November 2015

# PBOC'S TRILEMMA

### RMB Development

YAO, Wei

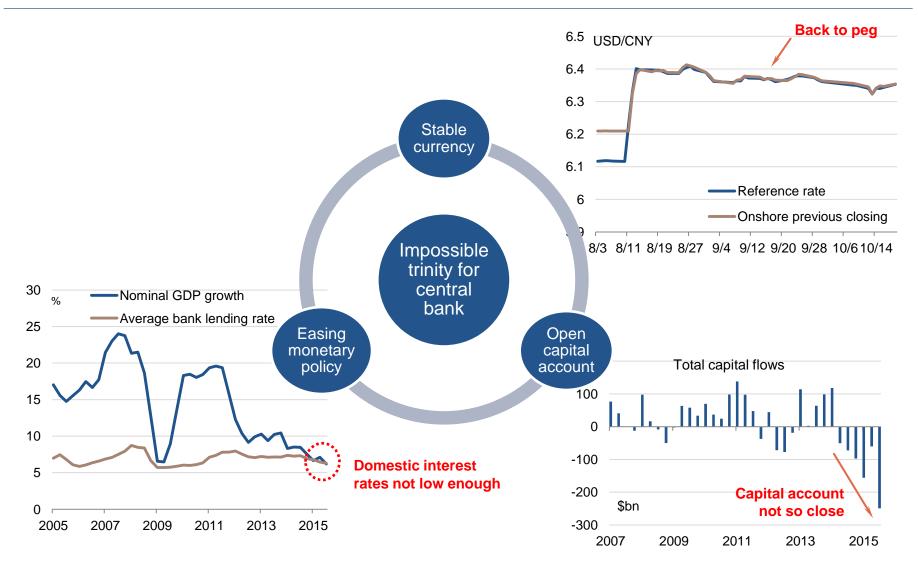
Phone: (33) 1 57 29 69 60

wei.yao@sgcib.com

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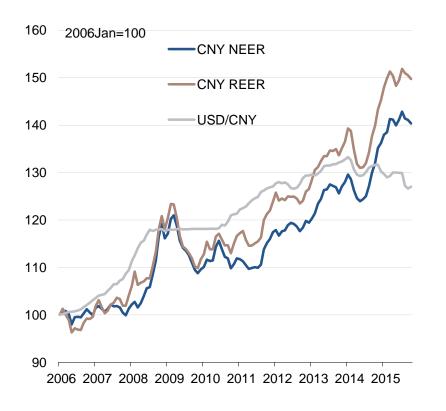


### **PBOC STUCK IN THE IMPOSSIBLE TRINITY**

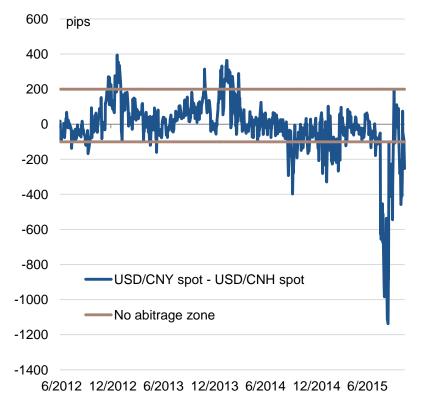




### PERSISTENT DEPRECIATION EXPECTATIONS



RMB barely changed in EER terms

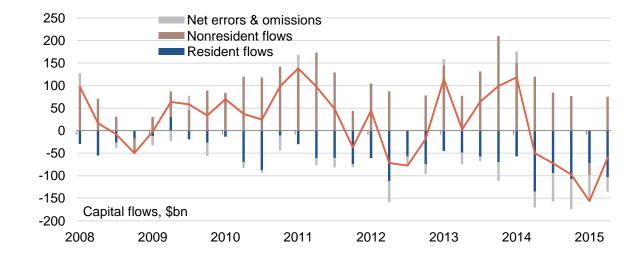


#### Depreciation pressure still well present



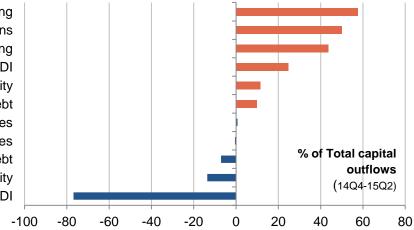
### **RESIDENT FLOWS DOMINATE THE OUTFLOWS**

