



BANK FOR INTERNATIONAL SETTLEMENTS

The new cross-border finance in Asia

Eli Remolona

ISI-RSC 2017 Bali Conference

Nusa Dua, 22 March 2017



**The views expressed are our own and do not necessarily reflect
those of the BIS**

The new cross-border finance in Asia

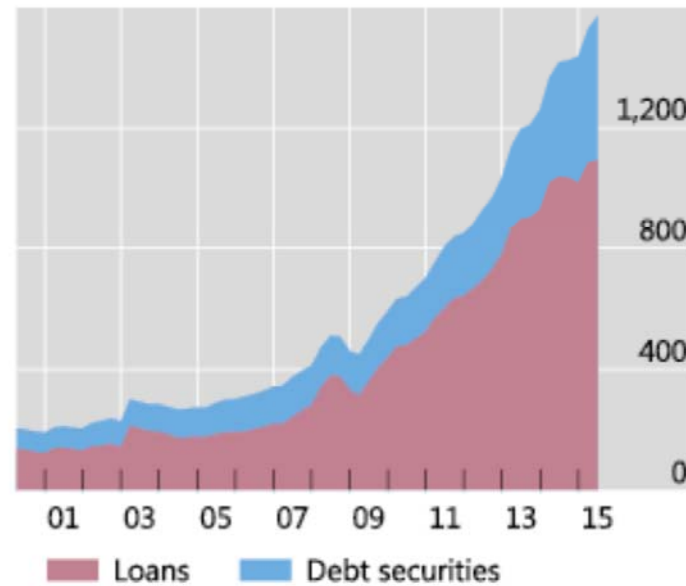
- ❑ When Asian non-banks now raise funds abroad, they tend to borrow in US dollars
- ❑ In borrowing from banks, there is good news and there is bad news
- ❑ In the shift to bond finance, what how do global investors differentiate between sovereign risks?

Asian non-bank borrowers adore US dollar credit

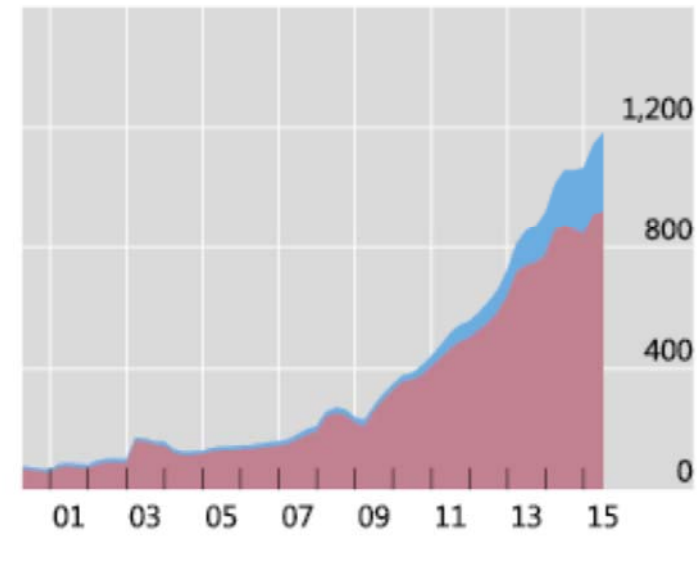
US dollar credit to non-bank borrowers in five Asian countries

