



BANK FOR INTERNATIONAL SETTLEMENTS

# Consequences of ageing for international finance

Hyun Song Shin\*

Bank for International Settlements

G20 Symposium: "For the Better Future: Demographic Changes and Macroeconomic Challenges"

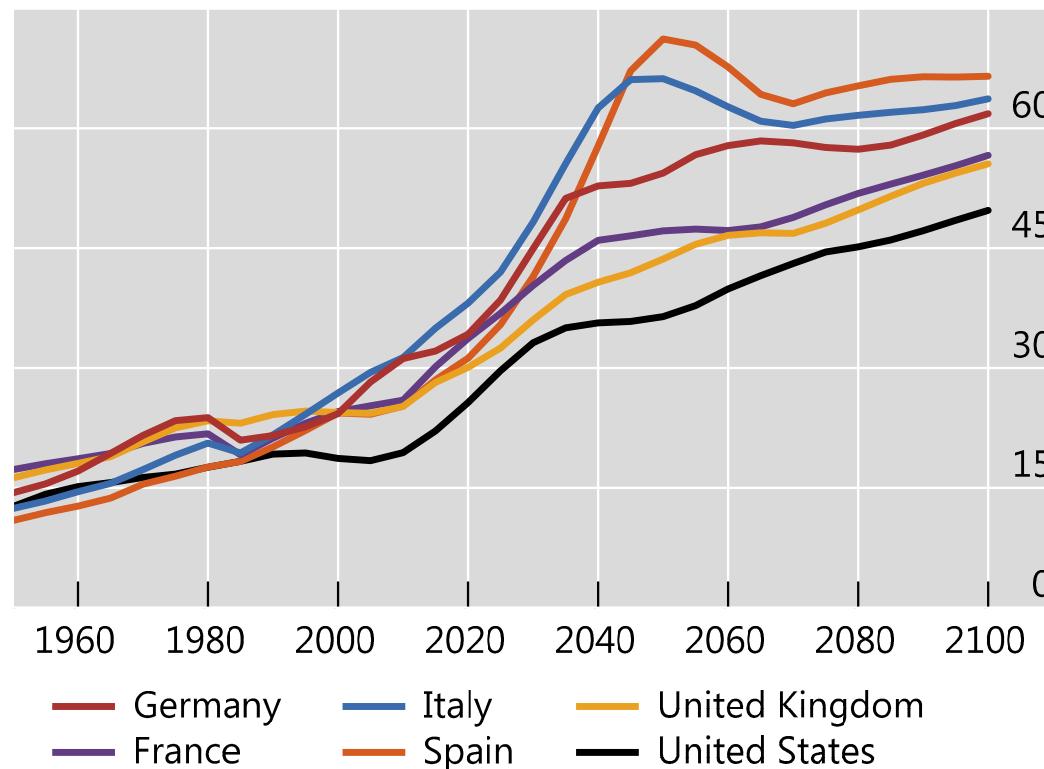
Tokyo, 17 January 2019

\* The views expressed here are mine, not necessarily those of the Bank for International Settlements.



# Old age dependency ratio

Ratio of population 65+ per 100 population 15-64<sup>1</sup>

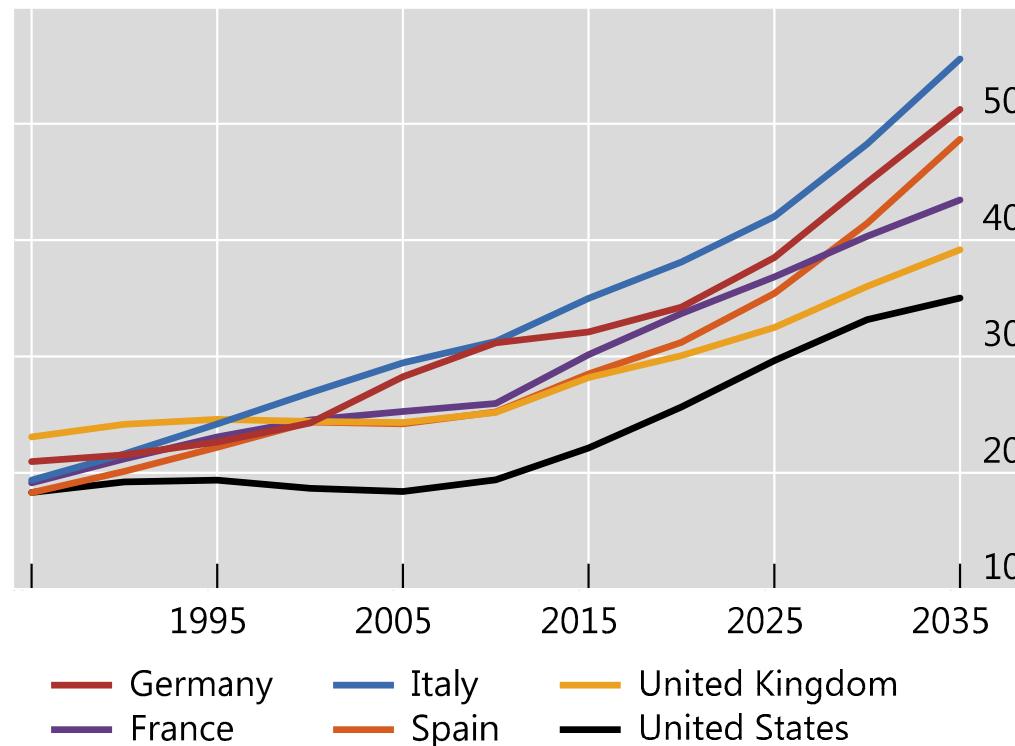


<sup>1</sup> Forecast based on the medium fertility variant, 2015 -2100

Source: United Nations

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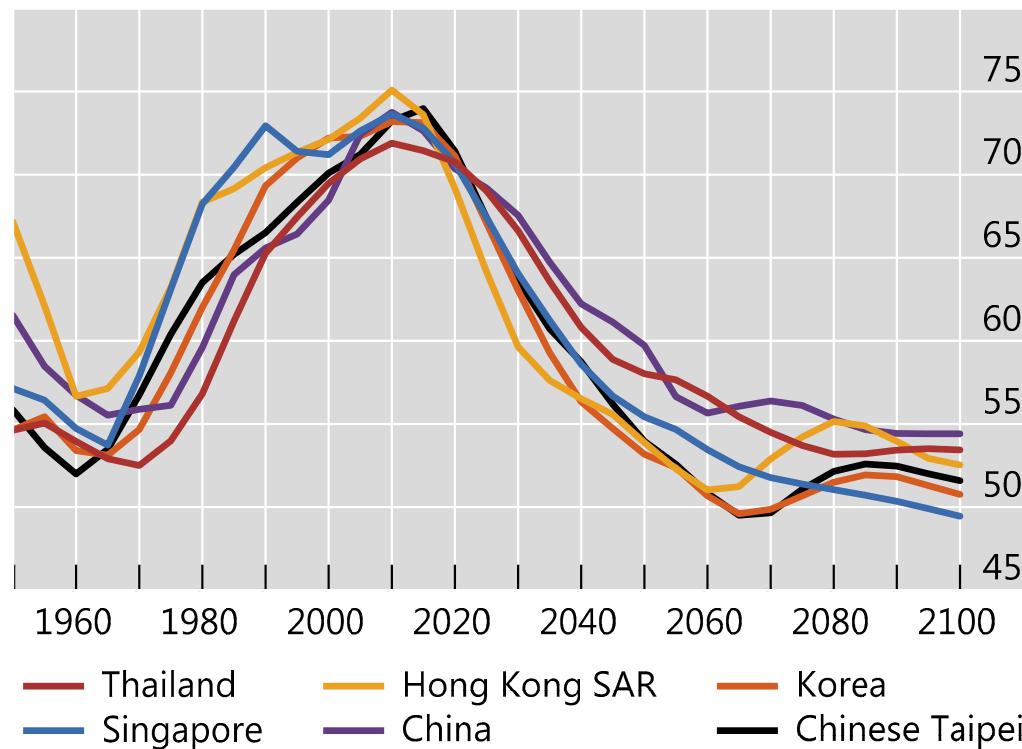


<sup>1</sup> Forecast based on the medium fertility variant, 2015 -2100

Source: United Nations

# Working age population<sup>1</sup>

As a percentage of total population, %

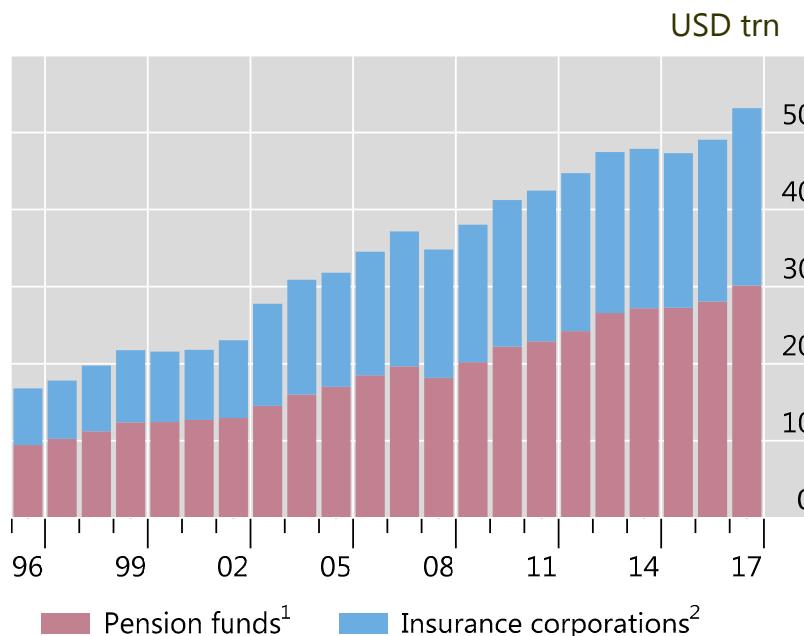


<sup>1</sup> Calculated as population 15 to 65, as a share of total population.

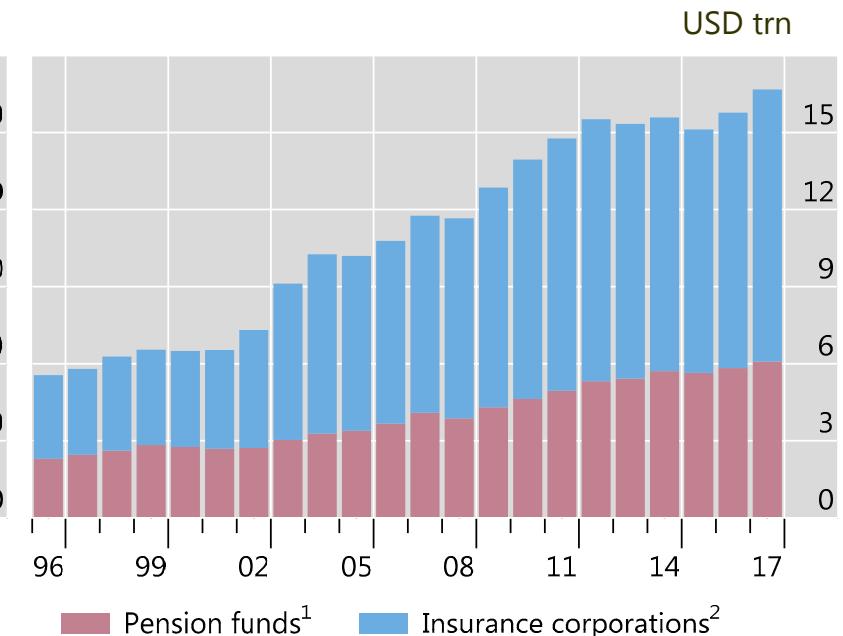
Source: United Nations.

