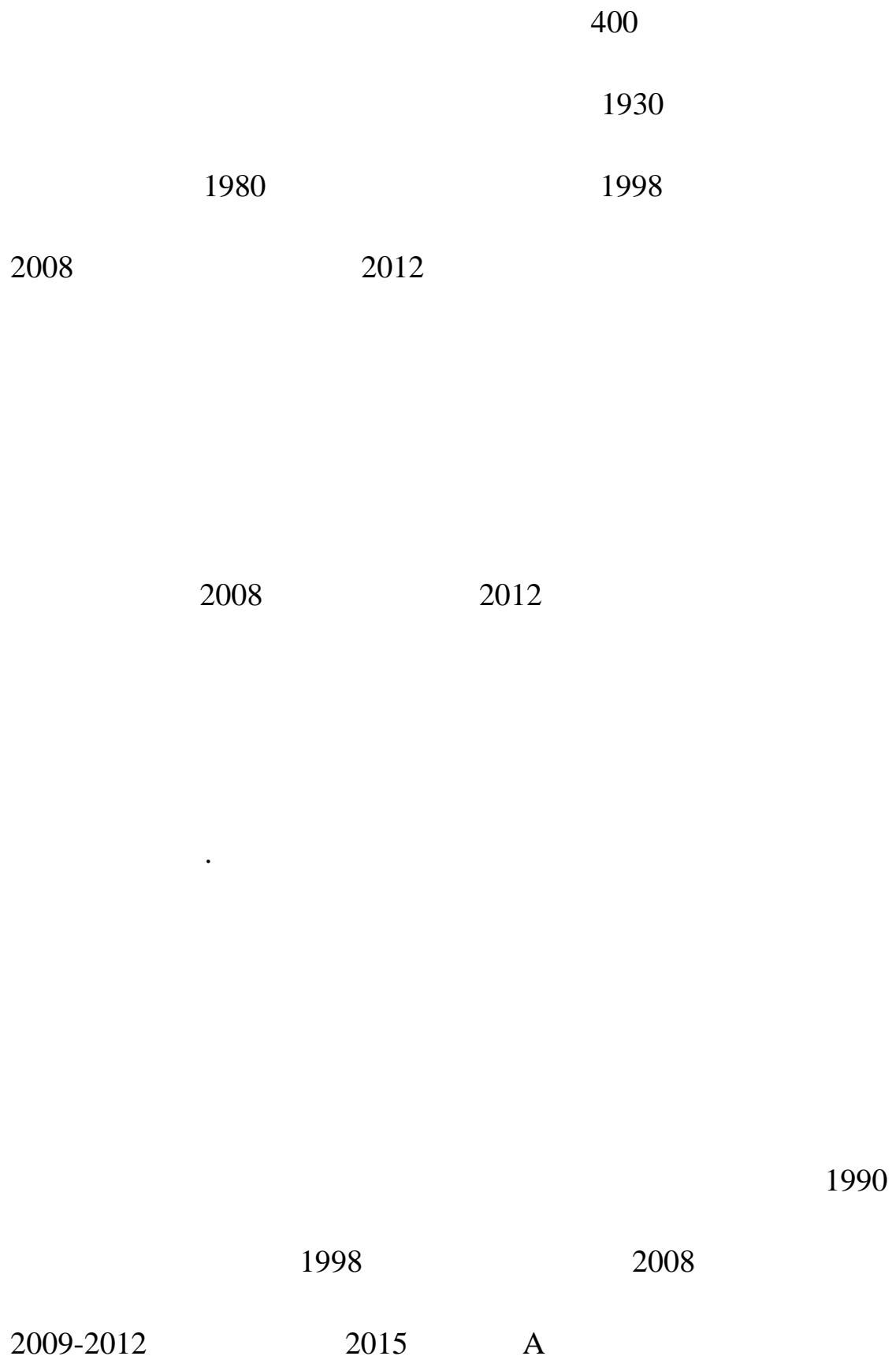
An Analysis of the Infection and Intervention for Five Classical Financial Crisis

Center for Finance and Development

TANG Jinrong MA Jun

Abstract

This paper selects five financial crisis cases, which are the Japanese Asset Bubble Crisis in the 1990s, the Asian Financial Crisis in 1998, the US Subprime Mortgage Crisis in 2008, the European Debt crisis in 2009-2012 and the Chinese Stock Market Crash in 2015. Respectively, we summarized the causes, evolution, risk-interaction mechanism of these crisis, as well as lessons of their intervention policies. The analysis of cases illustrates that there are at least seven common factors in major financial crisis. They are: (1) High leverage is the common factor. (2) It is difficult to estimate whether the risk will evolve into a systematic risk. (3) There are large-scale problem assets that are not identified and difficult to be valued separately. (4) Fire sale is the main source of crisis contagion. (5) In some cases, the transition from the private sector crisis to the sovereign debt crisis is very fast. (6) At the beginning of the major crisis, the authorities often have obvious errors in pre-judgment. (7) After the crisis broke out, market reports or credit rating from third-party institutions with huge market influence may become an important factor in worsening the crisis. Meanwhile, we also concluded the following six lessons involved in policy intervention in the five major financial crises:(1) It needs a clear understanding of each aspect and consequences of the crisis. And all parties involved need to have a consensus on the cost sharing to invention, which is a prerequisite for effective crisis intervention policy. (2) It needs to set up crisis response and intervention programs and legal authorisation procedures in advanced. Otherwise, it will easily lead to the inability to effectively



⁴ Wind 1986-1988 CPI 1.5%

⁵ Okina, K., Shirakawa, M. and Shiratsuka, S., The Asset Price Bubble and Monetary Policy: Japan's Experience in the Late 1980s and the Lessons[J], Monetary and Economic Studies(Special Edition), 2001:pp.433-434