Capital outflows started to intensify since Q4 2014



 Top three outflow accounts: deleveraging, shadow diversification, formal diversification

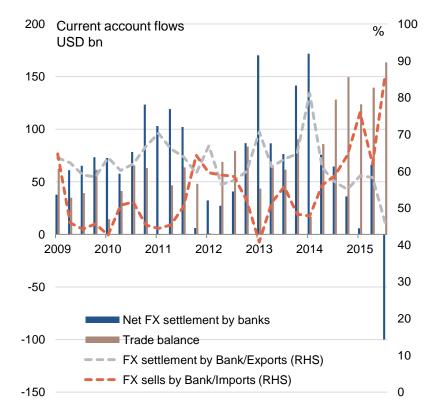
Non-resident: Banking Net errors & omissions Resident: Banking Resident: FDI Resident: Portfolio Equity Resident: Derivatives Non-resident: Derivatives Non-resident: Portfolio Debt Non-resident: Portfolio Equity Non-resident: FDI



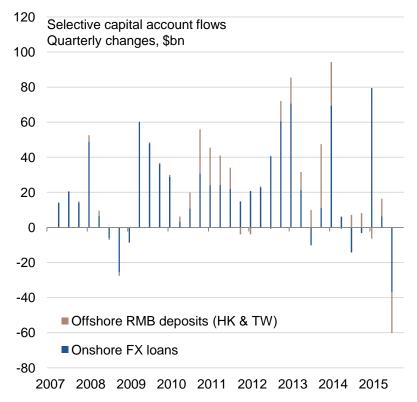
Source: SAFE, CEIC, SG Cross Asset Research/Economics



### CAPITAL OUTFLOWS OVERWHELM TRADE SURPLUS



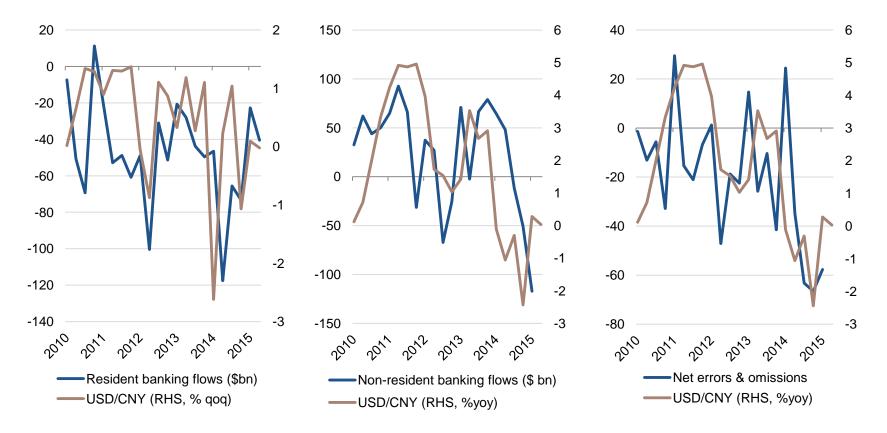
#### Settlement behavior highly sensitive to the currency movement



#### Banking flows dominate the capital account



### MAJOR OUTFLOWS ALL FROM CHINESE AND SENSITIVE TO FX

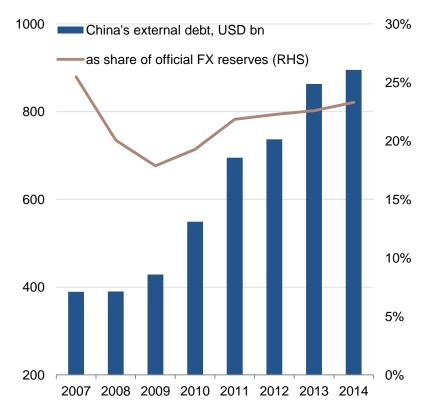


#### **Capital controls introduced after RMB regime change:**

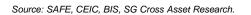
- A limit of RMB100k per year introduced for individual's overseas cash withdraw via UnionPay
- Banks must keep the equivalent of 20% dollar reserves for clients' FX derivative positions
- Closer monitoring of individual FX conversion under the \$50k annual quota