# Pension funds and insurance corporations

Financial assets



Debt securities

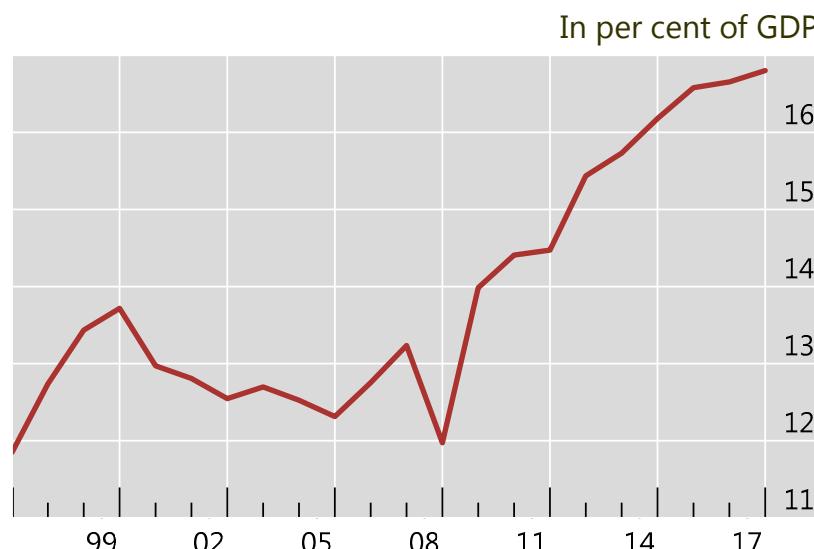


<sup>1</sup> AT, BE, CA, DE, DK, ES, FI, GB, HU, JP, NO, SE and US. <sup>2</sup> AT, BE, CA, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GR, HU, JP, LU, NO, SE, and US.

Source: OECD

# Debt securities of pension funds and insurance corporations

Pension funds<sup>1</sup>



Insurance corporations<sup>2</sup>



<sup>1</sup> AT, BE, CA, DE, DK, ES, FI, GB, HU, JP, NO, SE and US.

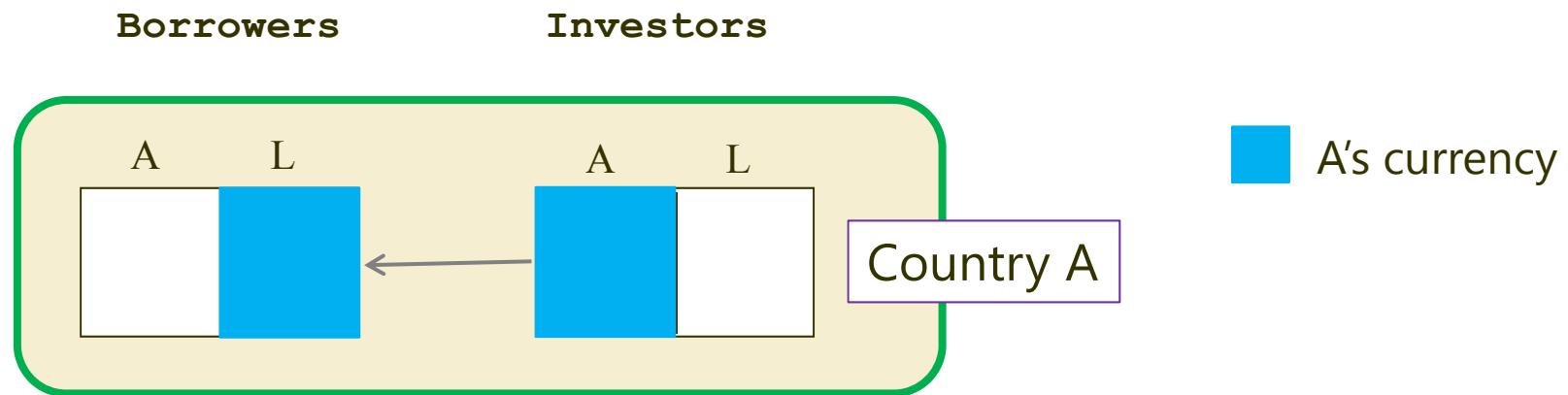
<sup>2</sup> AT, BE, CA, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GR, HU, JP, LU, NO, SE, and US.

Sources: IMF; OECD.

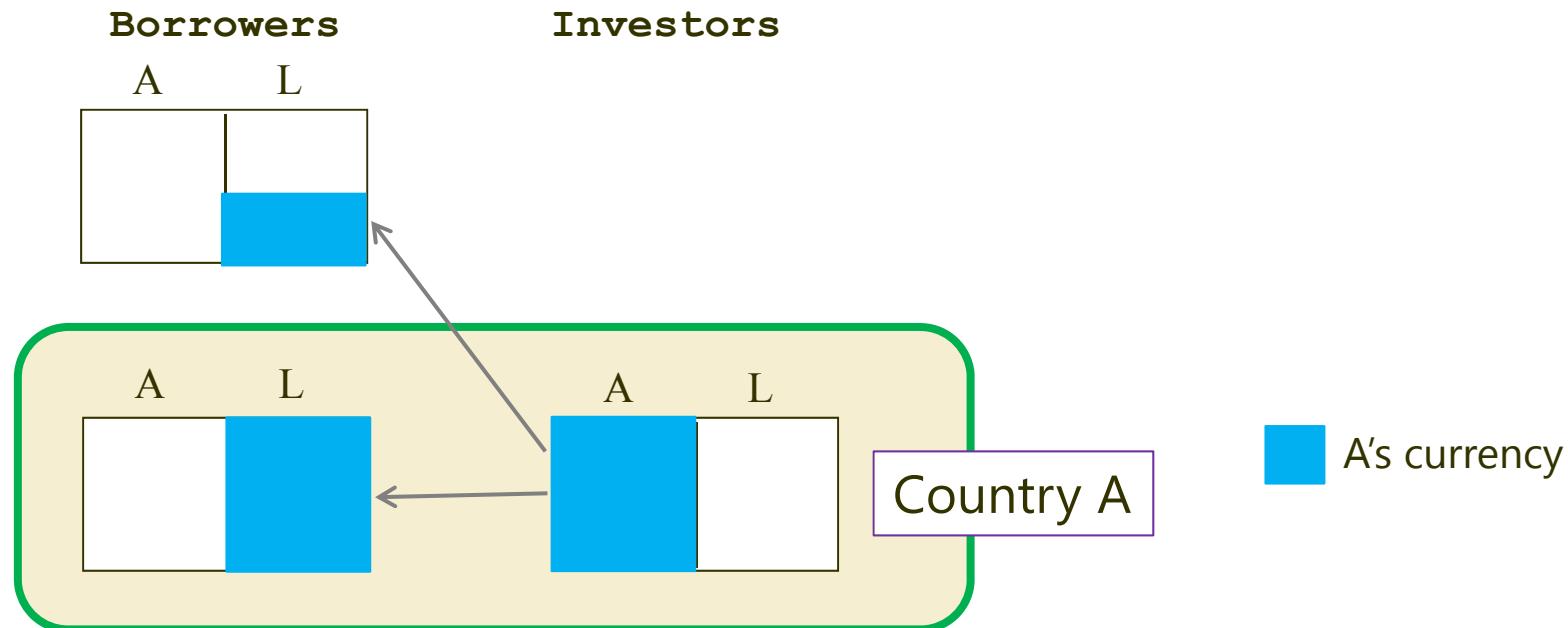


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## Currency denomination of portfolio assets