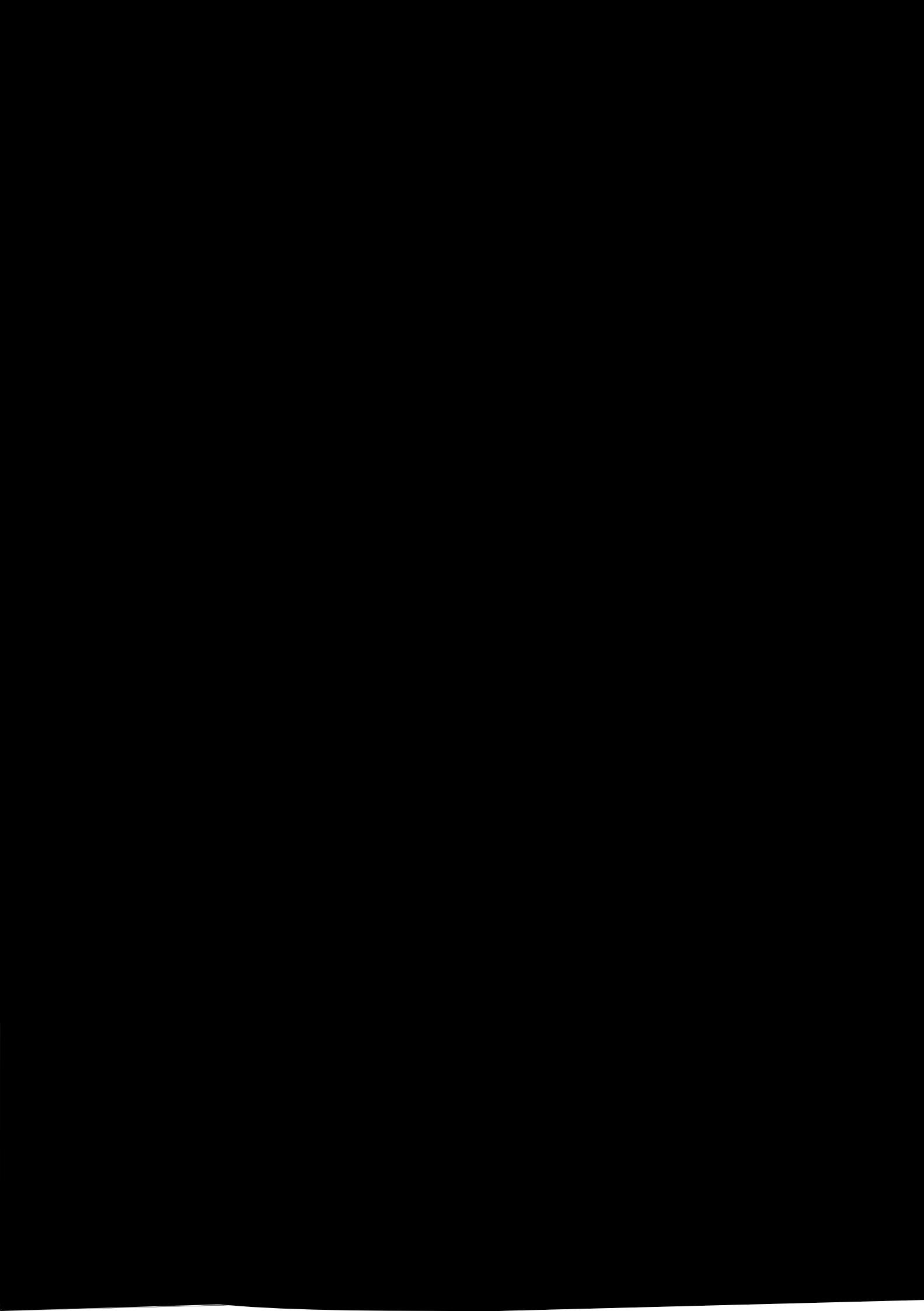
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1600-2000

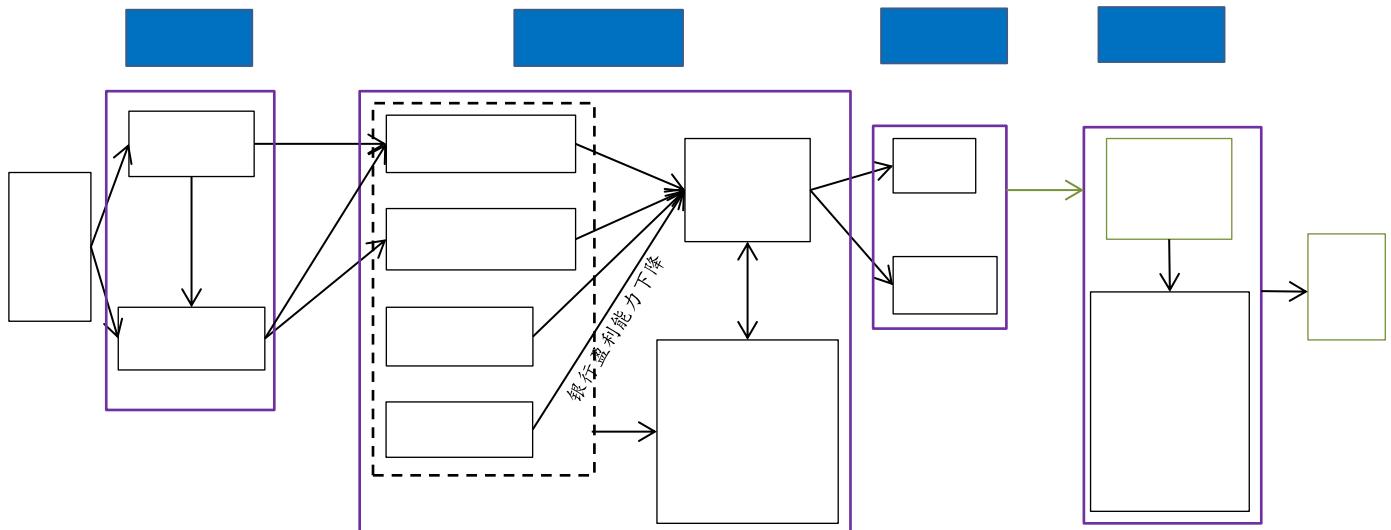
2015 2 pp.281-282.

⁷ 1991

⁸ Okina, K., Shirakawa, M. and Shiratsuka, S., The Asset Price Bubble and Monetary Policy: Japan's Experience in the Late 1980s and the Lessons[J], Monetary and Economic Studies(Special Edition), 2001:pp.397-399



¹⁰ Okina, K., Shirakawa, M. and Shiratsuka, S., The Asset Price Bubble and Monetary Policy: Japan's Experience in the Late 1980s and the Lessons[J], *Monetary and Economic Studies(Special Edition)*, 2001:395-450



1-2

13

[J]

2009 3 29

14

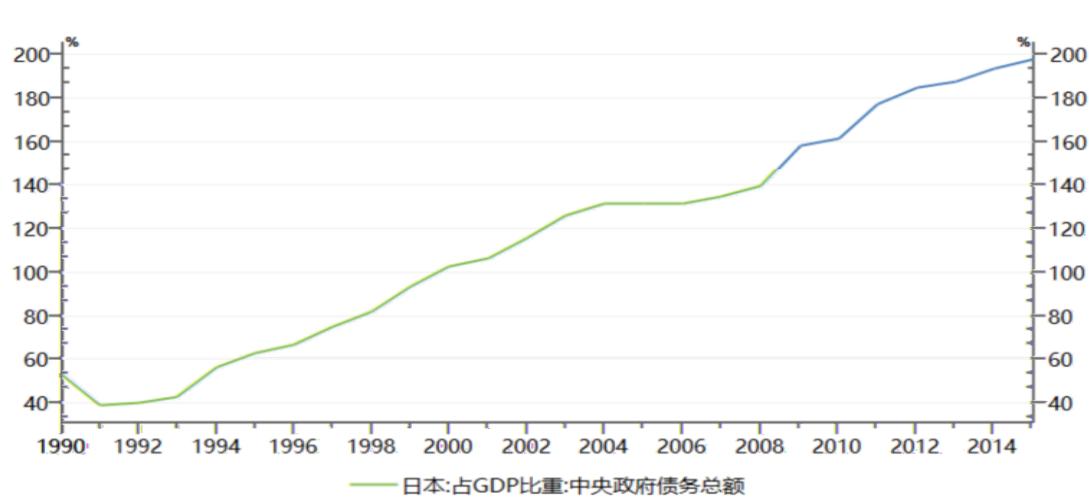
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[M]

