



HONG KONG MONETARY AUTHORITY

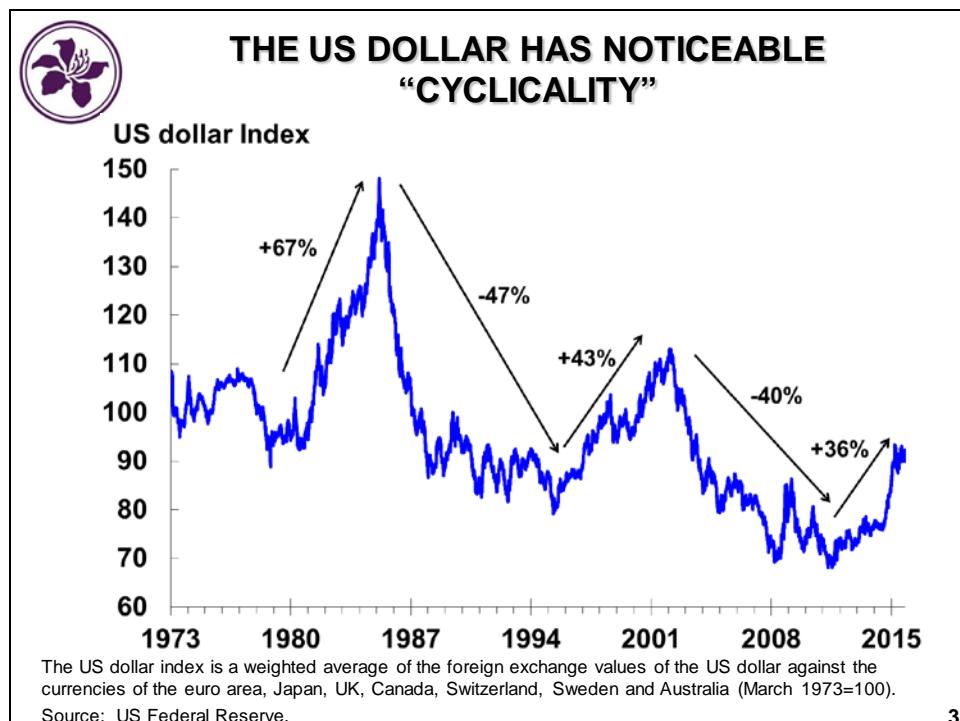
**Briefing to the Legislative Council
Panel on Financial Affairs**