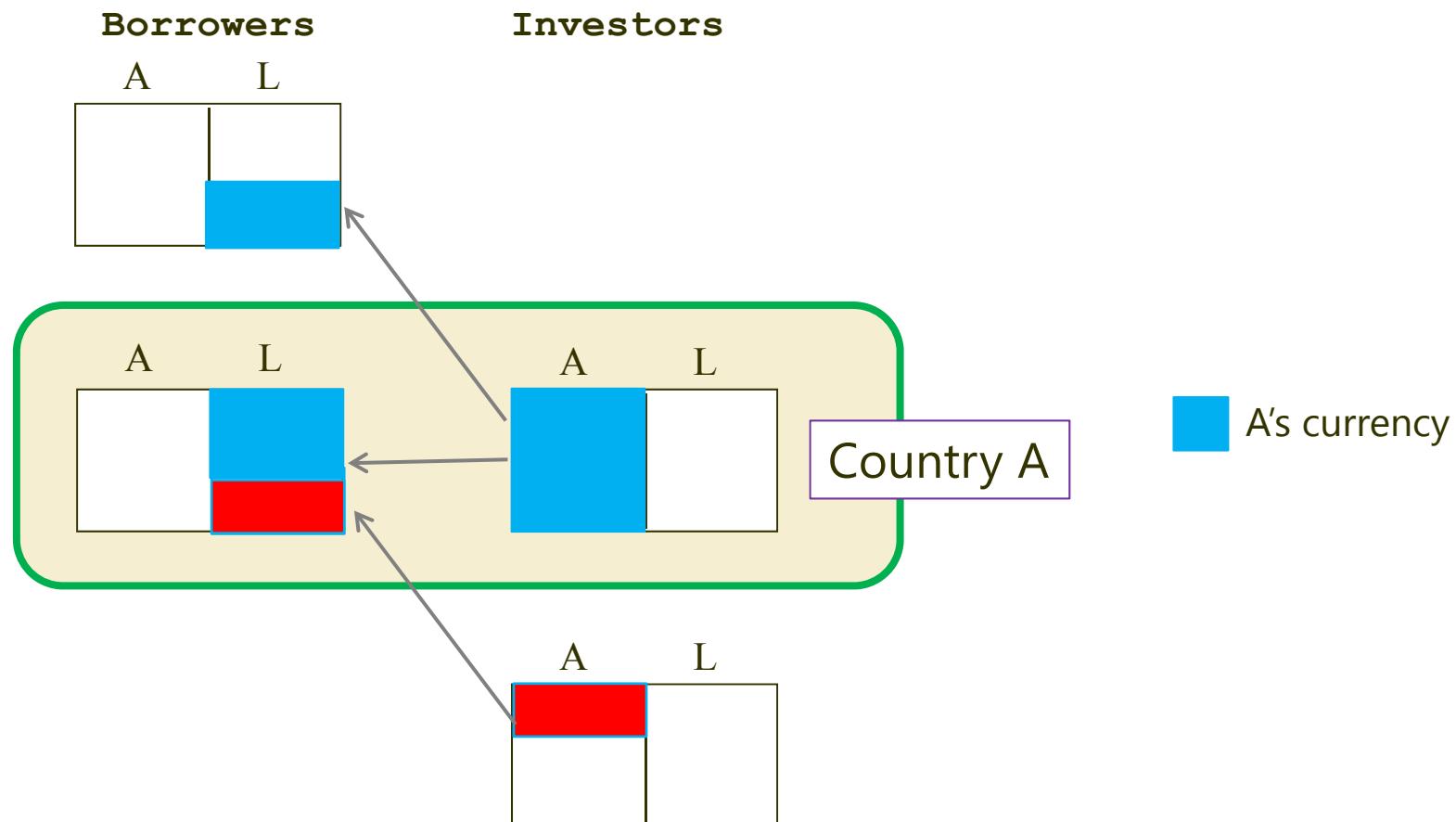


## Finding 1: lenders tend to lend in their own currency

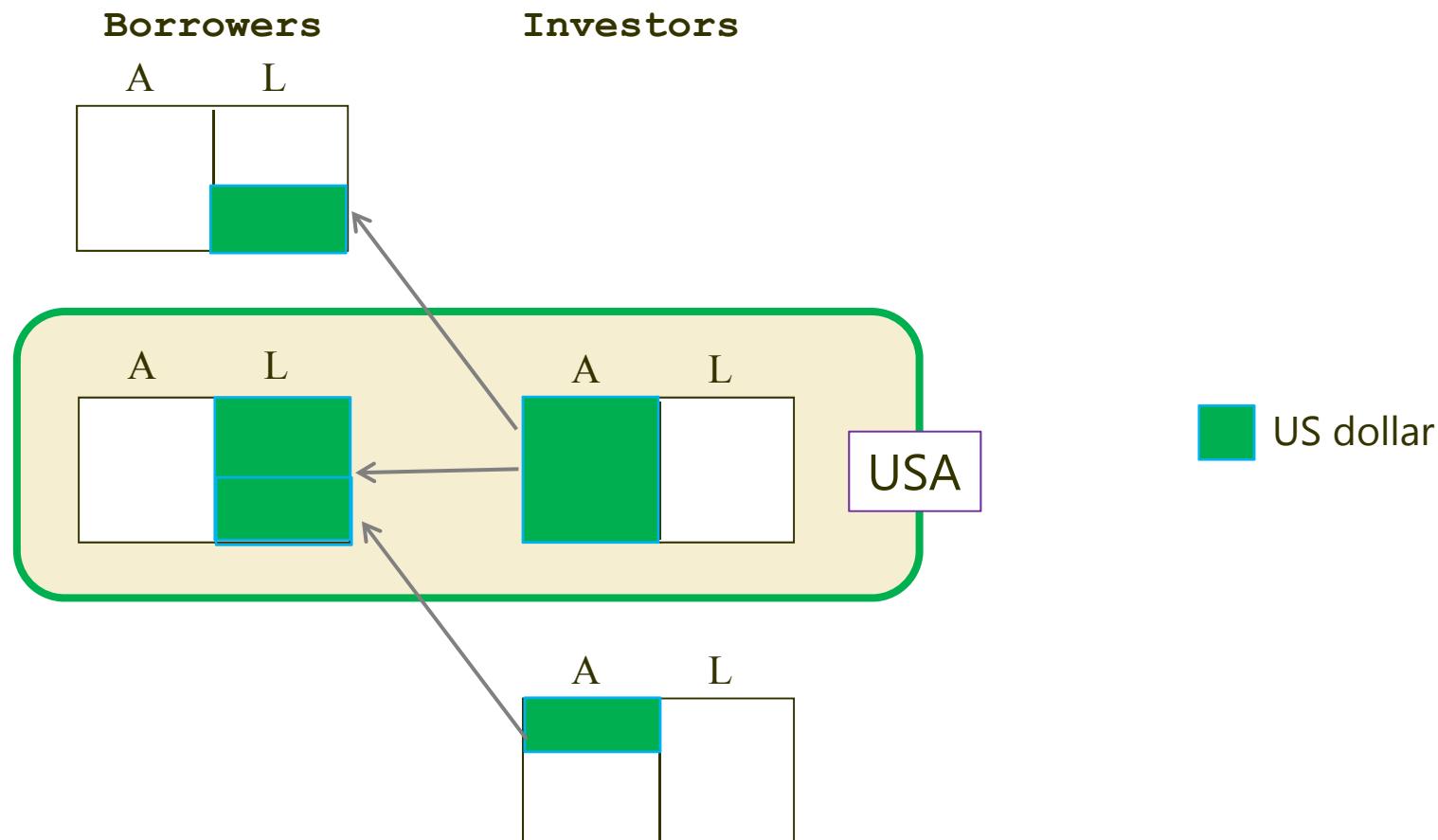


Maggiori, Neiman and Schreger (2018) "International currencies and capital allocation"  
<https://scholar.harvard.edu/maggiori/publications/unpacking-global-capital-flows-micro-data-approach-macro-facts>

Finding 2: corporate borrowers are subject to "original sin"; when borrowing from abroad, they do so in foreign currency

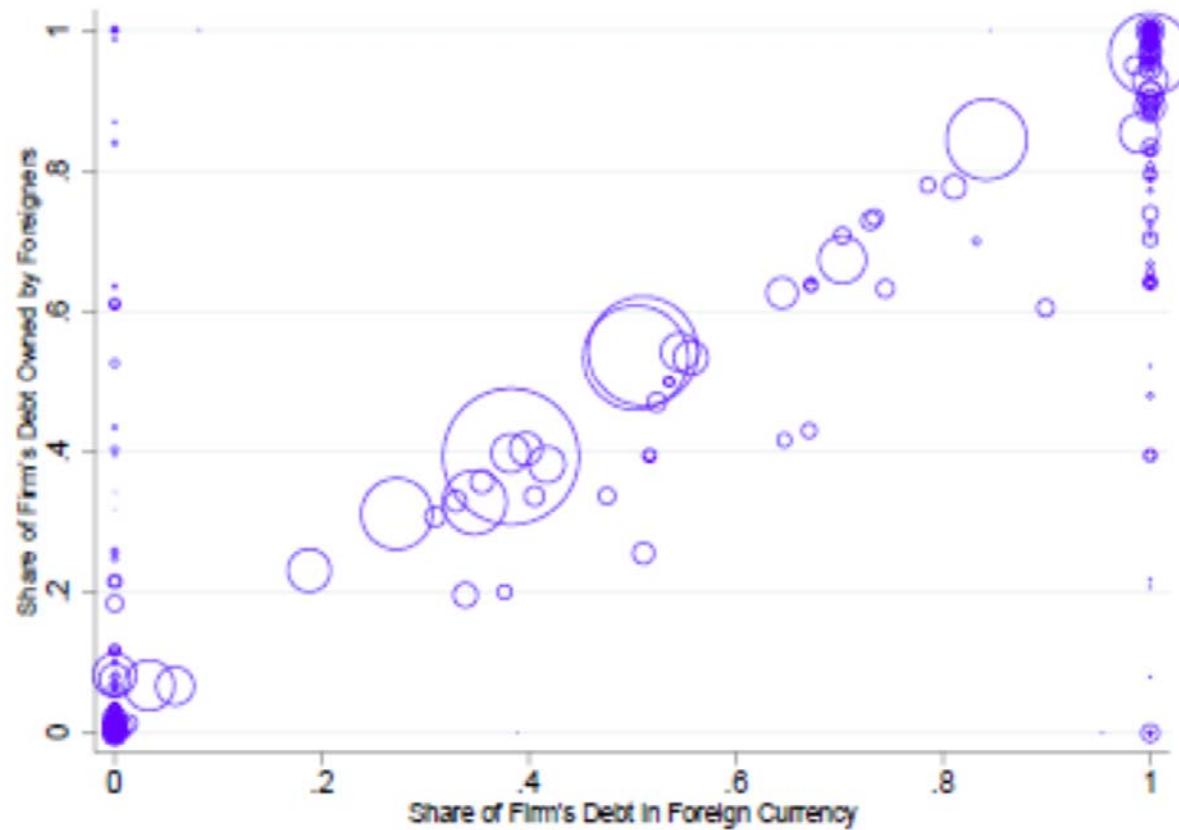


## Finding 3: exception is the United States and the US dollar



## Canadian corporate bond issuance

(a) CAN



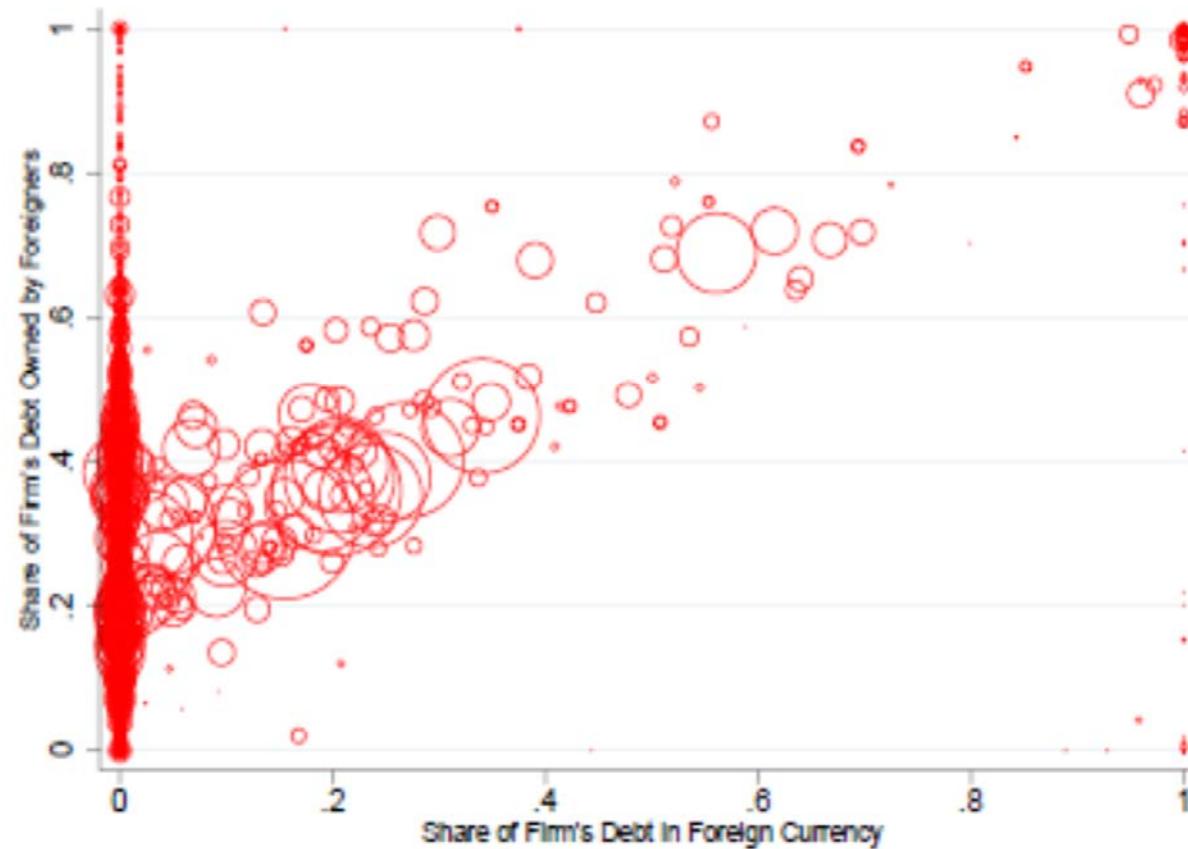
Maggiori, Neiman and Schreger (2018)



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## US corporate bonds issuance

(d) USA



Maggiori, Neiman and Schreger (2018)