Source: SAFE, CEIC, SG Cross Asset Research/Economics

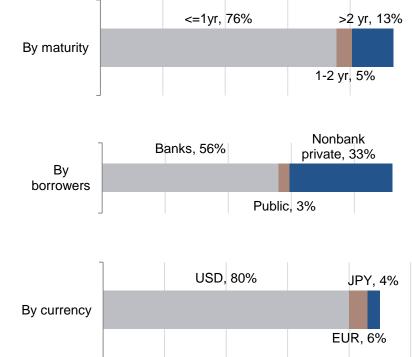
### EXTERNAL DEBT OVERALL MANAGEABLE



- Total size of external debt still manageable
  - <10% of GDP</p>
  - 1/4 of official reserves

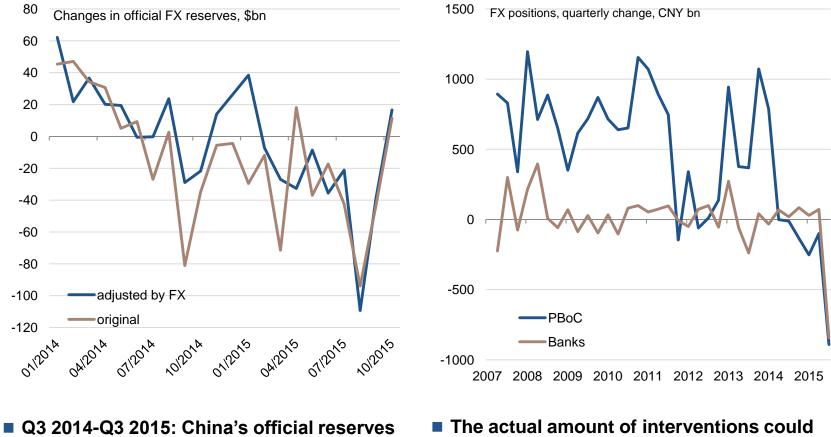




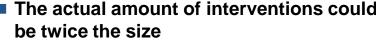


- Short duration => roll-over risk
- Unhedged => FX mismatch
- Developers' debt small in size but may have outsized impact

### MORE INTERVENTIONS THAN MEETS THE EYE



declined by \$230bn





### LIBERALISATION SEQUENCING ISSUES



### Capital account liberalisation sequence

IMF recommendation: Inflows >> outflows Long-term >> short-term Direct>credit >> portfolio

**China's practice:** Follow the text book, but much slower on outflows liberalisation

Now the problem is ... not ideal timing for increasing currency flexibility

- Currency no longer undervalued
- Structural deceleration
- Interest rate differential to vanish
- Official FX reserves not unlimited



Source: SAFE, CEIC, IMF, SG Cross Asset Research/Economics



### **PROGRESS OF CAPITAL ACCOUNT LIBERALISATION**

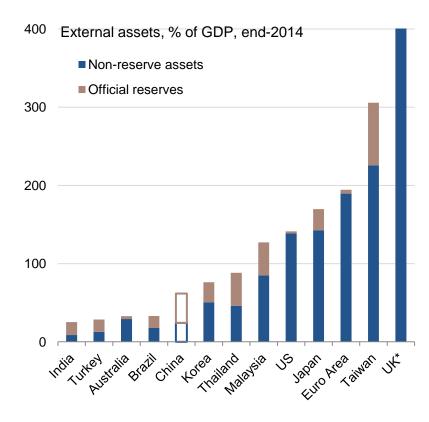
#### -- Nonresident; -- Resident; -- Two-way

