

2013/SFOM11/014a

Session: 4.1

Issues in Trade Finance

Purpose: Information Submitted by: PSU, APEC Secretariat



11th Senior Finance Officials' Meeting Manado, Indonesia 22-23 May 2013





Nature of international trade





Increase in payment risk for exporter

Cash-in-advance

Cash on order

Open account

Increase in payment risk for importer

Ordering

Production

Transporta tion

Delivering

After-sale

- International transaction typically involves higher levels and numbers of risks (i.e. exchange rate risks, political and nonpayment risks)
- International active firms also have larger financial needs (e.g. the time lag between production and delivery)

Roles of trade finance



Ordering

Production

Transporta tion

Delivering

After-sale

TRADE FINANCE

Payment Facilitation

- Secure
- Timely & prompt
- Global
- Low cost
- All leading currencies

Financing

 Providing capitals to parties in a supply chain or trade transaction

Risk Mitigation

- Risk transfer
- Mitigate political and commercial risks

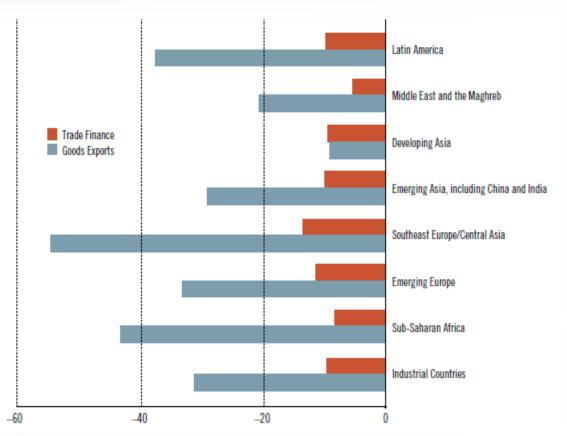
Information flow facilitation

- Financial flows
- Shipment status
- Quality of shipment

Trade finance is vulnerable to financial crisis, thus impeding trade flows



Change in exports and trade finance during October 2008 – January 2009 (%)



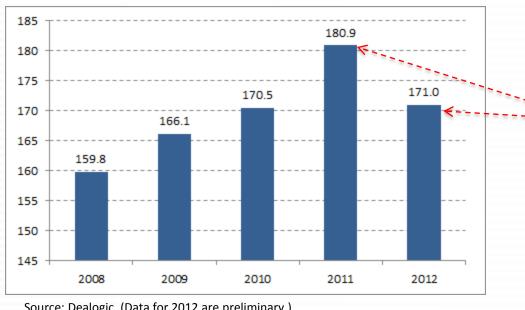
- Trade finance –
 typically low risk, high
 collateral was not
 exempted from the
 2008 GFC
 - The difficulty of securing and enforcing credible commitments across borders makes trade finance more vulnerable in times of turmoil

Source: Asmondson et al

The current state of trade finance



Total Global Trade Finance Volume (in USD billion)



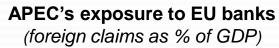
After steadily recovering following the GFC, global trade finance declined in 2012

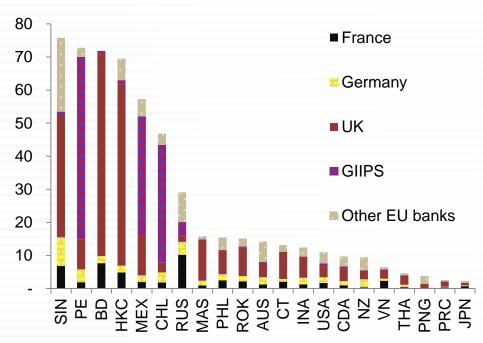
Source: Dealogic. (Data for 2012 are preliminary.)

- Difficulties in raising USD funding and new capital rules caused European banks to reduce lending
- Total global trade finance volume fell by 5% in 2012 to USD 171.0 billion from USD 180.9 billion in 2011.
- The number of deals also fell by 36% to its lowest level since before the GFC, with 718 deals completed in 2012.