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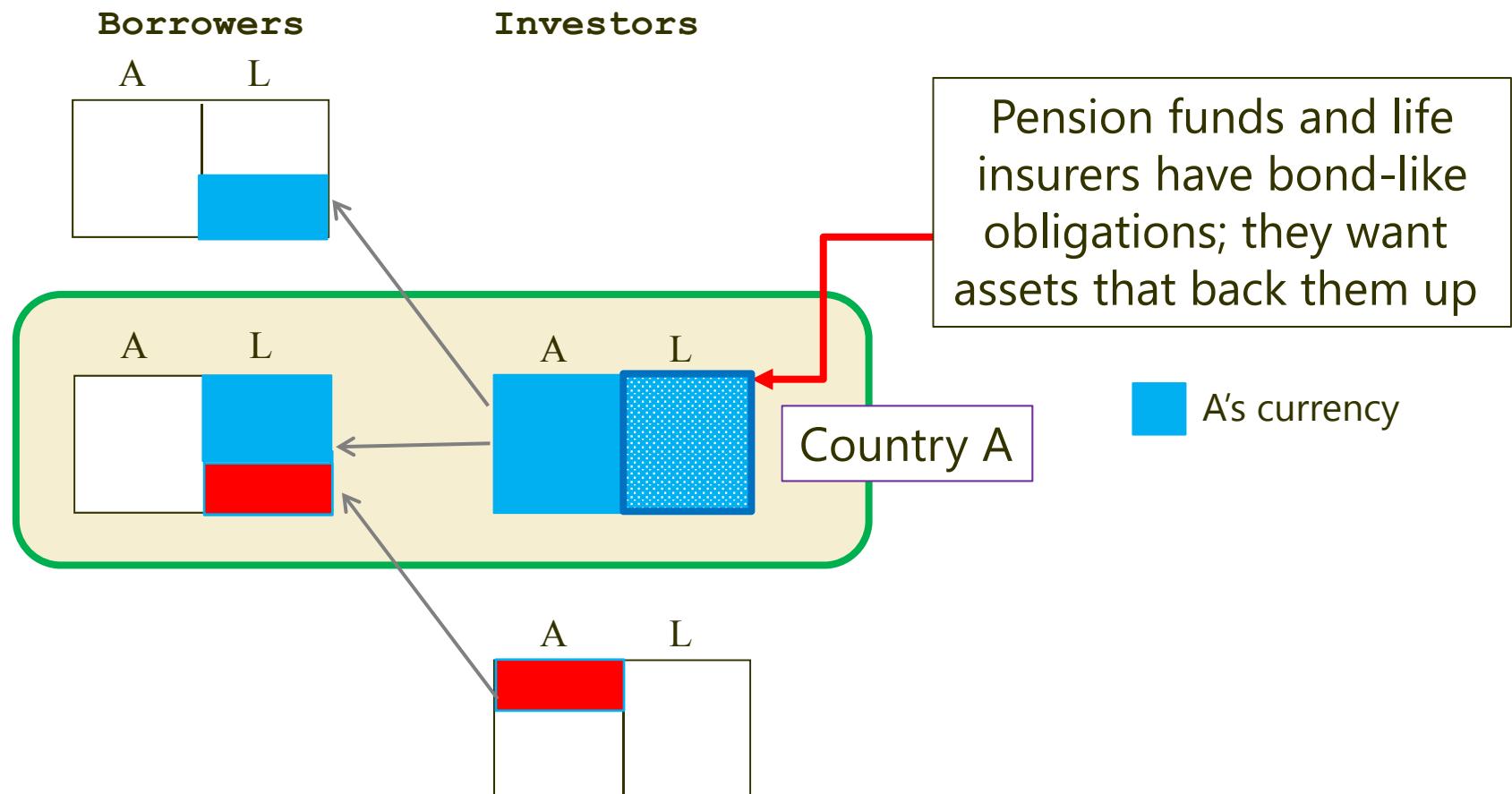


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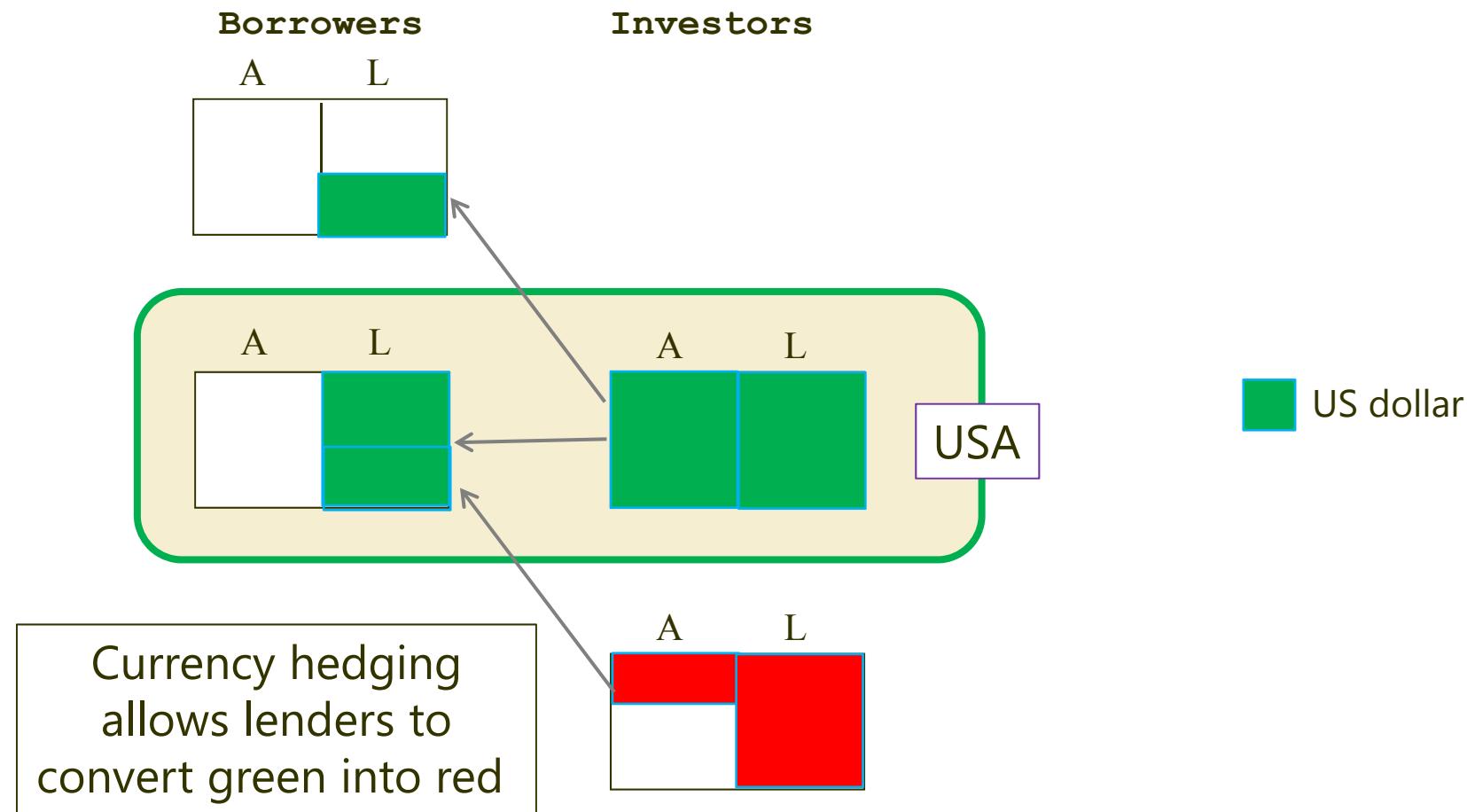
## Possible mechanisms



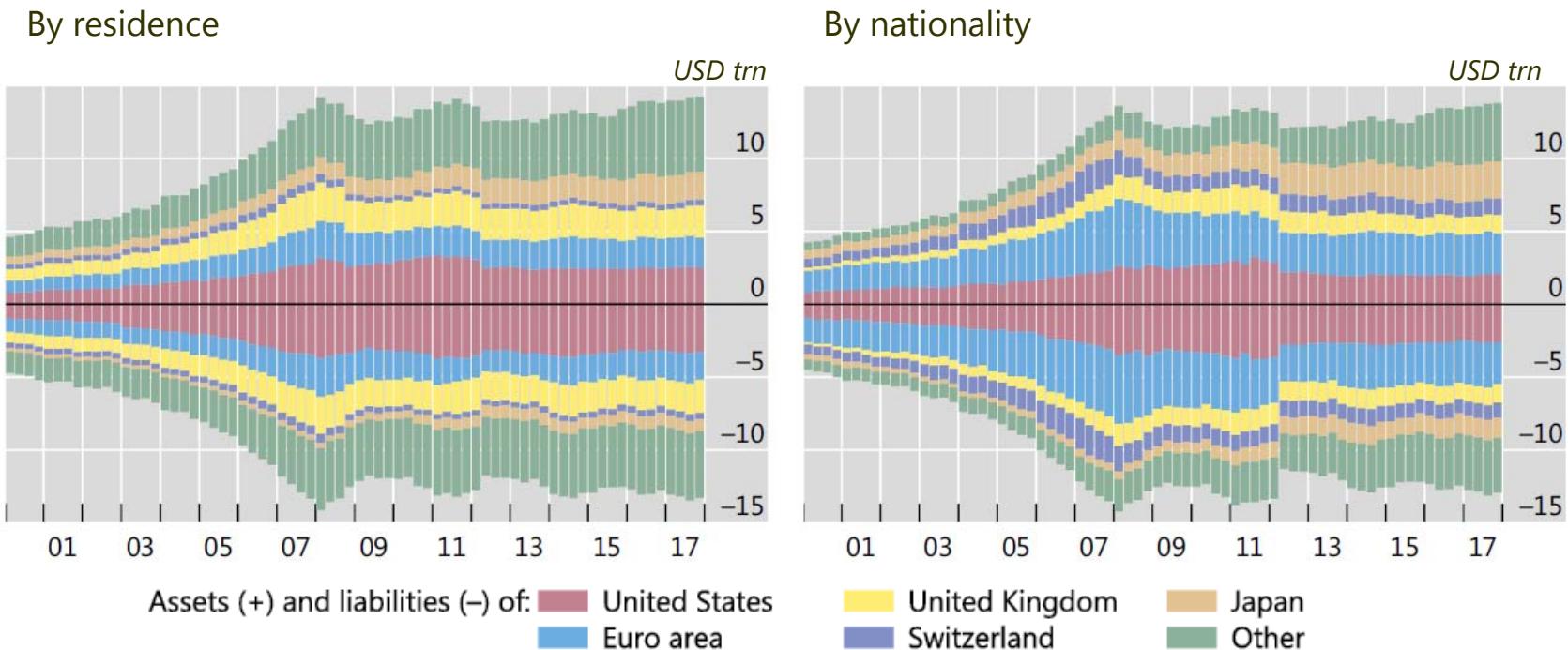
## Liabilities side of lender's balance sheet looms into view



# Banking sector facilitates currency hedging



# US dollar-denominated cross-border bank claims are mostly to do with *non-US advanced economies*

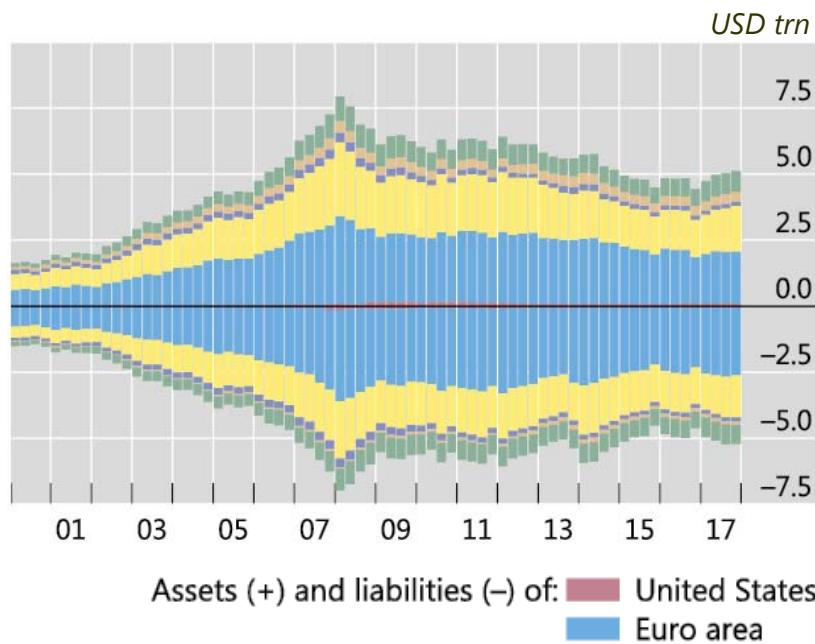


Source: BIS locational banking statistics.