2008

1-1 1990-2000

1993-1995		
4.5	1994	1995
	2	3.5
1996	1997	
	1997	1998-2000
		2000
	100%	1-3
		GDP



1990

1990-2000

7

2008

GDP

1972			
	1980		
		1985	
			1985 30
1990	2006	52	73%
Wind	1989	8.71	
1990	6.47	1991	9.18
1992		14.23	

1990

1990

2015 0.7%

1994 13.3%

2006

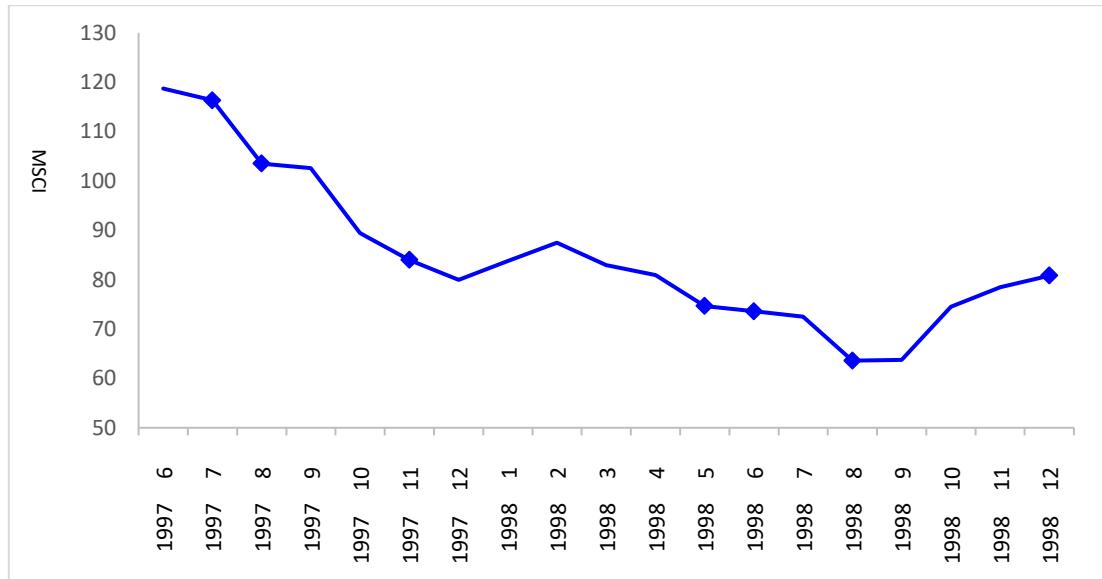
18 <https://data.oecd.org/hha/household-savings.htm>