Many APEC economies traditionally relied on Europe for trade finance

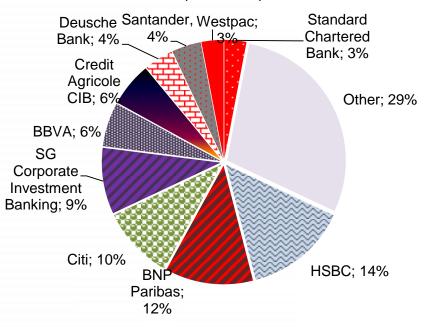






Asia: Export credit agency backed trade finance

(Q3 2011)



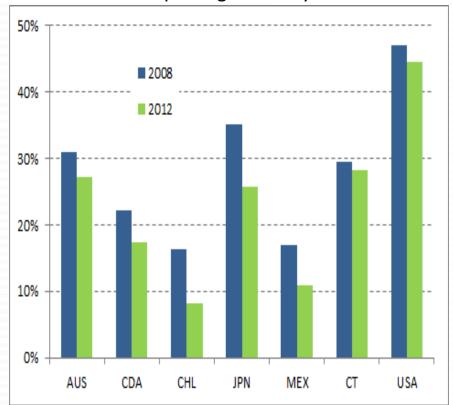
Source: BIS, IMF, PSU calculations

- European banks have been playing a prominent role in providing trade credit in Asia
- European banks specialize in complex project financing, which would not be substituted easily

The role of European banks has been diminishing in the APEC region



Foreign claims from developed European economies as a share of total on domestically owned banks in reporting economy



Source: Bank for International Settlements and PSU calculations.

- For 7 reporting APEC economies, claims from developed European economies as a share of total foreign claims fell between 2008 & 2012.
- Asian banks are stepping up in providing trade credit to the region: Mitsubishi UFJ Financial Group increased market share to 16.6% in Q1 2012 while that of Sumitomo Mitsui Financial increased to 9.6%

SMEs are disproportionally affected



- SMEs have not been able to benefit from the abundant global liquidity and low cost of trade financing.
- SMEs in developing economies given their opacity, lack of collateral and audited financial statements, are considered as high risk by banks
- SMEs in some developing APEC economies, such as Viet Nam and Russia, are experiencing difficulties in obtaining trade finance
- Demand for the ADB's trade finance facilitation program increased strongly in 2012

Basel III is expected to have a negative impact on trade finance



- Standard Chartered estimates that the implementation bank capital requirements under Basel III could raise the average cost of trade finance by up to 40%, thereby reducing its lending capacity by 6%.
 - Such a reduction in trade finance could potentially shrink the volume of world trade by 2% and global GDP by 0.5%.
- In a recent survey conducted by the ADB, 79% of respondents indicated that Basel regulatory requirements were a significant obstacle limiting trade finance.
- In April 2013, Europe relaxed Basel III trade finance rules but other economies have not yet followed suit

Enhancing trade finance: a channel to sustain trade growth

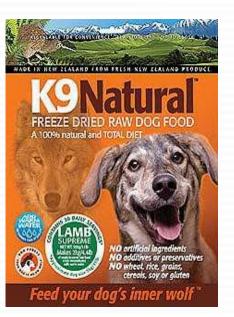


Empirical evidence shows that:

- Access to trade finance enhances the probability of becoming an exporter
- Economies in which trade finance is either more difficult or more expensive to obtain tend to export less

Concluding observation: a case study about K9 Natural





- K9 Natural, a pet food company in New Zealand, won a new contract with NASDAQ-listed buyer
- Buyer required 60 day credit term
- K9's first major export sale
- Private insurer declined cover due to single buyer risk
- With the help of NZECO, K9 Natural obtained USD 2 million trade credit
- K9 Natural became the fastest growing manufacturers in New Zealand: from a small business with NZD 650,000 of sales to NZD 5m turnover and to 22 staff in three years through an export focus.
- It has become of the most popular international brand in dog food with the United States, Canada, Japan and Hong Kong, China being its main overseas markets.

APEC Policy Support Unit's issues paper on trade finance: Outline



Introduction

• provides a thorough explanation of trade finance, including its role in global trade, as well as an overview of APEC's work in this area

Recent Trends in Trade Finance

 analyses recent trends in trade finance, drawing out the issues currently facing trade finance both globally and across the region, with a particular focus on how the current challenges impact SMEs in APEC

Trade Finance Conditions in APEC Economies

 examines the current issues impacting trade finance in the APEC economies, including measures recently undertaken by members to ensure the flow of trade finance

Conclusion and the Role for APEC

• suggests a possible way forward for APEC economies to address the issues affecting trade finance that are discussed in the paper

Following the GFC, SFOM's 2009 Trade Finance Survey asked several questions



Question 1: Currently, is there a trade financing problem in your economy? If so, how serious is it?