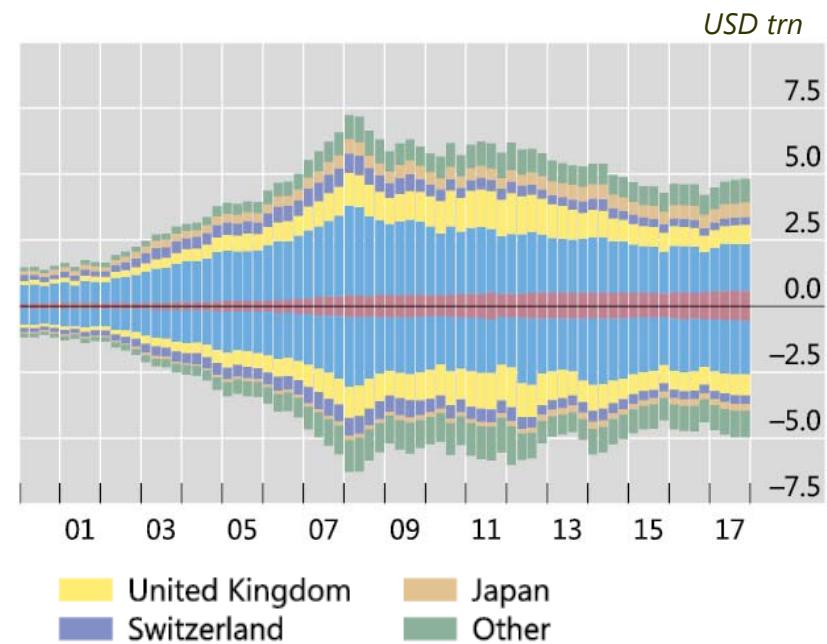
USD denominated cross border claims by residence and by nationality

## Euro-denominated cross-border bank claims are mostly focused on the euro area

By residence



By nationality



Source: BIS locational banking statistics.



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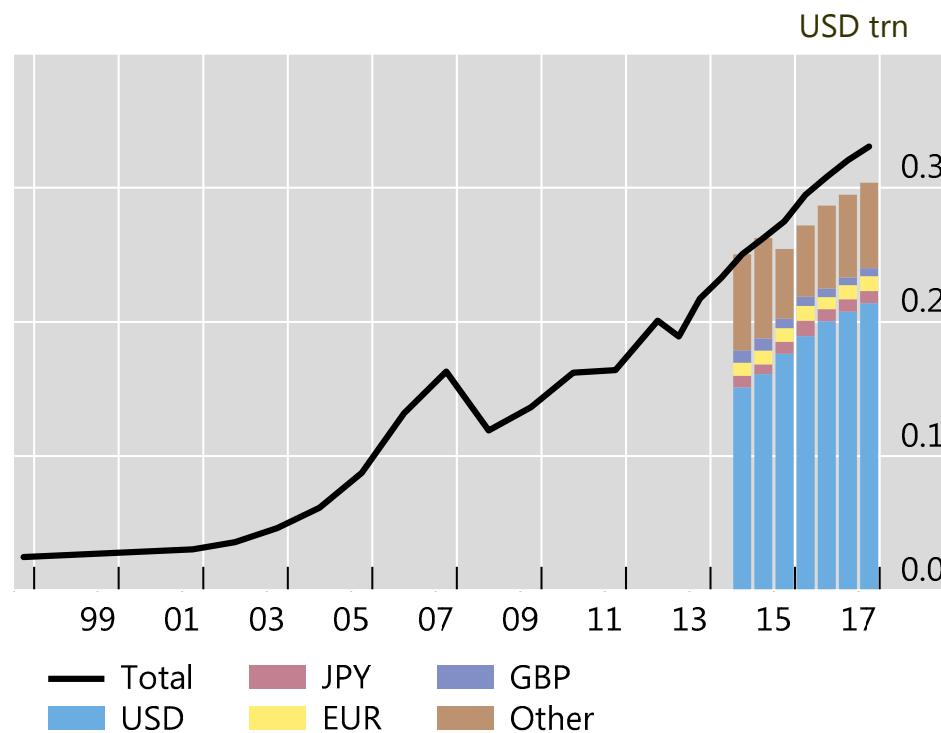


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## Evidence on aggregates from CPIS

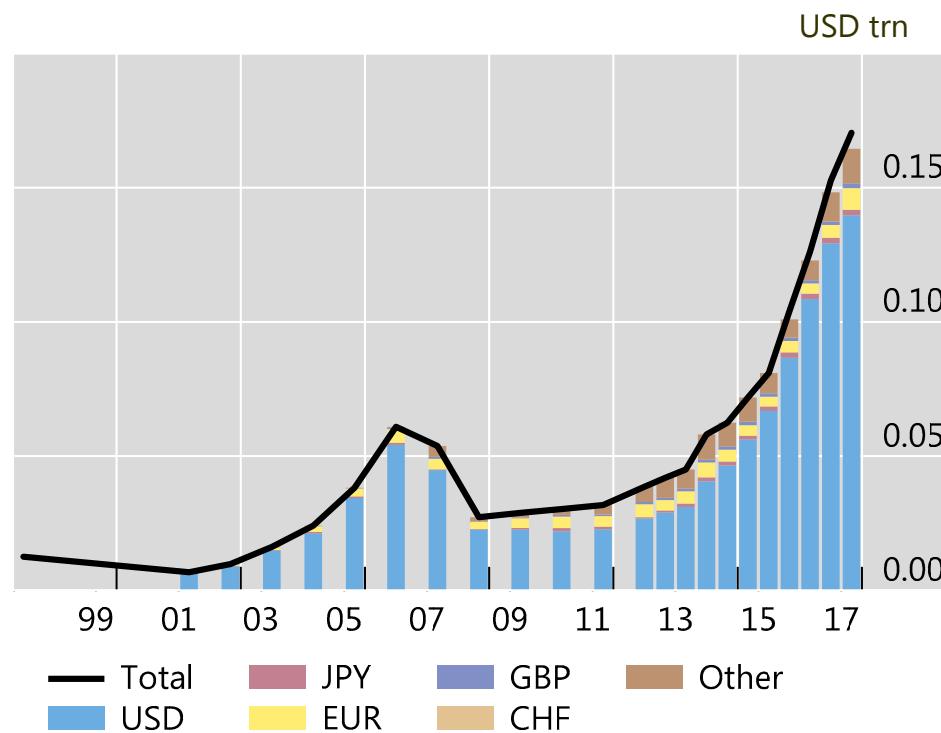


## Canada: currency composition of international portfolio investment (debt)



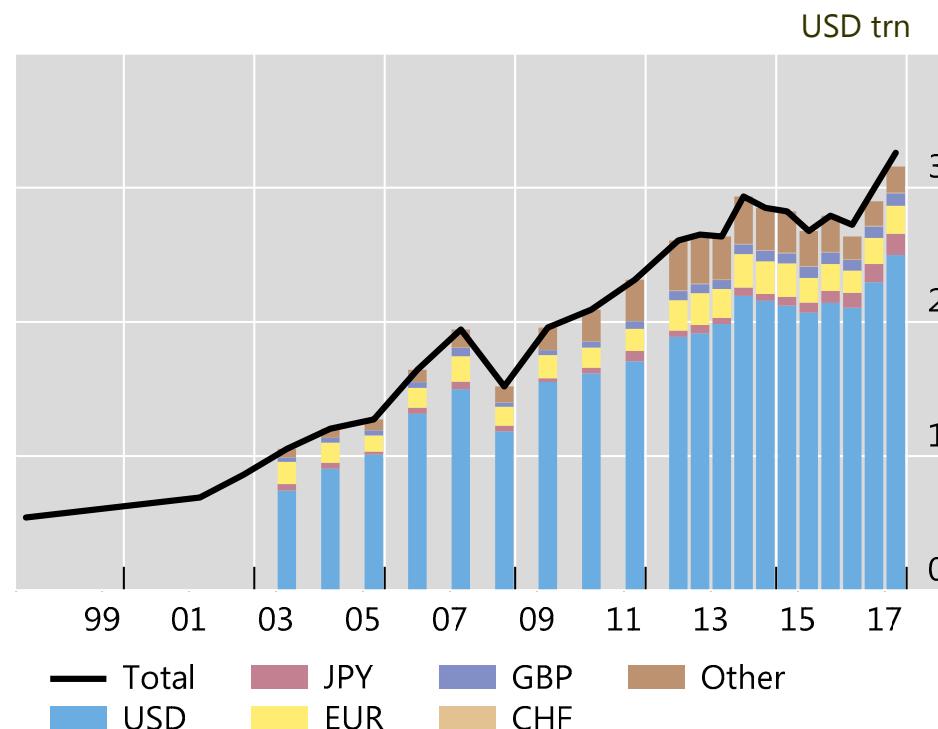
Source: IMF CPIS.