8%

2015 4

2-1 2-2

1997 7 2

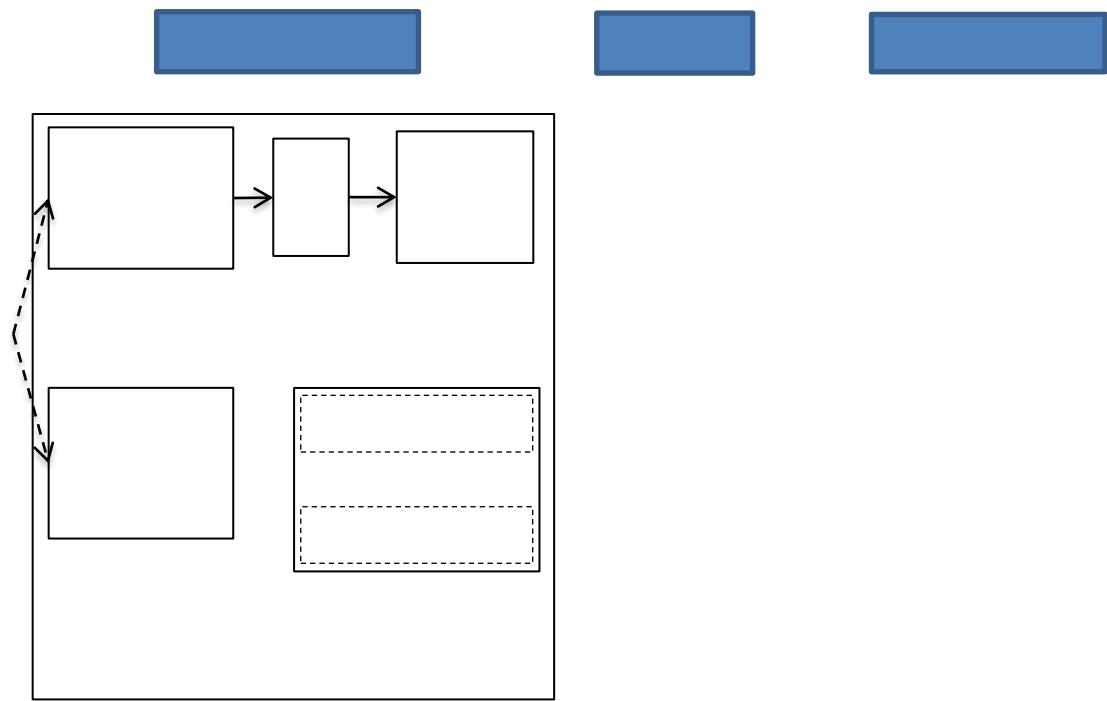


2-1



2-2

2-3



2-3

2-4 2-5

1997 7

1997 11

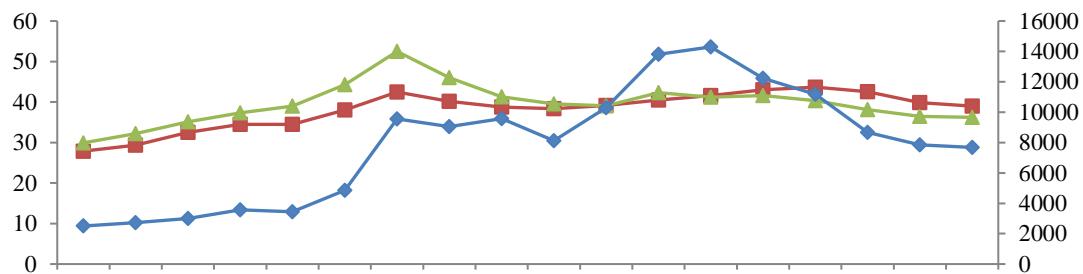
1997 12

1997 11 19

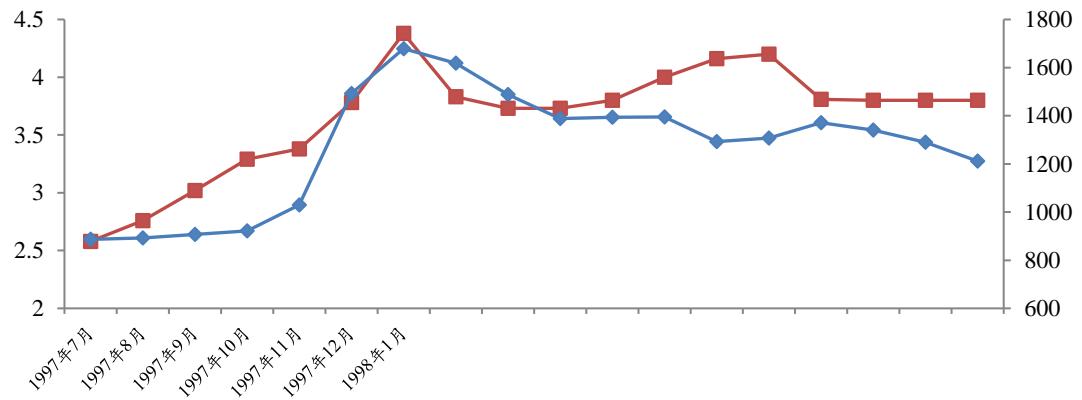
1998 2

1998 5

1998 8



2-4



2-5

IMF

2-1

IMF

3

IMF

1000

73

2009

2-1

	IMF	
	1997 10	497 IMF150
	1997 7 28	172 IMF40
	1997 7 11	IMF14.7
	1997 11 21	584 IMF211

IMF

2-2 IMF

IMF

2-2 IMF

IMF

1998 3

0-2.5%

1998 3 IMF

4

IMF

1998

9 2 3.8 1

1999

11.31%

3-3

12 IMF

2008

The Great Moderation

1

2007 2

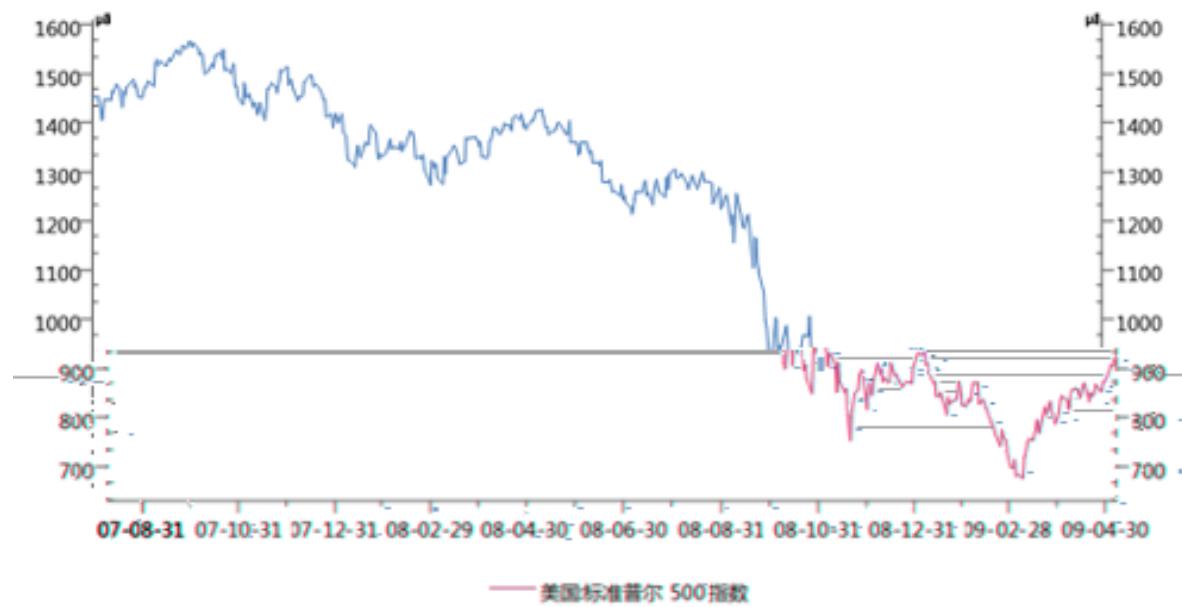
106

2007 8 9

2009 5

7

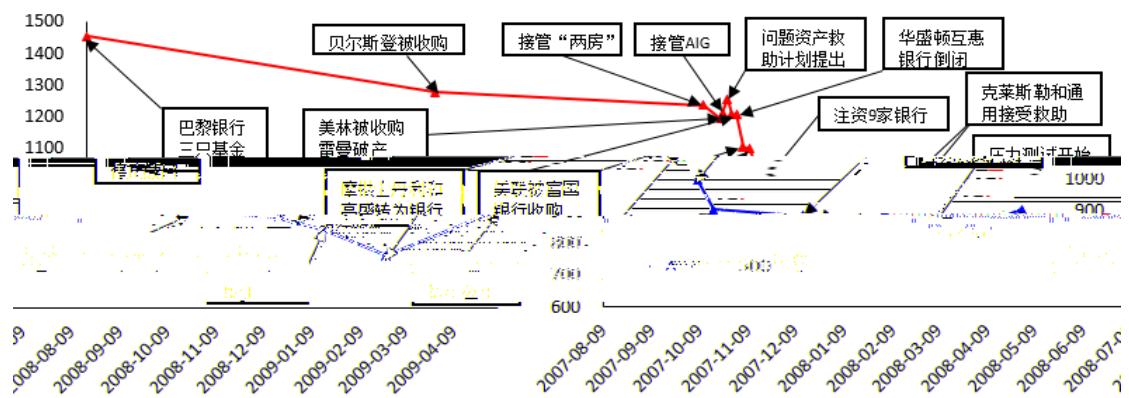
2008



3-1

500

3-2



3-2

2004 6

CDO

AIG

2007 8 9 2008 3

16 AIG 2008 9 4 9 16

9 14 9 15

9 21