- No problem
- Not serious
- Moderately serious
- Very serious

Question 2: What are the main reasons leading to the trade financing problem in your economy? (Respondents can tick more than one box.)

- General liquidity shortage in the economy
- Increased risk aversion of financial institutions towards companies
- Higher perceived counterparty risks of banks
- Higher cost of capital of banks
- Increased capital requirement of banks
- Others; please explain: ______

Question 3(a): What are the existing measures that your economy has implemented to ease the trade financing problem? (Respondents can tick more than one box.)

- Export credit insurance
- Working capital guarantee
- Export credit
- Import loans
- Buyer's credit
- Forfaiting
- Others; please explain:

Question 3(b): What are the new/enhanced measures that your economy has implemented to ease the trade financing problem? (Respondents can tick more than one box.)

- Export credit insurance
- Working capital guarantee
- Export credit
- Import loans
- Buyer's credit
- Forfaiting
- Others; please explain: ______

Question 4: How does your economy foresee the trade financing situation developing in the next 6 months?

- Improve
- Deteriorate
- Same

These questions have been revised for the 2013 Trade Finance Survey



<u>Question 1(a):</u> Currently, is the *demand* for trade finance in your economy consistent with the level prior to the 2008 Global Financial Crisis (GFC)?

- Below pre-crisis level
- Around pre-crisis level
- Above pre-crisis level

Question 2(a): Historically, what has been the role of European banks in providing trade finance in your economy (as a share of the total supply of trade finance)?

- Less than 10%
- Between 10%-30%
- Between 30%-50%
- Between 50%-70%
- Over 70%

Question 1(b): Currently, is the *supply* of trade finance in your economy consistent with the level prior to the 2008 Global Financial Crisis (GFC)?

- Below pre-crisis level
- Around pre-crisis level
- Above pre-crisis level

<u>Question 2(b):</u> Has the retrenchment in European banks reduced their share of total supply of trade finance in your economy? If so, to what extent?

- Not affected
- Moderately reduced
- Substantially reduced

These questions have been revised for the 2013 Trade Finance Survey (continued)



Question 3(a): Has your economy implemented any new/enhanced measures to facilitate trade finance since 2009? (Respondents can tick more than one box.)

- None at all
- Export credit insurance
- Working capital guarantee
- Export credit
- Import loans
- Buyer's credit
- Forfaiting
- Others; please explain: _______

<u>Question 4:</u> What are the main impediments for SMEs to access trade finance in your economy? (Respondents can tick more than one box.)

- General liquidity shortage in the economy
- Increased risk aversion of financial institutions towards smaller companies
- Higher perceived counterparty risks of banks
- Higher cost of capital of banks
- Increased capital requirement of banks
- Others; please explain: _______

Question 3(b): What are the existing measures that your economy has in place to facilitate trade finance to SMEs? (Respondents can tick more than one box.)

- None at all
- Export credit insurance
- Working capital guarantee
- Export credit
- Import loans
- Buyer's credit
- Forfaiting
- Others; please explain: _______

Question 5: Regarding the publicly-provided trade finance facility in your economy, please provide annual data from 2000 to 2012 for the following:

- Number of requests
- Number of approved projects
- Amount funded (in nominal local currency or in USD)
- Rate of default

PSU's trade finance issues paper: Timeline



PSU's trade finance issues paper and the 2013 APEC Trade Finance Survey:

- Survey will run from <u>3 June 2013 to 15 July 2013</u> (6 weeks).
 - Economies are also encouraged to submit additional information on specific trade finance issues in their economies.
- Preliminary findings from the study will be presented at the Workshop on Trade Finance in Lombok, Indonesia on 1 July 2013.
- Draft Final Report will be circulated around mid-August 2013; members will have approximately 2 weeks to review and provide comments.
- Final Report will be presented at SFOM in Bali, Indonesia on 17-19 September 2013.

APEC Policy Support Unit



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