## Korea: currency composition of international portfolio investment (debt)



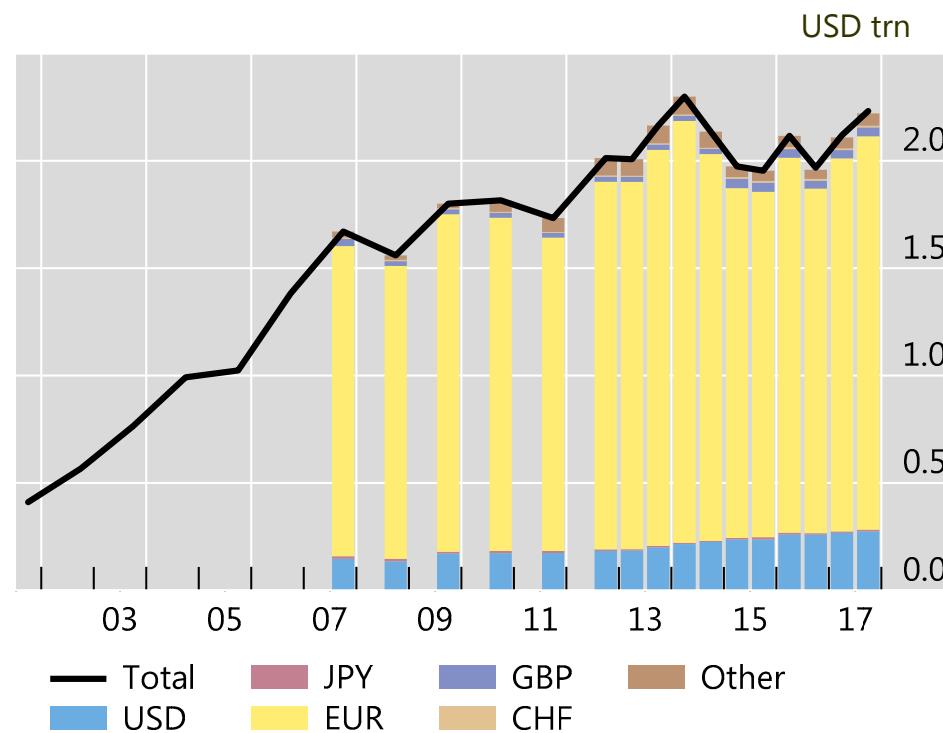
Source: IMF CPIS.

## United States: currency composition of international portfolio investment (debt)



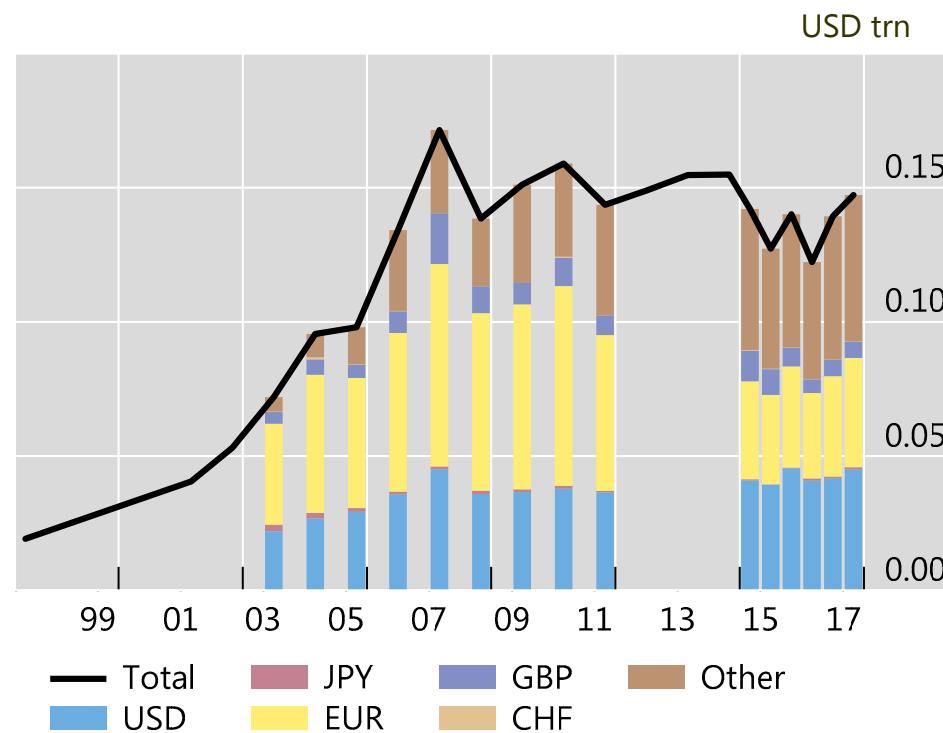
Source: IMF CPIS.

## Germany: currency composition of international portfolio investment (debt)



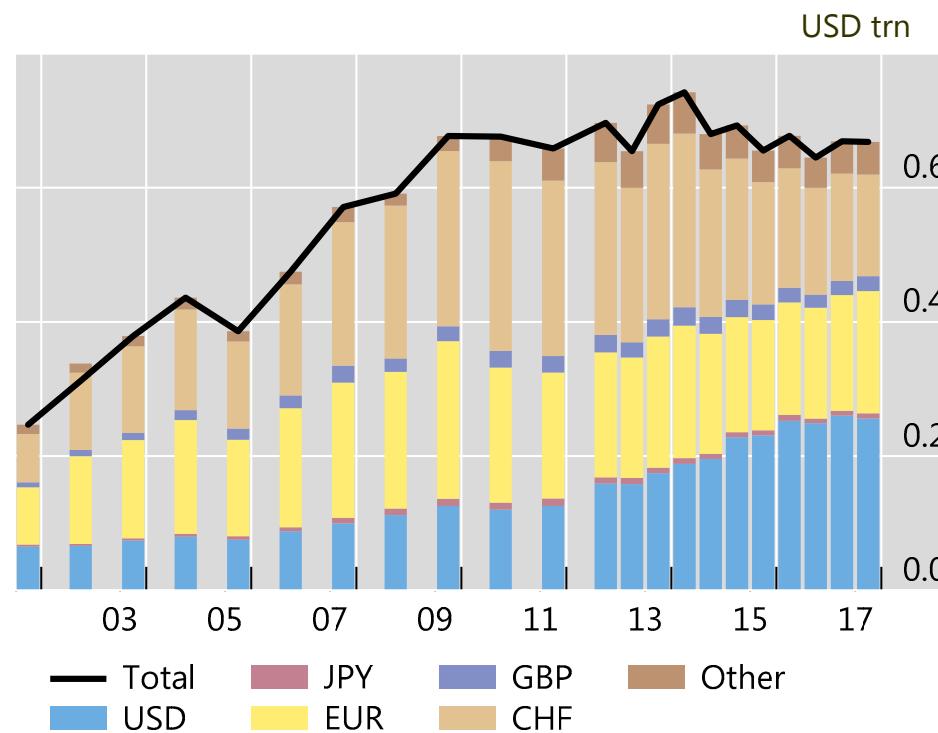
Source: IMF CPIS.

## Sweden: currency composition of international portfolio investment (debt)



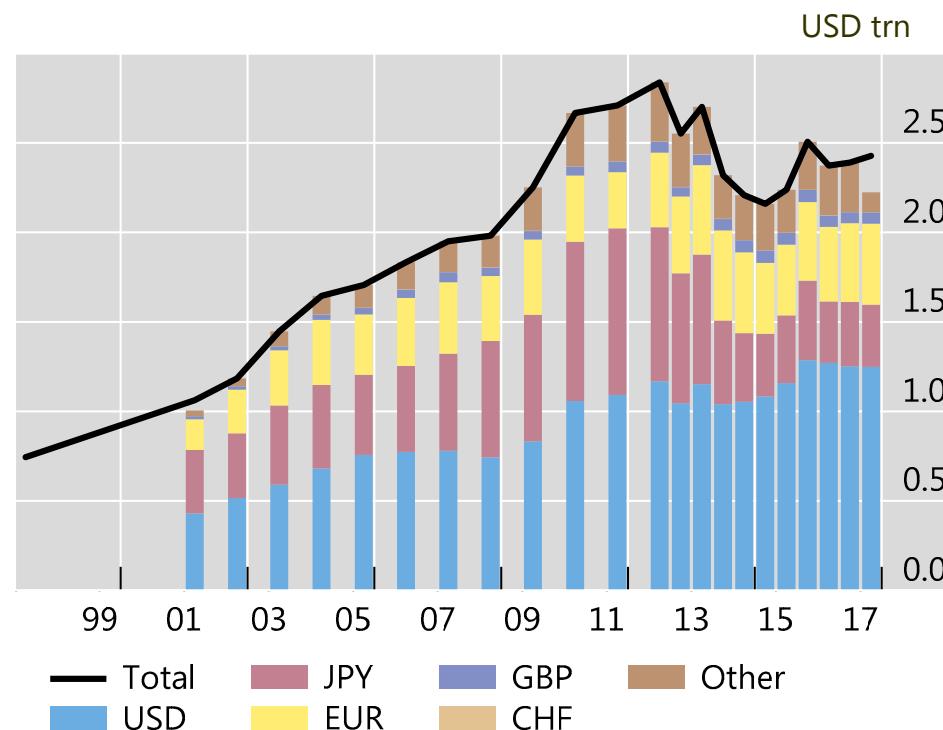
Source: IMF CPIS.

## Switzerland: currency composition of international portfolio investment (debt)



Source: IMF CPIS.

## Japan: currency composition of international portfolio investment (debt)



Source: IMF CPIS.

# Determinants of bond currency denomination

- **Borrower's preferences**

- Cash flows
- Invoicing currency

- **Investor's (lender's) preferences**

- Domestic currency instruments to hedge bond-like obligations in domestic currency

- **Availability of hedging**

- Can meet domestic bond-like obligations while holding foreign currency assets

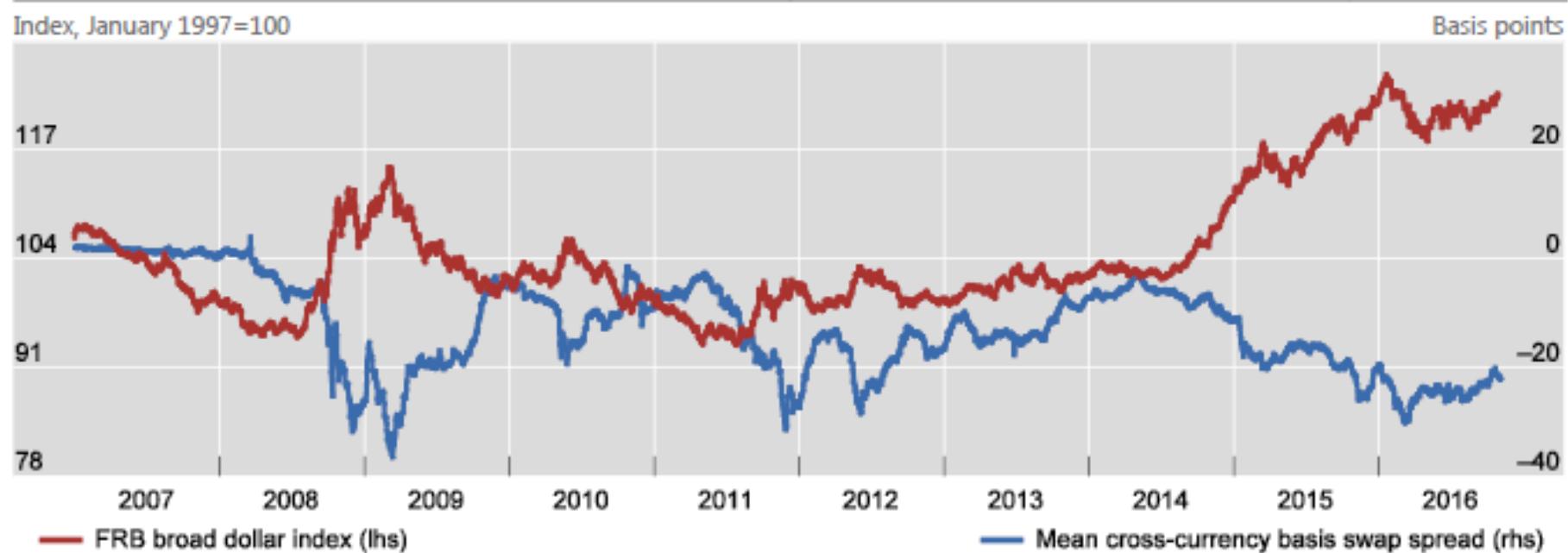
## Considerations from hedging

- Slope of yield curve matters, as well as interest rate differential
  - EUR long-dated bonds give higher long-dated yields on a hedged basis for some investors
  - Hedging costs incurred at short rate; yields collected at long rate
  - EUR “Reverse Yankees” issued by US corporates in 2015-6
- Hedging cost incorporates balance sheet utilisation cost
  - Cross-currency basis (and failure of covered interest parity) matters for returns on a hedged basis
  - **Dollar funding is a key issue**

## Deviations from covered interest parity

US dollar broad index and the cross-currency basis

Figure 1



The red line shows the Federal Reserve Board's US trade-weighted broad dollar index, with higher values indicating a stronger US dollar. The blue line is the simple average of the five-year cross currency basis swap spreads for AUD, CAD, CHF, DKK, EUR, GBP, JPY, NOK, NZD and SEK vis-à-vis the US dollar.