9 25

9

29

10 3

9

10 13

11 19

2009 1 16

180

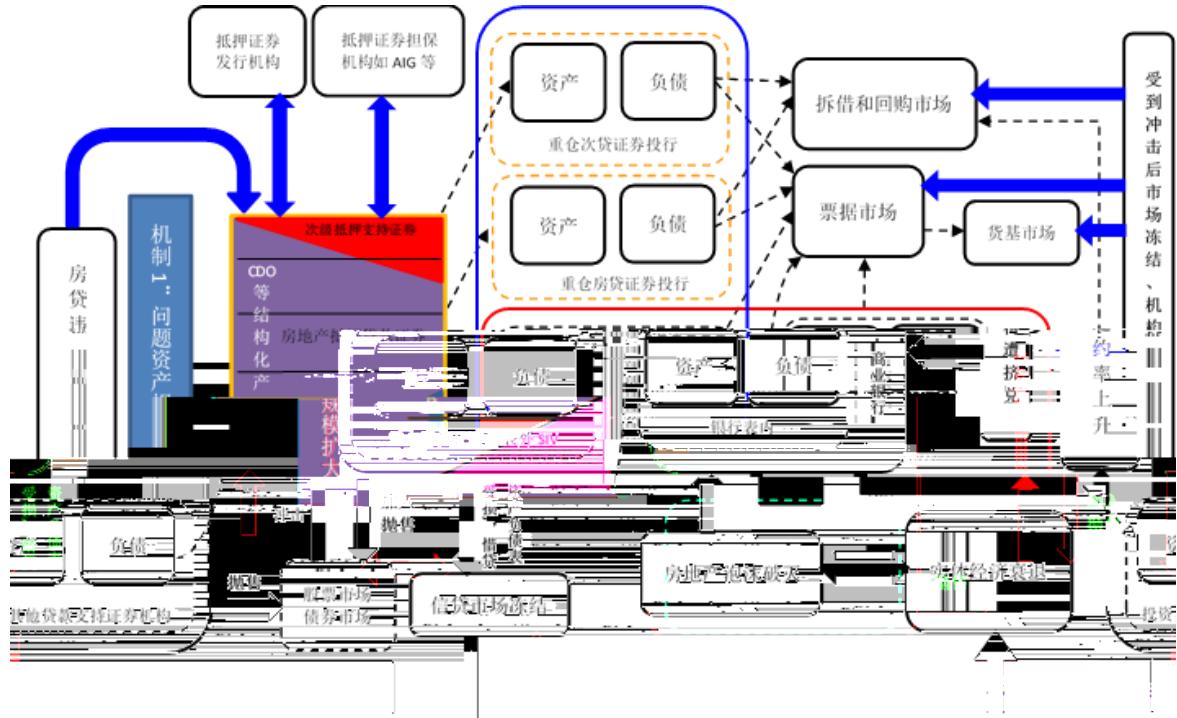
12

19 12 29

2009 2

19

5 7



3-3

3-3

CDO

SIV

AIG

SIV

3-3

1

CDO

SIV Structural Investment Vehicle

SIV

SIV

2

AIG

SIV

AIG

SIV

SIV

SIV

3

SIV

SIV

SIV

CDO

CDO

Asset-Backed

Commercial Paper ABCP SIV

CDO

SIVs

ABSCP

2008 3 16

2008 9 7 2008 9 15 AIG

2008 9 16

2008 9 20 -10 3

10 13

11 19

2009 1 16

5 7

AIG

2007 8-

10

AIG

2008 9

9

GDP	2008	3%	2009	6.9%
2010	27	20	GDП	
3%		ГДР		60%

2008 65% 2009 74.7%

4-1 4-2

2009 10

2012 9

OMT Outright

Monetary Transactions

3

2011

12 EFSF

2011

LTRO 2012 6

4-2

2

4-3

4-3

IMF

4-4

IMF

7500 EFSF European Financial Stability

Fund 2012 2

European Stability Mechanism ESM