In billions of US dollars

Five Asian countries¹



China



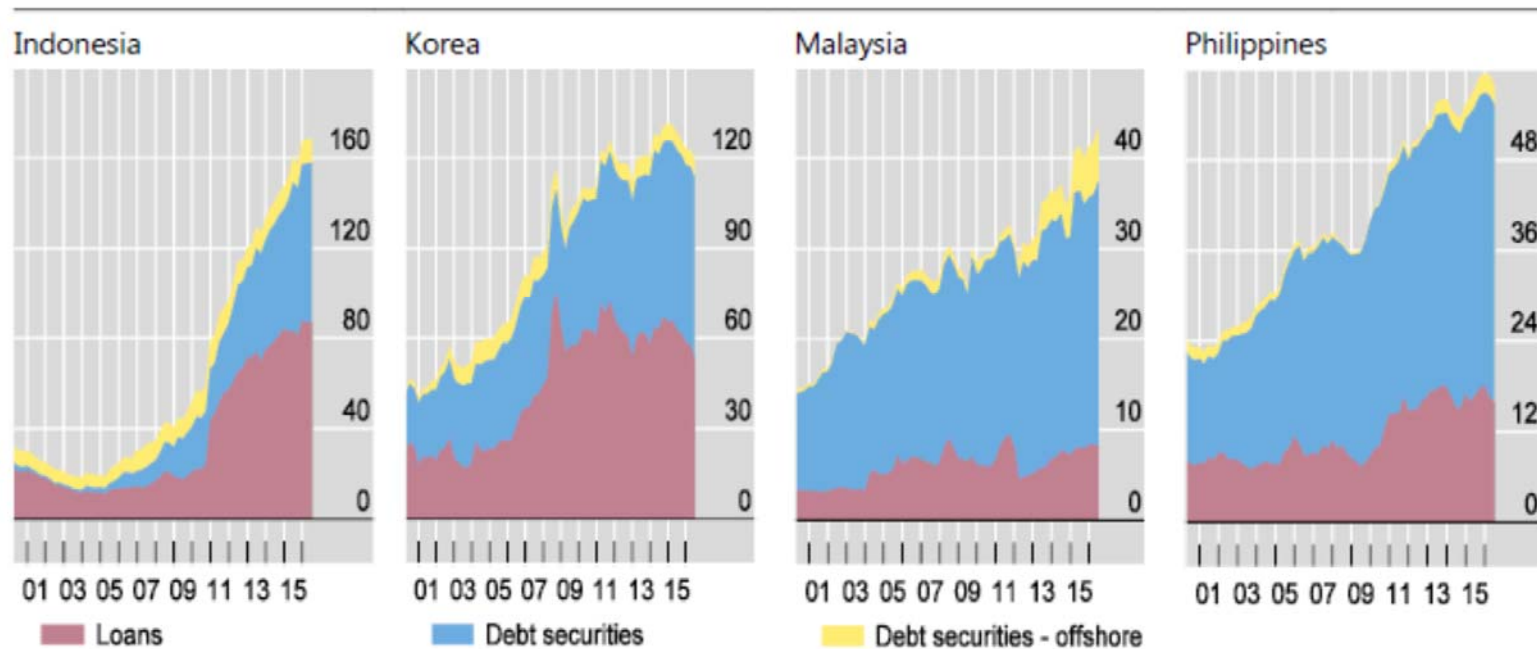
¹ China, Indonesia, Korea, Malaysia and the Philippines.

Source: McCauley, McGuire and Sushko (2015).