Avdjiev, Du, Koch and Shin (2017)

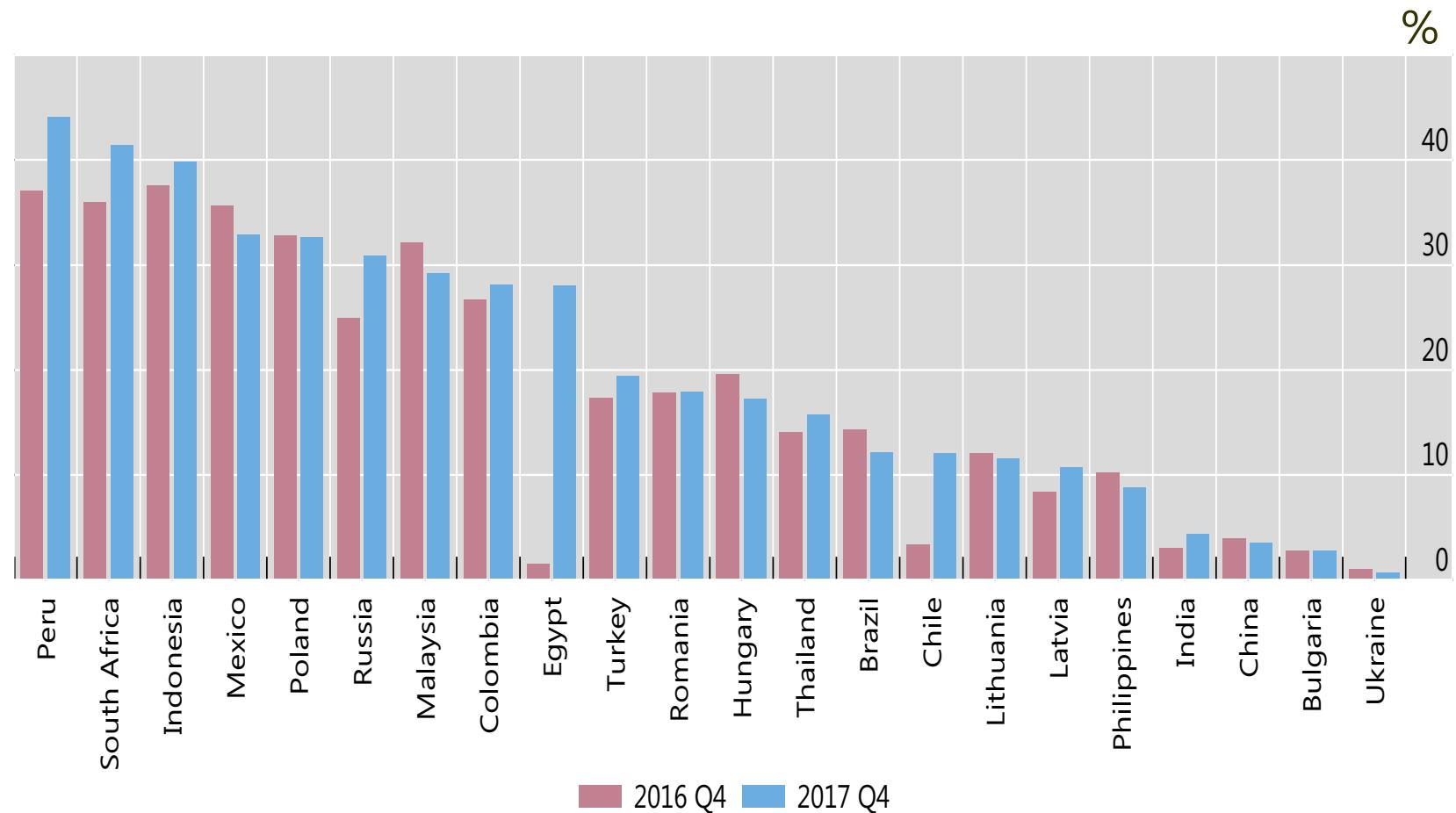


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## Emerging market sovereign bonds



# Non-resident holdings of EME local currency sovereign bonds



Source: World Bank



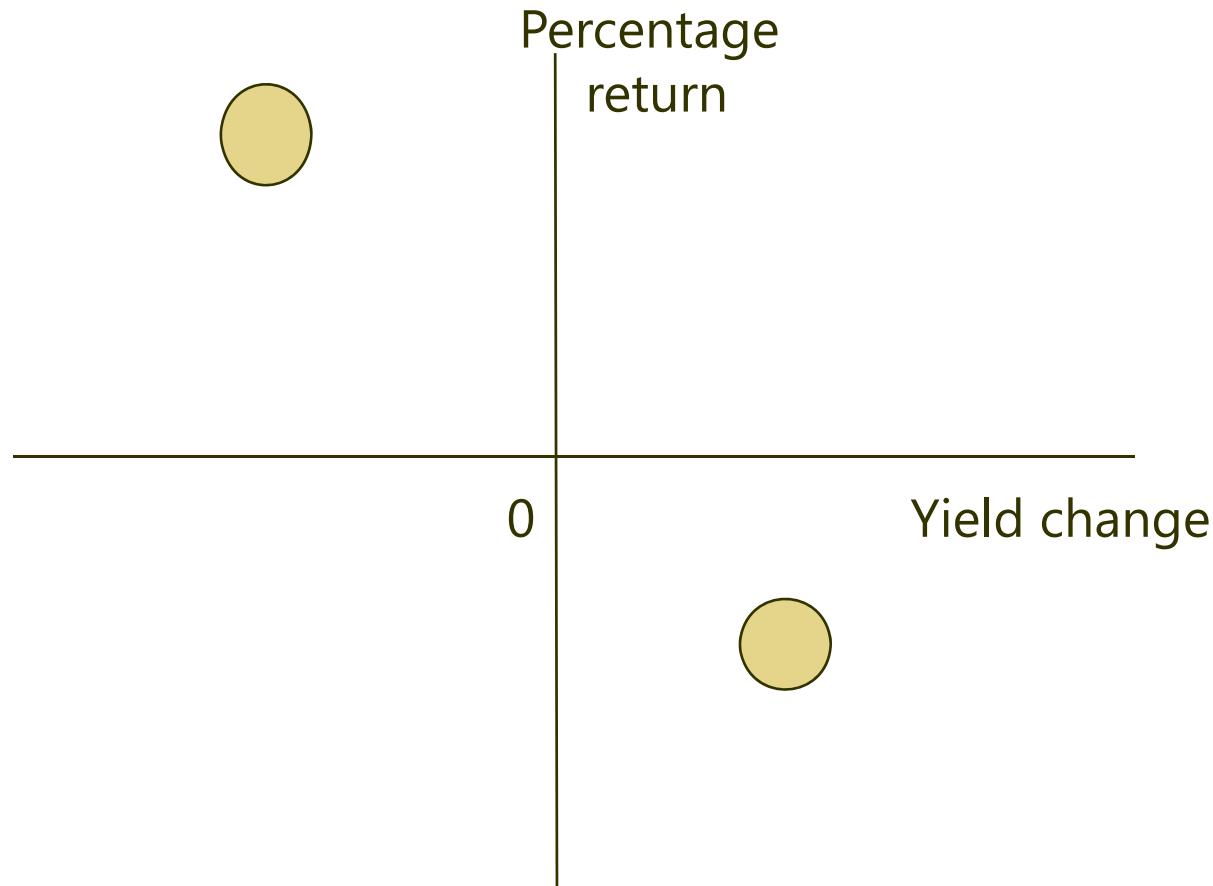
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## Two duration measures

$$\text{Duration} = -\frac{dP/P}{dr}$$

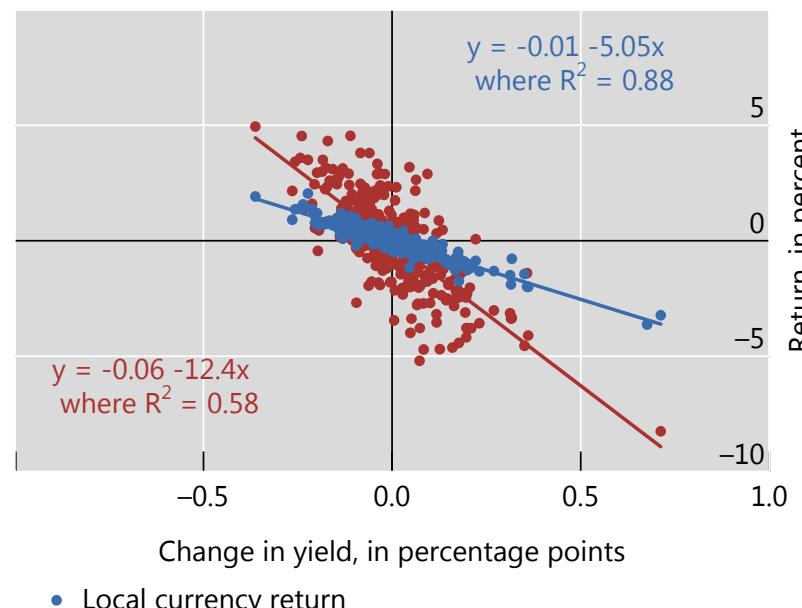
- Compare duration measures with:
  - Percentage return in local currency terms
  - Percentage return in dollar terms