Securities Markets Programme ,

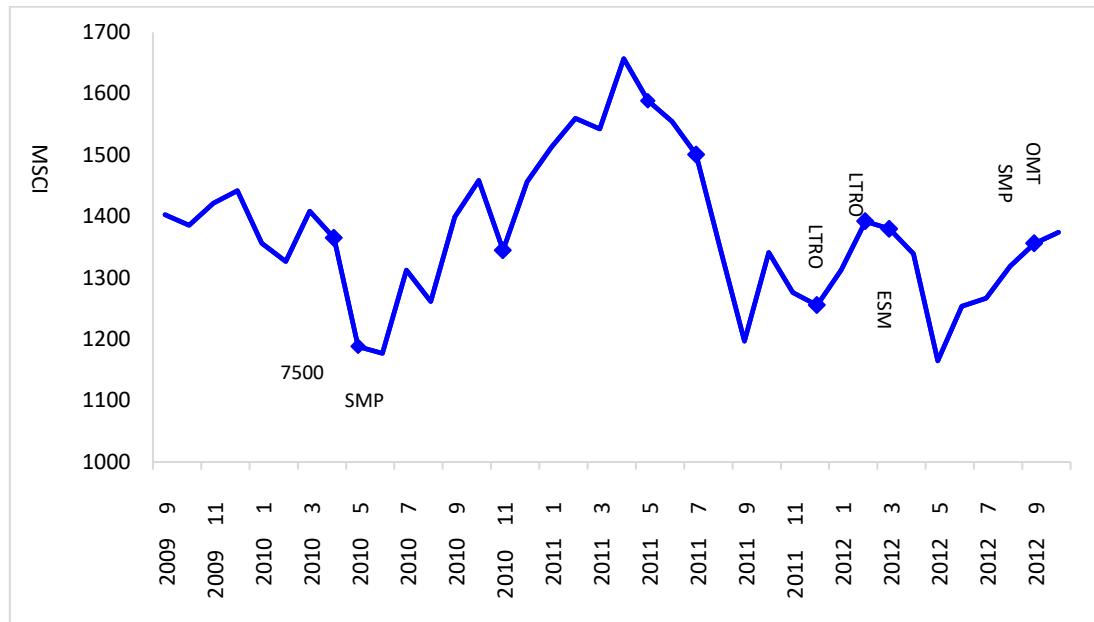
Long Term Refinance Operation LTRO

523 800 4891.9 5295

3 Outright Monetary

Transactions OMT EFSF

OMT



4-4

IMF

EFSF/ESM

OMT

2011 11 -2012 2

EFSF

LTRO

EFSF

LTRO

EFSF IMF

IMF

EFSF/ESM

OMT

EFSF/ESM

2015 A

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4.7 6.7

1 2015 A

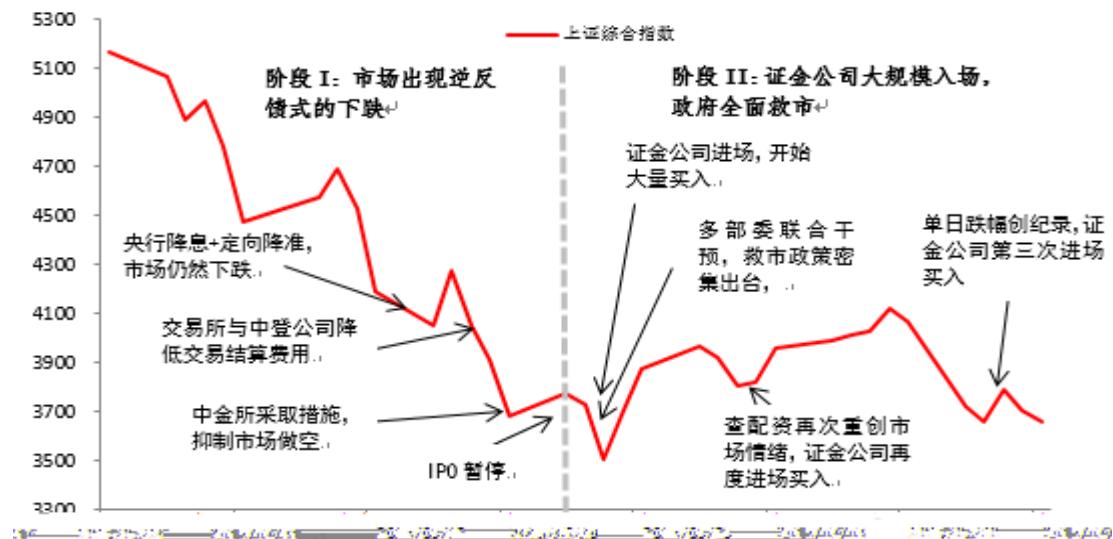
2015

2015

1

6 15 -7 5 2

7 6 5-1



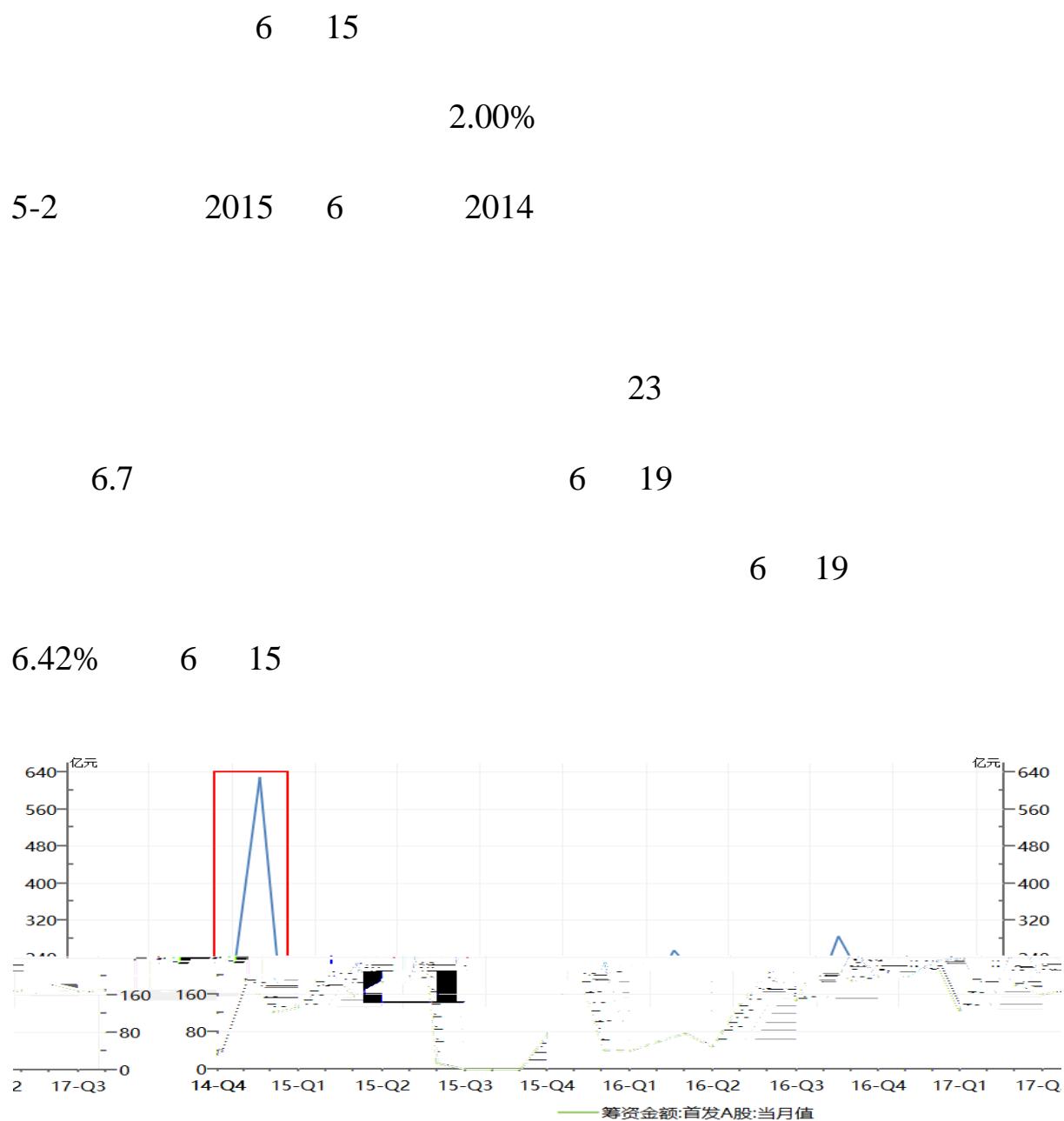
5-1 A

1 2015 6 15 -2015 7 5

2015 4

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6 12



资料来源：Wind 资讯

5-2 2014

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5-3

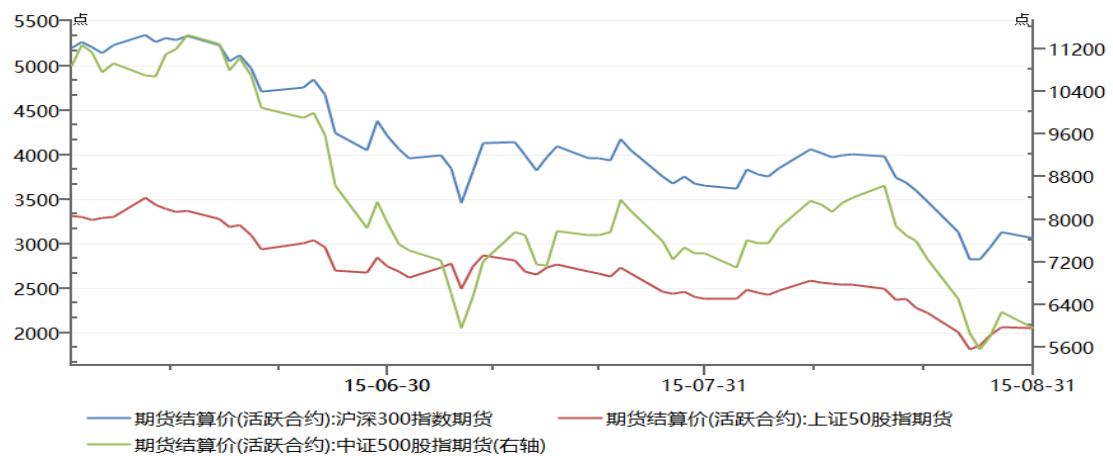
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500