Outside China, Asian firms go for bonds rather than bank loans

US dollar credit to non-bank borrowers in four Asian countries

In billions of US dollars

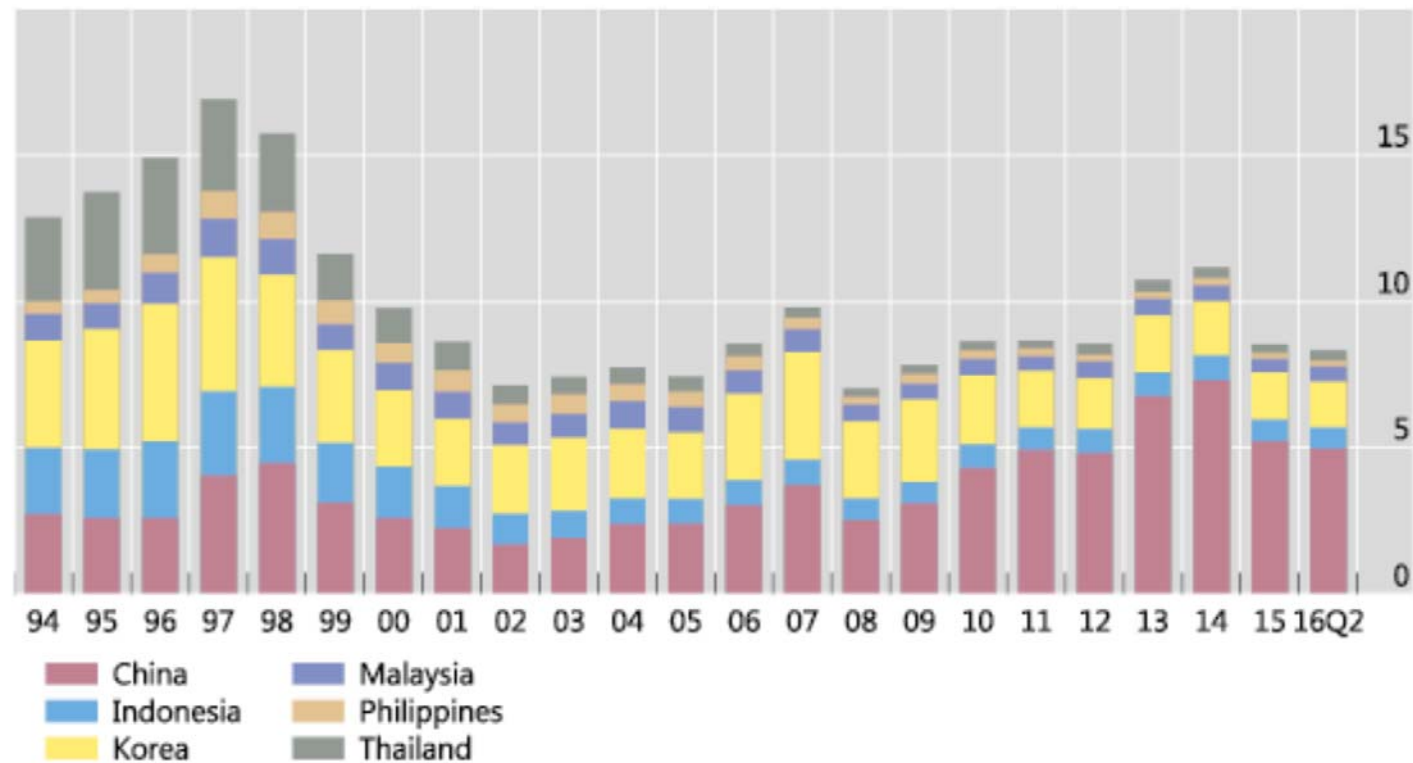


Source: McCauley, McGuire and Sushko (2015)