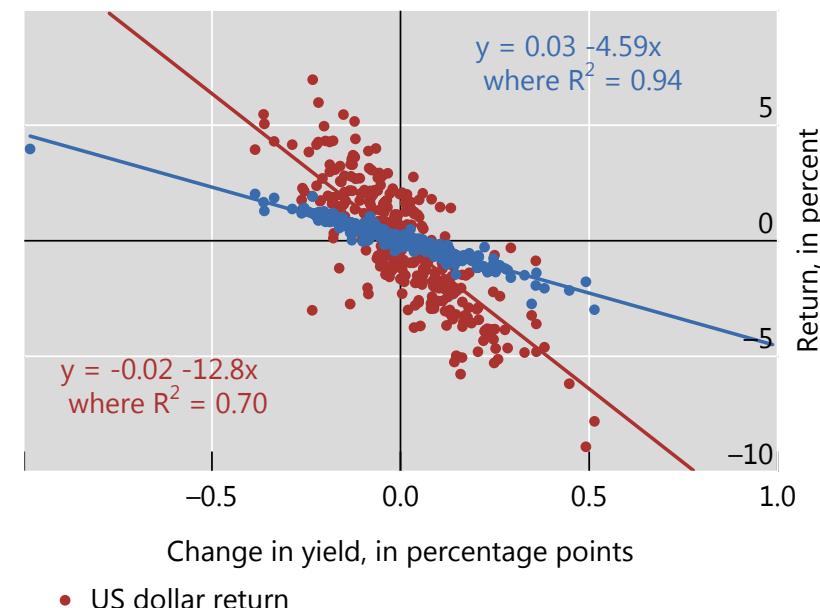


# EMEs local currency sovereign bonds performance<sup>1</sup>, January 2013 – October 2018

Mexico



South Africa

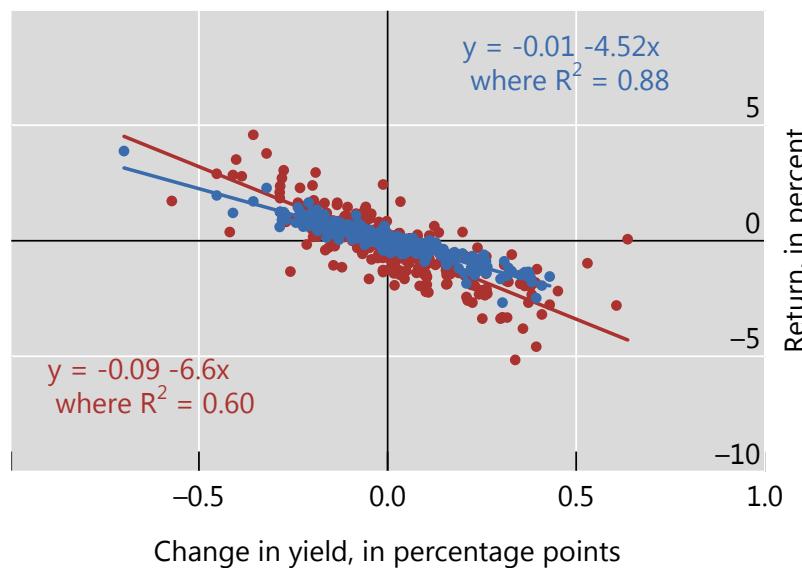


<sup>1</sup>Total return on bonds denominated in local currency as weekly change in JPMorgan GBI-EM principal return index in local currency and US dollar.

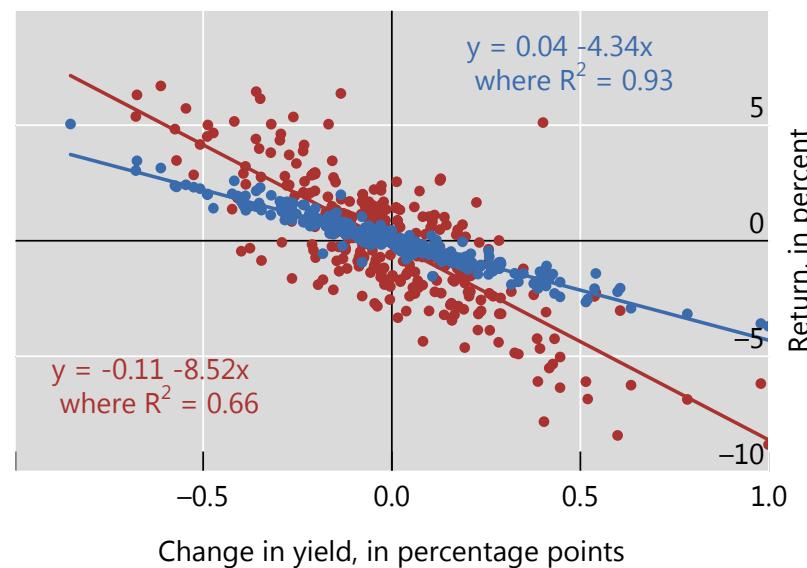
Sources: JPMorgan Chase; BIS calculations.

# EMEs local currency sovereign bonds performance<sup>1</sup>, January 2013 – October 2018

Indonesia



Brazil



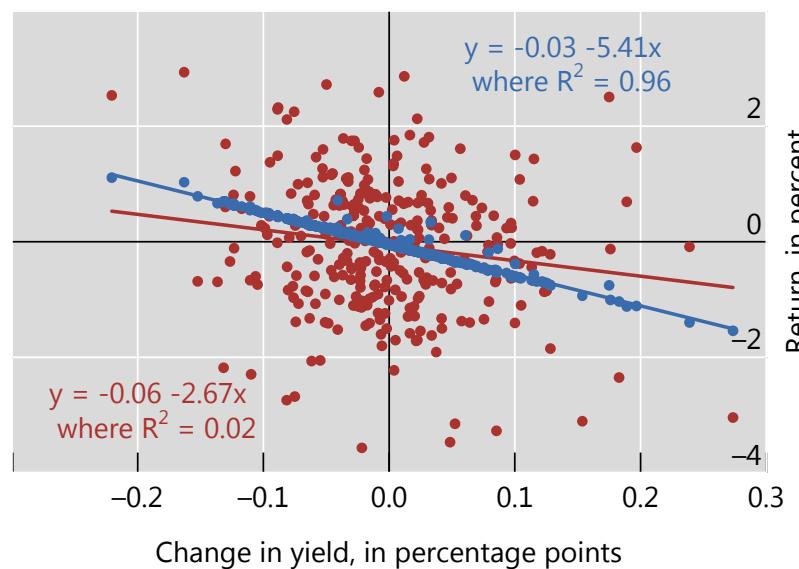
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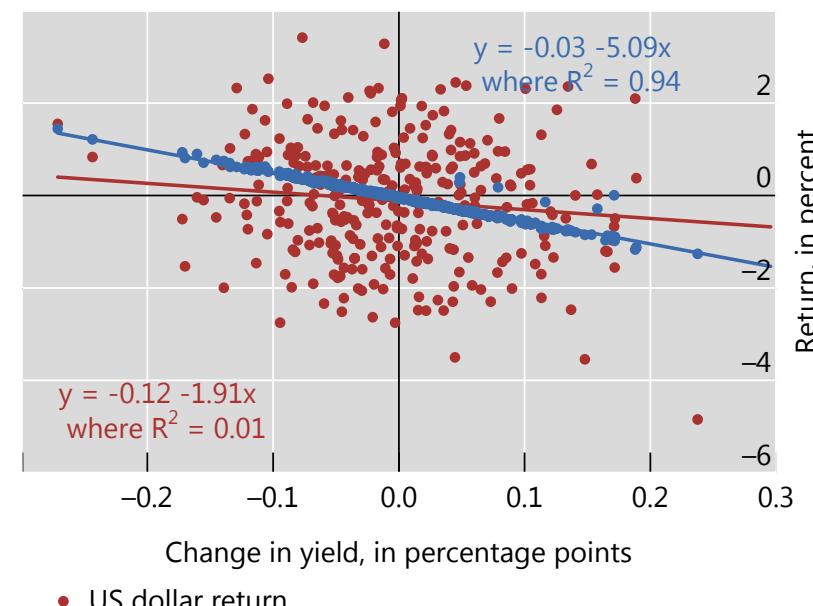


# Advanced economies sovereign bond indices<sup>1</sup>, January 2013 – October 2018

France



Sweden

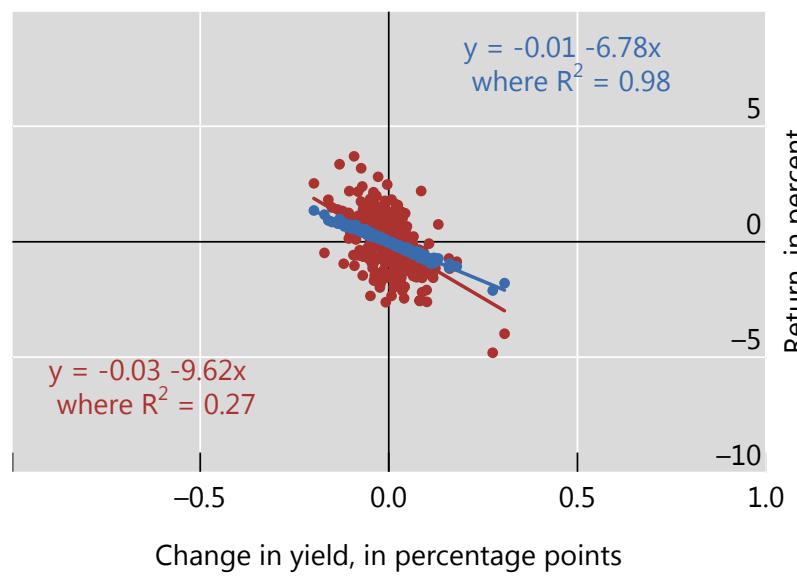


<sup>1</sup>GBI Global Country 5 to 7 year maturity indices for the selected economies.

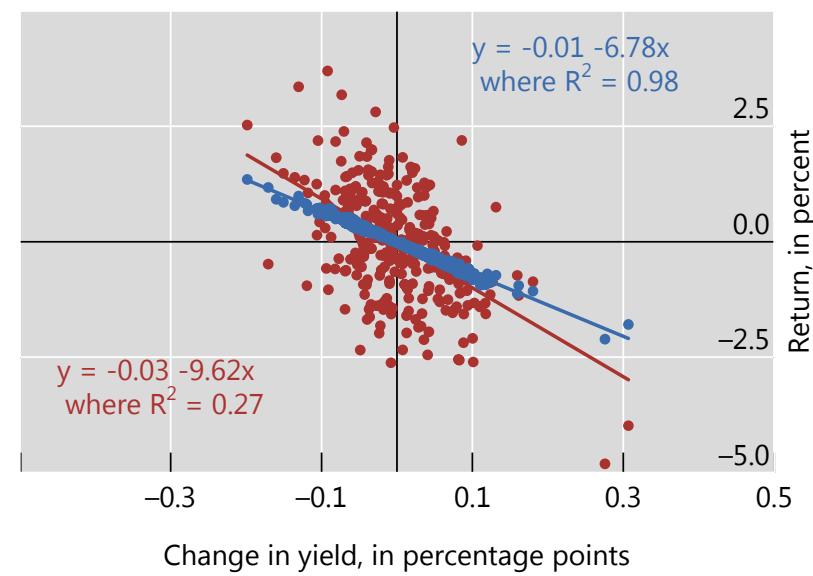
Sources: JPMorgan Chase; BIS calculations.

# KRW sovereign bonds<sup>1</sup>, January 2013 – October 2018

Korea



Korea



<sup>1</sup>Total return on bonds denominated in local currency as weekly change in JPMorgan JADE Index principal return index in local currency and US dollar.

Sources: JPMorgan Chase; BIS calculations.



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## Some lessons

- **Lenders prefer bonds in domestic currency**
  - Pension funds, life insurance companies want bonds to service bond-like obligations in domestic currency
- **Borrowers are subject to “original sin”, old and new**
  - Corporates who borrow in dollars do so from foreigners
  - Sovereigns can borrow in local currency from foreigners but EMEs are subject to fluctuations in global risk appetite
- **International currencies**
  - USD retains primary role
  - Other global currencies nevertheless exert significant presence