6 15

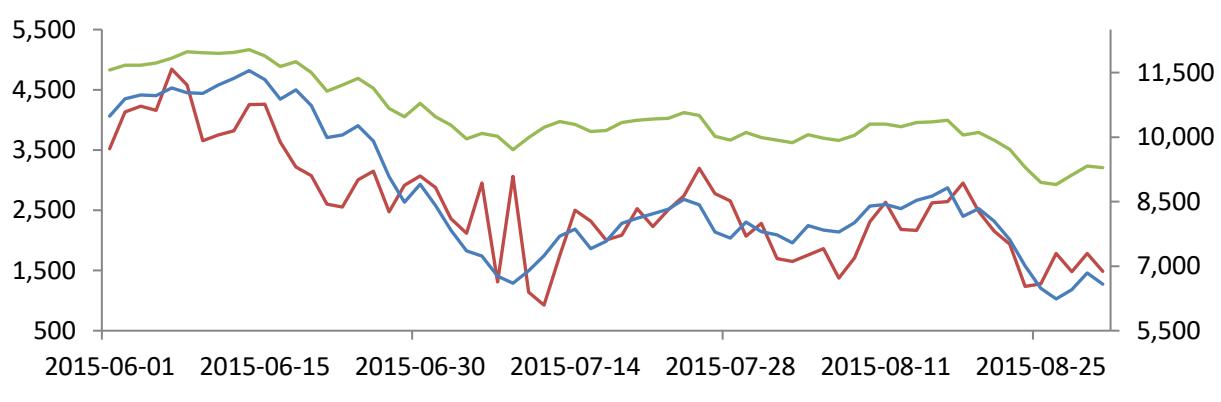
500

2015



资料来源：Wind 资讯

5-3



5-4 500

5-5 6 15 17

6 18

6

26

6 26 7.40% 2049

5-5

6 29

500

7 2

4000 3912.77

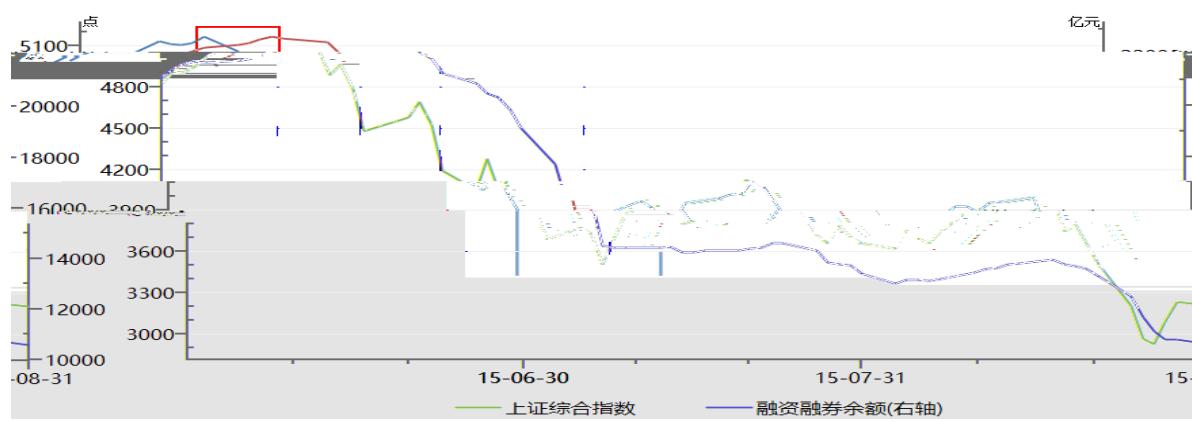
7 3 225.85 3686.92

5.77%

4000

6 27

ETF



5-5

2 2015 7 6

7

3

5-5

7 3

7 8 3507.19 5.90%

7 4

IPO

7 8 5%

7 9

5.76%

7 12

15

IPO

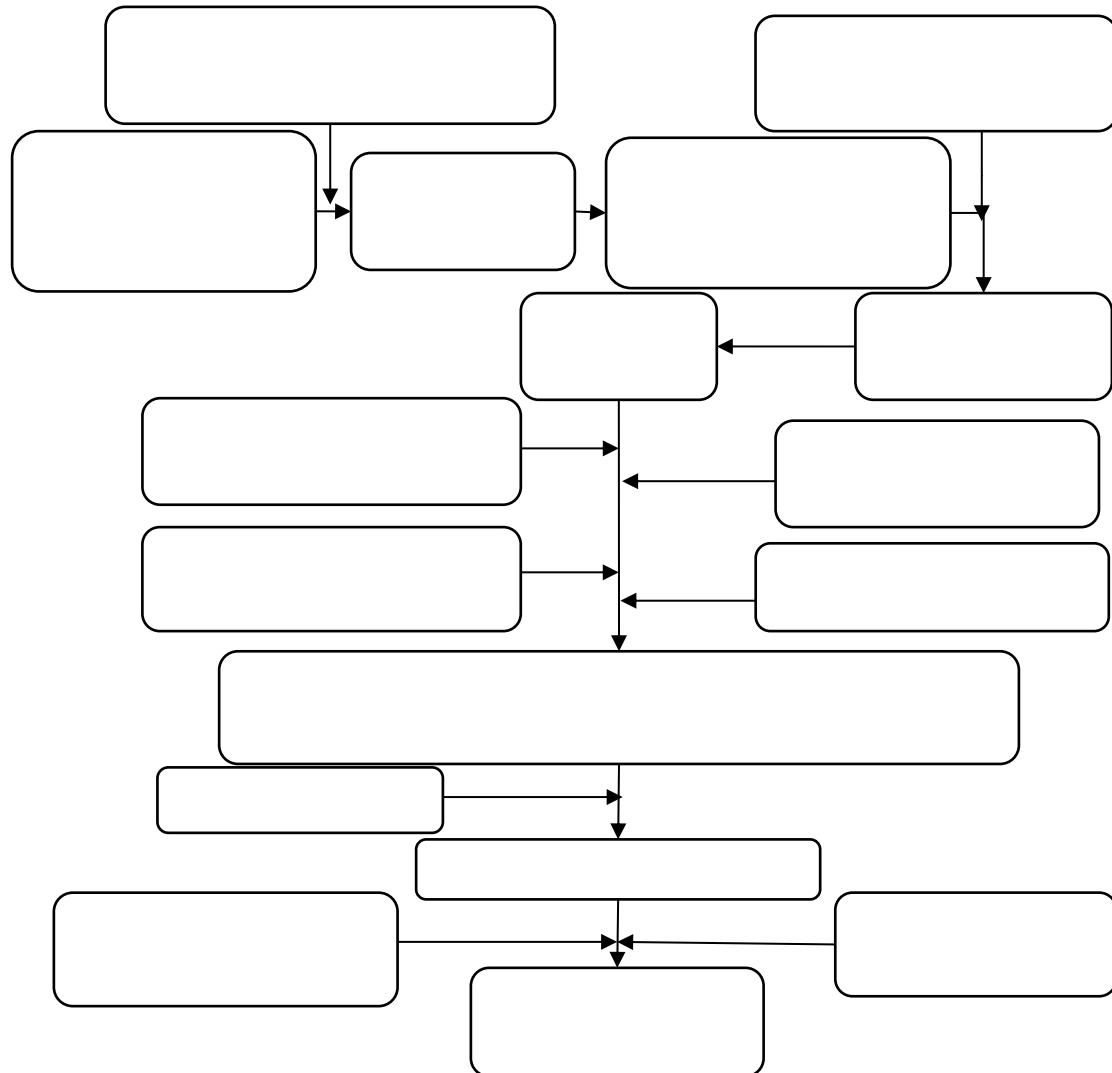
7 27 8.48%

2

2015 A

IPO

5-6



5-6 2015 A

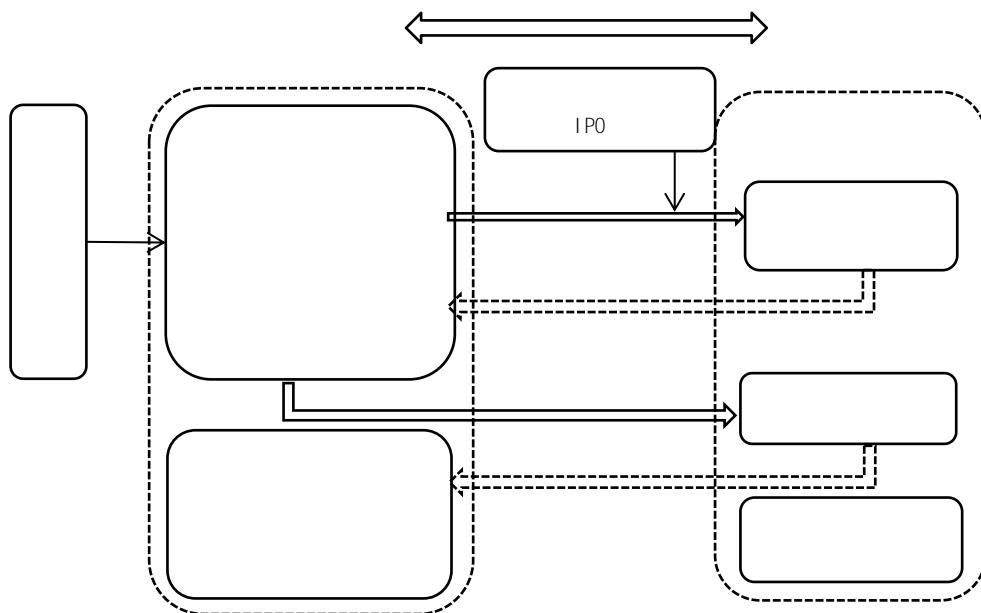
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2015

IPO

2015

5-7



5-7 2015

2015 A