The good news: borrowing from banks is down

International bank claims on selected Asian economies

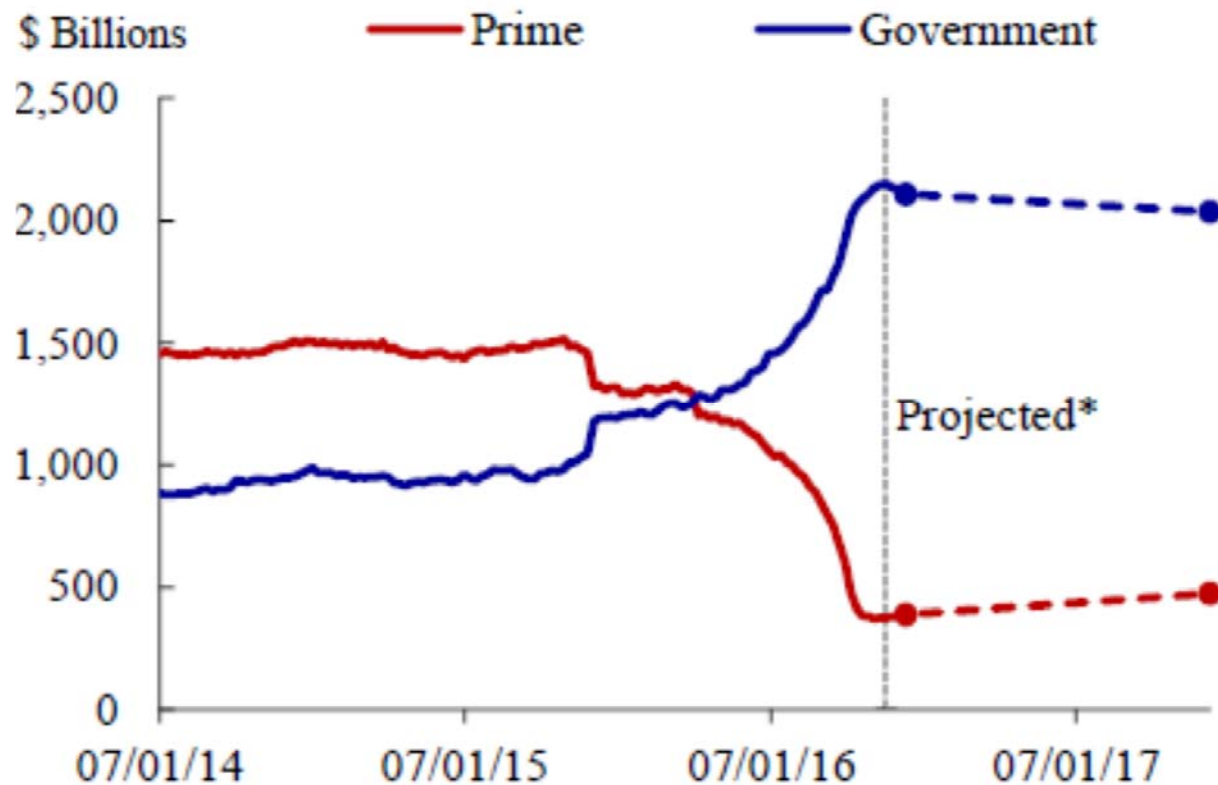
Six economies, claims as a percentage of their combined GDP