	Current	Capital account			
	account	Direct	Banking	Portfolio	
2000- 2012	Aug 11: RMB settle- ment for trade nation- wide	Oct 11: Eased controls on RMB settle- ment for FDI & ODI		Nov 02: Launched QFII: allow foreign institutional investors (IIs)in exchanges Apr 06: Launched QDII: allow domestic IIs to invest in overseas securities Aug 10: Launched PBoC Channel: allow foreign CBs, RMB clearing /participating banks in interbank bond market, subject to quotas	
2013- 2015			Jan 13: Initiated cross-border loans Feb 14: Launched the pilot on cross- border RMB cash pooling in the Shanghai FTZ, enabling MNCs to centralize RMB treasury management; Jun 14: expanded nationwide Feb 15: Allowed companies in the Shanghai FTZ to freely borrow offshore under a macro-prudential risk management framework Oct 15: Launched Cross-border Interbank Payment System (CIPS)	Mar 13: Allowed QFII investors in interbank bond&FX market Nov 14: Launched SH-HK Stock Connect Jun 15: Allowed offshore RMB clearing/participating banks to source liquidity from interbank bond market Jul 15: Launched Mutual Fund Recognition w. HK Jul 15: Switched to registration-based access for foreign CBs, SWFs and international financial organizations in interbank bond market, including IRS & FRA; <u>Sep 15:</u> in interbank FX market	
Next			To achieve full RMB convertibility in Shanghai FTZ	To set up SZ-HK Stock Connect To expand (R)QFIIs and eventually phase out quota management for nonresident long-term portfolio flows To launch QDII2: allow domestic individual investor to invest overseas securities	

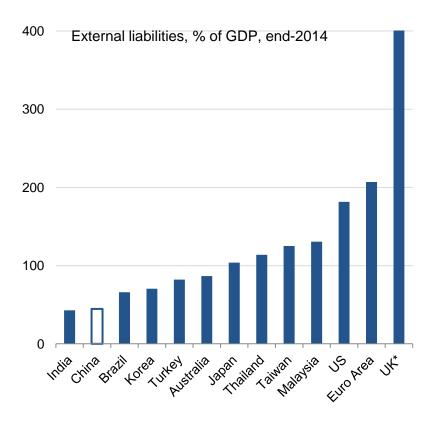
Source: Chinese government, SG Cross Asset Research/Economics



### **DE FACTO OPENNESS STILL LIMITED**



- Non-reserve assets only 25% of GDP
- Future trend: non-official outflows to replace official outflows

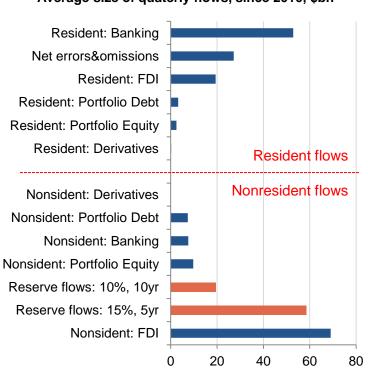


- External liabilities less than 50% of GDP
- Future trend: expansion of long-term portfolio inflows

\* UK's external assets and liabilities both around 550% of GDP. Source: SAFE, CEIC, IMF, SG Cross Asset Research/Economics



### SDR INCLUSION NO GUARANTEE FOR RESERVE CURRENCY STATUS



#### Average size of quaterly flows, since 2010, \$bn

Limited inflows in the short-term

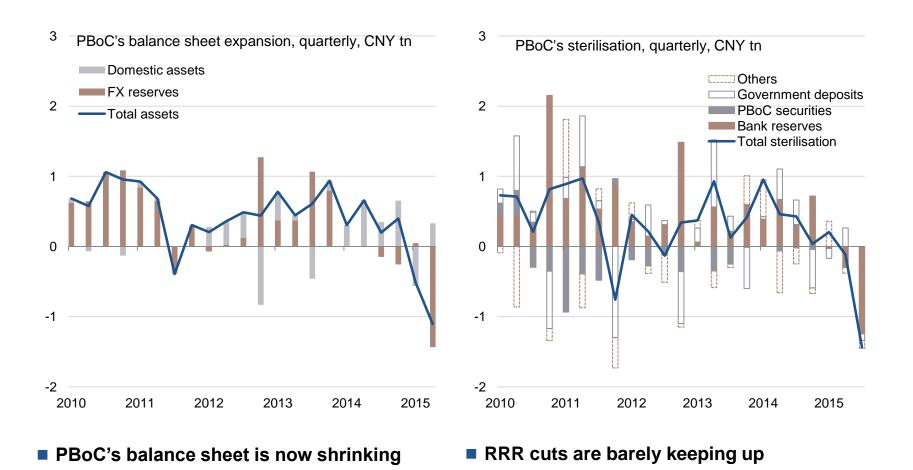
Long-term impact subject to China's liberalisation progress

#### Implication of further liberalisation

- If no change in official reserves, Current account surplus = Capital account deficit
- If China doesn't run current account deficit, China will be a capital exports and RMB a funding currency on balance
- That is, Resident outflow > Nonresident inflows
- For the currency, the short-term question is how fast Chinese FX diversification will take place.