6 26

7.40%

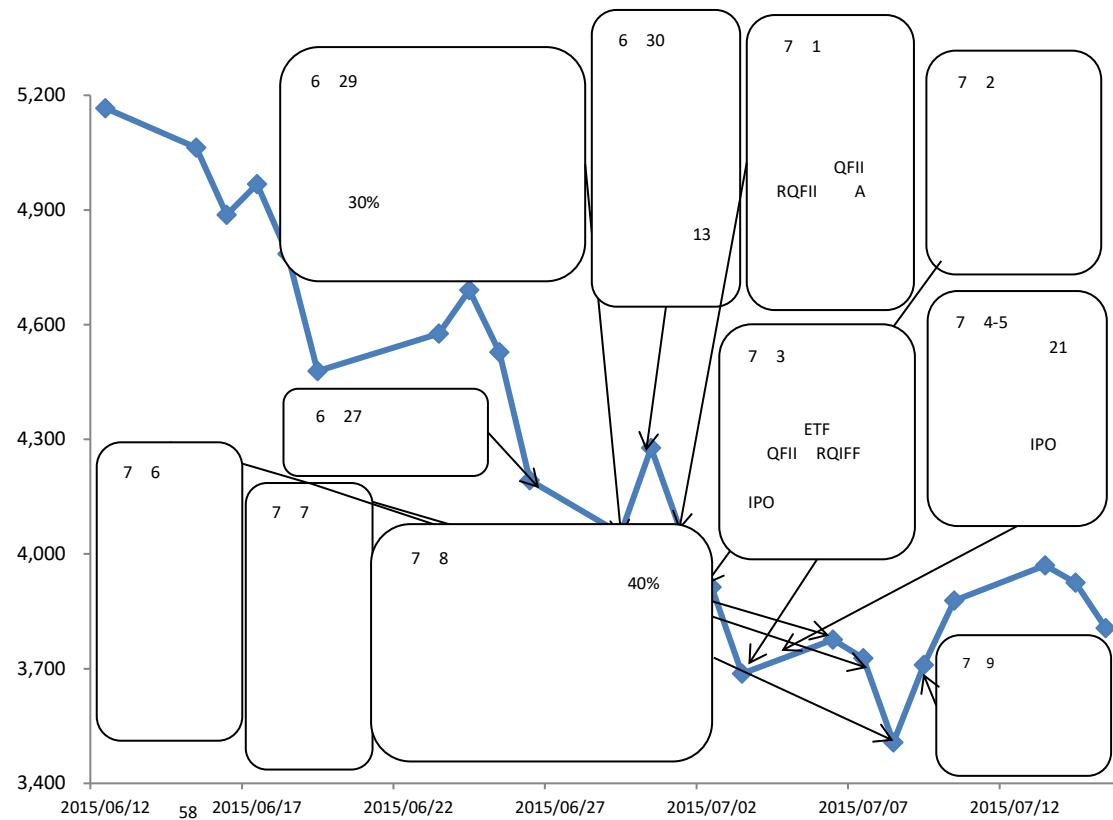
6 27

7 2 4000 8 3500

8

5-8

IPO



5-8

IPO

2015

A

2015 A

1998

2009-2012

3000

A

AIG

²⁴ Sharma, D S. The Asian Financial Crisis: Crisis, Reform and Recovery[M], New York: Manchester University Press: 7.
²⁵ .
²⁶ 2010 pp.60.

2013 pp.173

²⁷ 2015 6 26

http://www.csirc.gov.cn/pub/newsite/zjhxwfb/xwfbh/201506/t20150626_279827.html

2008

2015

2015

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2015

2012 7

o preserve the euro. And believe

OMT

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