Source: BIS consolidated banking statistics.

US money fund reforms have made dollar loans less available

Assets under management of MMMFs

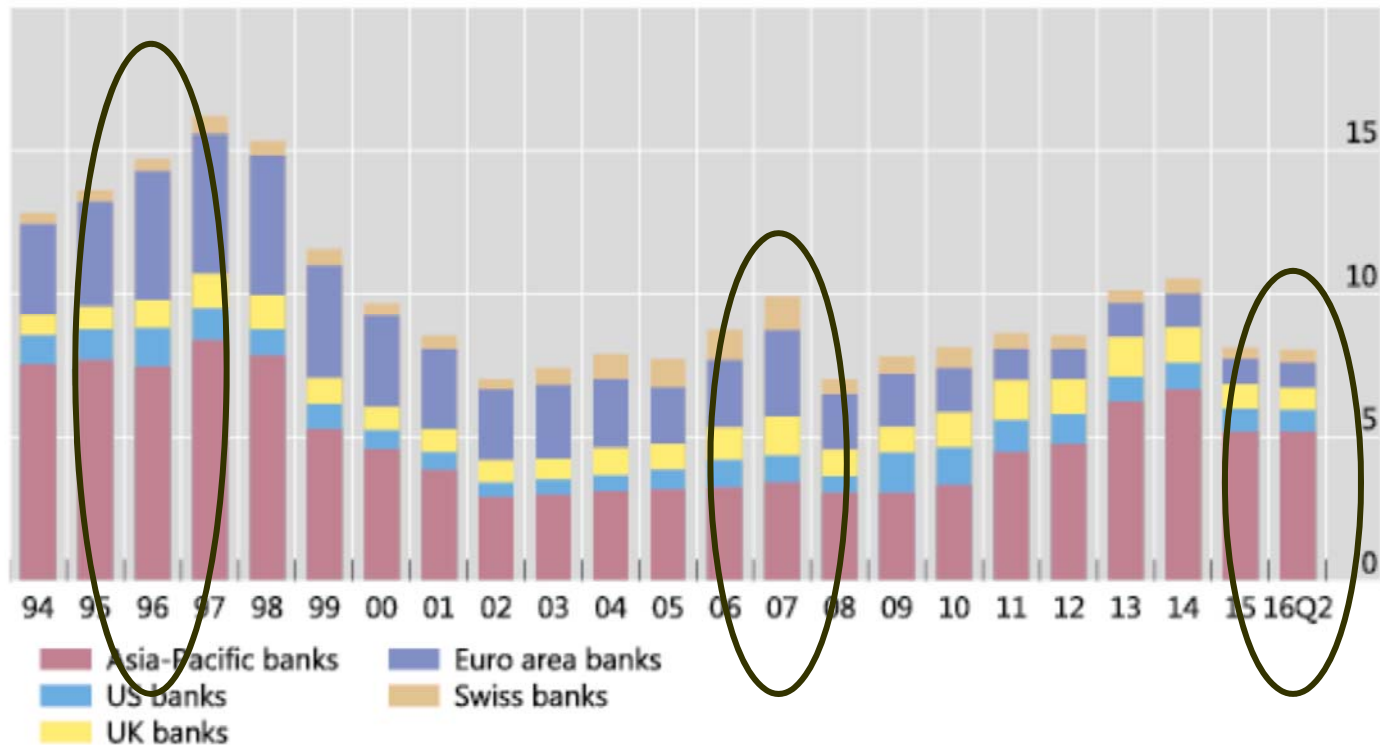


Source: FRBNY Survey of Money Market Mutual Funds

The bad news: concentration of funding is up

International bank claims on selected Asian economies

By home region of creditor bank, as a percentage of combined GDP of the six economies

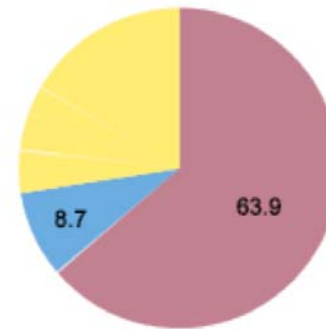
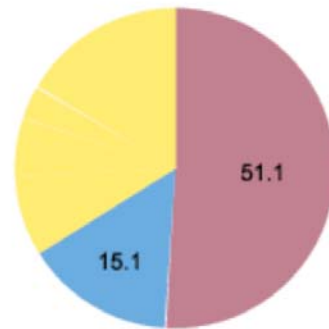


Source: BIS consolidated banking statistics.

How much can global risk factors explain?

Old normal: Jan 2004 – Aug 2008

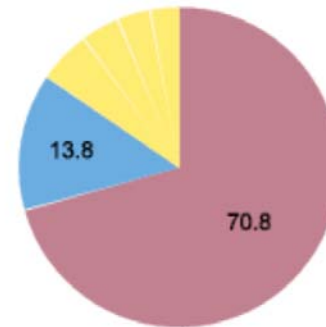
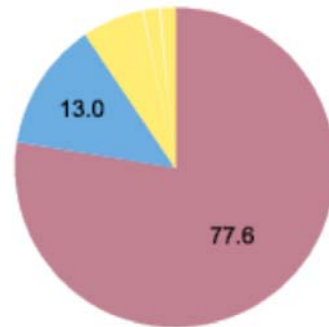
New normal: May 2009 – Dec 2014