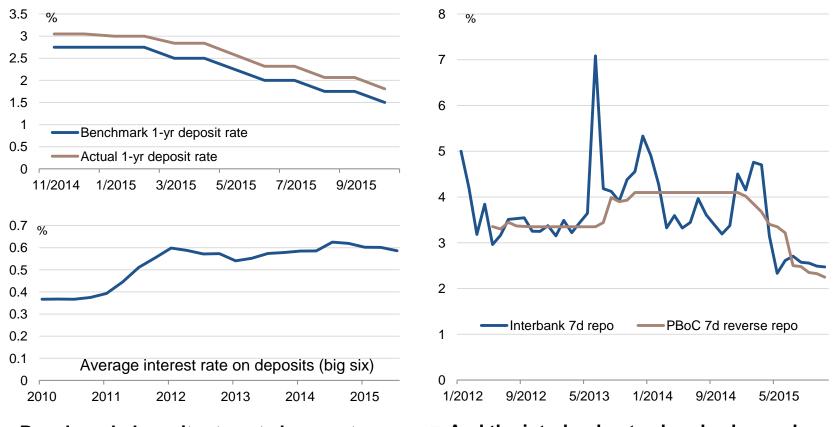
	FDI	Portfolio: Equity	Portfolio: Debt	Credit: Loans			
External Assets, excl. official reserves (% of GDP)							
China	7.2	2.5	1.6	3.6			
G4 average	50.9	37.4	42.9	25.3			
External Liability (% of GDP)							
China	25.9	3.6	1.4	5.5			
G4 average	42.2	41.6	52.8	28.0			

### SELF-INFLICTED QUANTITATIVE TIGHTENING





### FEWER RATE CUTS CAN MEET THE EYE



- Benchmark deposit rate cuts have not brought down banks' interest rate expenses much
- And the interbank rates barely changed since mid-2015