Factor 1 Factor 2 Other factors

Global crisis: Sep 2008 – Apr 2009

Taper tantrum: May 2013 – Dec 2013

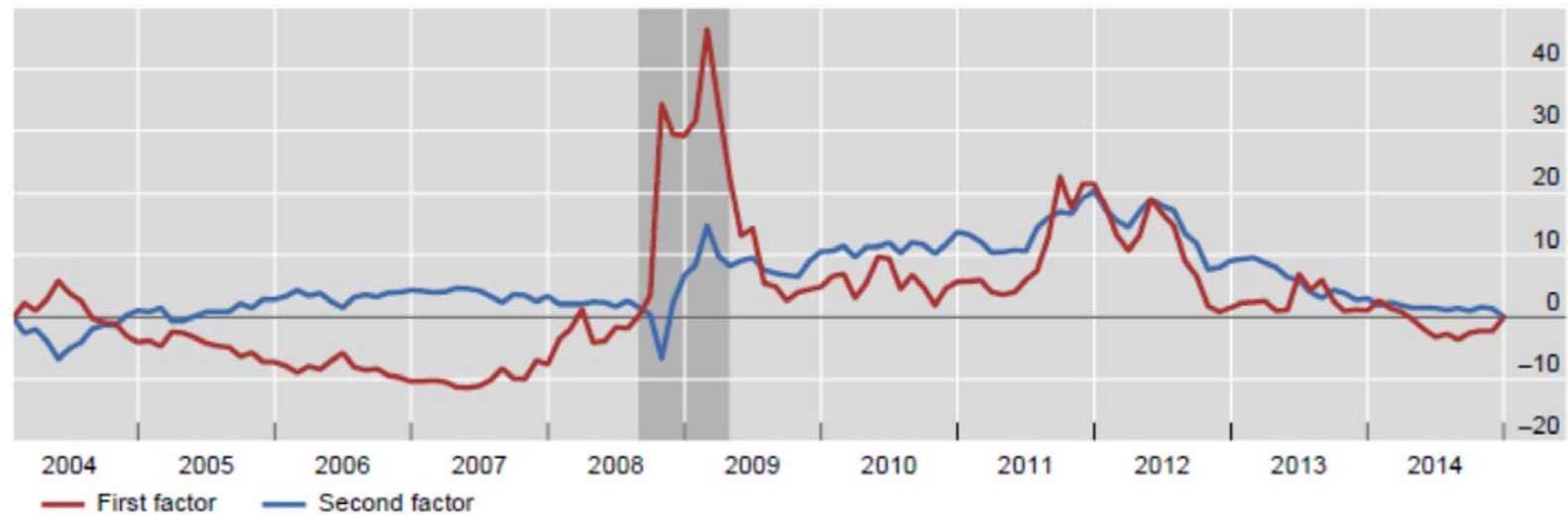


Global risk factors drive what happens over time

First and second risk factors over time

(Cumulative over time)

Figure 2

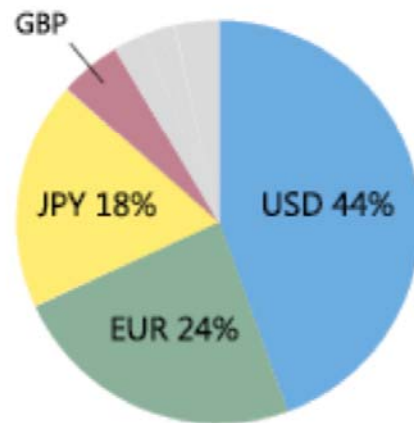


Bond benchmarks rule what happens across countries

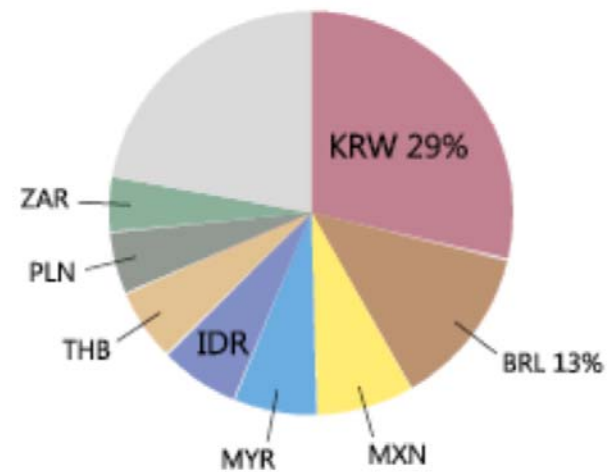
Bloomberg-Barclays global bond benchmarks

In per cent

Global aggregate



EM local currency



Source: Bloomberg

The new cross-border finance in Asia

- ❑ Asian non-bank borrowers have found US dollar credit hard to resist
- ❑ In cross-border bank loans, borrowing is down but concentration of funding is up
- ❑ In the shift to bond finance, global benchmarks are destiny

References

- ❑ Amstad, Remolona and Shek (2016): How do global investors differentiate between sovereign risks? The new normal versus the old. *JIMF* 66.
- ❑ Bruno and Shin (2015): Global dollar credit and carry trades: A firm-level analysis, BIS Working Papers No 510 (August)
- ❑ Cohen and Remolona (2008): Information flows during the Asian crisis: Evidence from closed-end funds, *JIMF* 27 (June).
- ❑ McCauley, McGuire and Sushko (2015): Dollar credit to emerging market economies, *BIS Quarterly Review* (December).
- ❑ Remolona and Shim (2015): The rise of regional banking in Asia and the Pacific, *BIS Quarterly Review* (September), 119-134.
- ❑ Van Rijckeghem and Weder (2003): Spillovers through banking centers: A panel data analysis of bank flows, *JIMF* 22, 483-529.