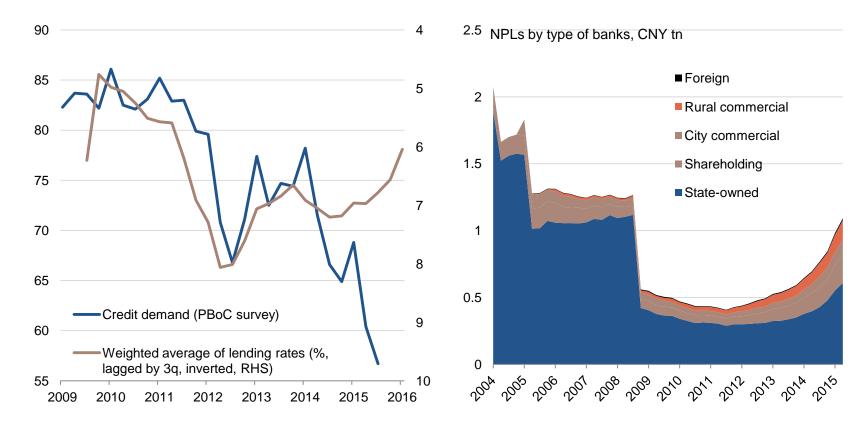
### **PBOC'S NEW POLICY TOOLBOX**

Instruments	Duration	Frequency	Latest implementation
Short-dated			
Regular Open Market Operation (OMO)	most frequent: 7-, 14-day others: 21-, 28-, 91-day	Auction usually held on Tuesdays and Thursdays. PBoC	Latest injection: 7-day reverse repo, late Oct 2015, 2.25%; 14-day reverse repo, 29 Sep 2015, 2.70%
	· · · · · · · · · · · ·	usually gauges demand one day before an auction.	Latest withdrawal: 14-day repo, 25 Nov 2014, 3.2%
Short-term Liquidity Operation (SLO)	O/N to 7-day	Irregular	Latest injection: 6-day reverse repo, 31 Aug 2015, 2.35%
<ul> <li>OMOs with shorter durations to supplement the regular OMOs</li> </ul>			Latest withdrawal: 5-day repo, 27 Feb 2014, 3.40%
Standing Lending Facility (SLF)	O/N and 7d for small- and	Irregular, upon request	Latest injection: Mar15, for those institutions that meet
<ul> <li>short-term liquidity offered by the central bank at the request of financial institutions</li> </ul>	medium- sized financial institutions		certain macro-prudential criterion: o/n 4.5%, 7-day 5.5%; or 100bp higher for those which fall short.
	1m to 3m for policy banks & big commercial banks		
Bank reserves	N/A	N/A	Injection: required reserve ratio cuts on 23 Oct
- depository institutions' required or excess reserves at			Rate on required reserves: 1.62%
the central bank			Rate on excess reserves: 0.72%
Longer-dated			
Medium-term Lending Facility (MLF)	3- and 6-month	Irregular; upon request, can be granted via auctions	Latest injection: 6-month MLF of CNY 105.5bn, Oct
- medium-term liquidity offered to qualified commercial			2015, 3.35%
banks and policy banks at below-market rates			Injection in Q2: 3-month MLF of CNY 384.5bn, Apr 2015, 3.50%
Pledged Supplemental Lending (PSL)	3-year	Irregular	Injection: PSL of CNY 52.1bn to China Development
<ul> <li>long-term liquidity provided for development projects such as shanty town renovation</li> </ul>			Bank, Sep 2015, 2.85%
Relending with credit asset collaterals	Less than two years	Irregular	Amount granted in the two pilot provinces in 2014:
- similar to PSL but allows local banks to use high- quality loans as collateral, thus aimed at smaller banks			PBoC Guangdong branch provided CNY1.68bn in 2014 with one-year interest rate 3.5%
without enough bonds to apply for PSL			PBoC Shandong branch provided CNY0.85bn
Other forms of relending	Less than two years	Irregular	N/A
<ul> <li>targeted at small banks without enough bonds to apply for PSL; some programmes required no collateral</li> </ul>			

Source: PBoC, SG Cross Asset Research/Economics



### **MONETARY POLICY TRANSMISSION IMPAIRED**

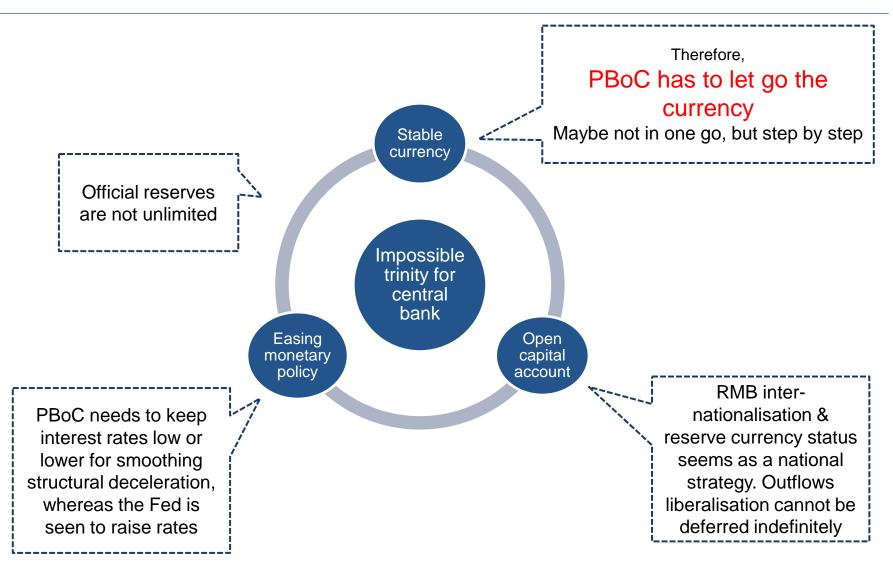


Lack of credit demand, despite lower borrowing cost NPL cycle continues to burden banks

Source: PBoC, CEIC, SG Cross Asset Research / Economics



### **PBOC WAY OUT OF THE IMPOSSIBLE TRINITY**



Source: PBoC, CEIC, SG Cross Asset Research/Economics



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