2 November 2015

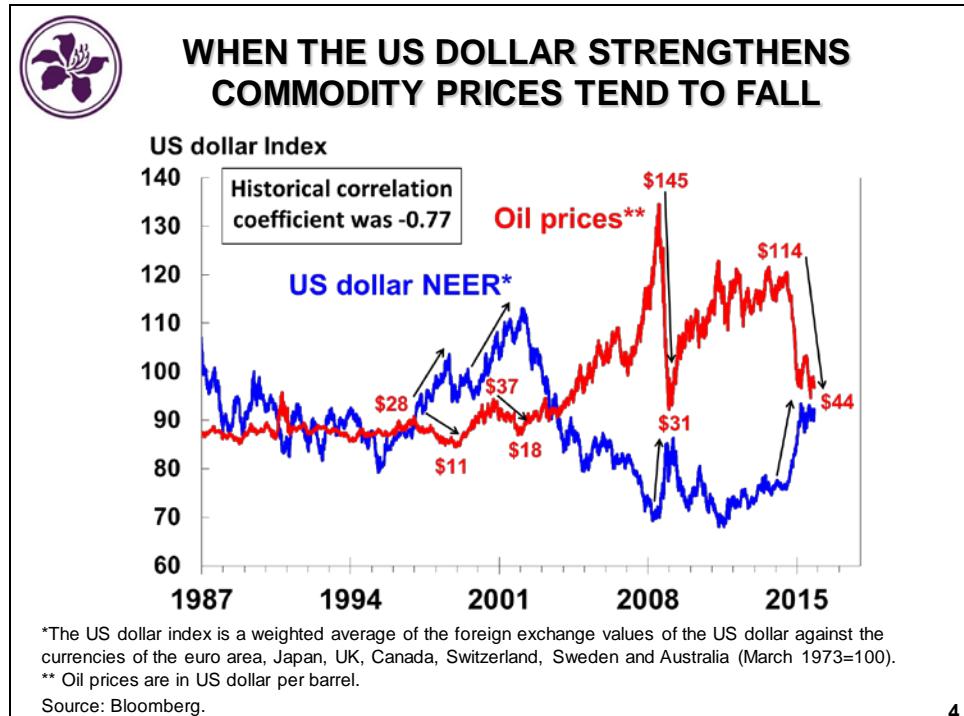
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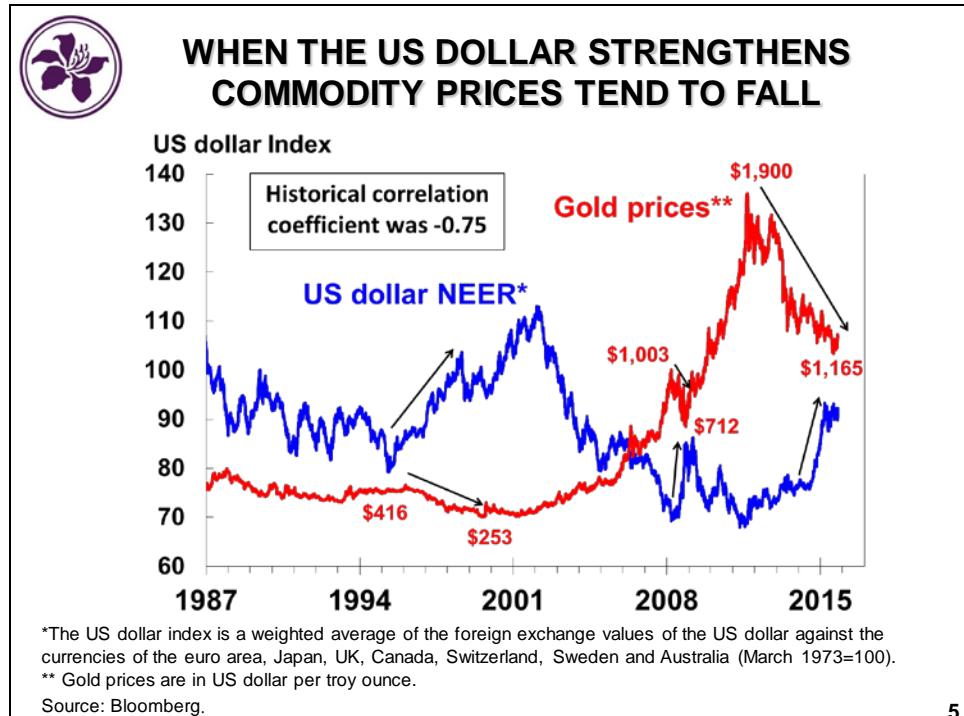
- 1. Assessment of Risk to Hong Kong's Financial Stability**
2. Banking Supervision
3. Development of Financial Market
4. Hong Kong as an Offshore Renminbi Centre
5. Investment Performance of the Exchange Fund



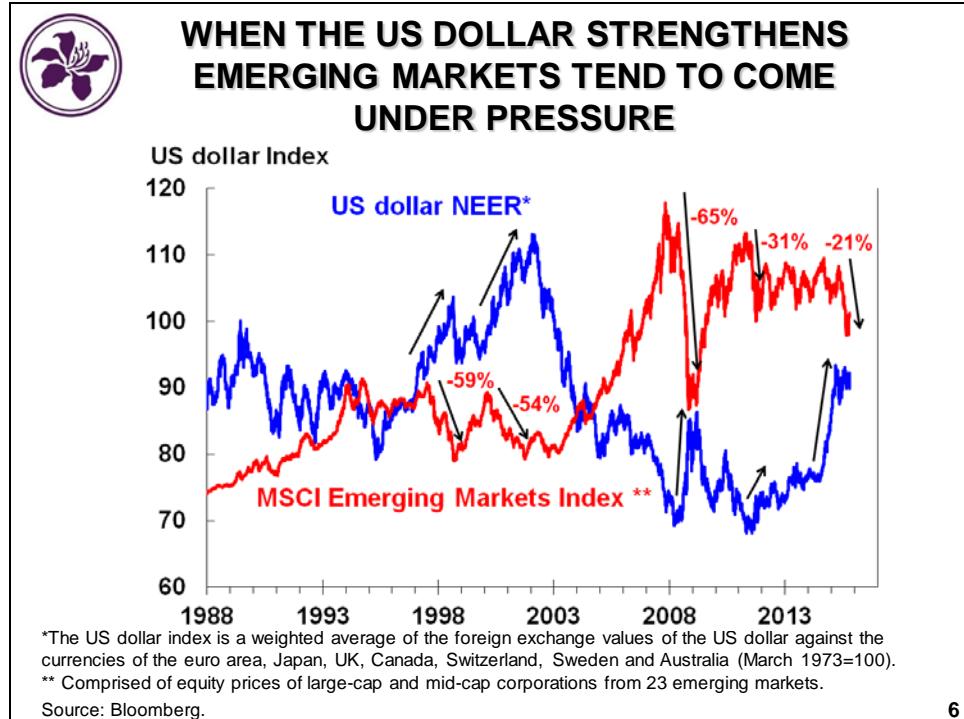
- This chart shows a noticeable “cyclicality” in the US dollar exchange rate.
- Since the Bretton Woods System was abandoned by the US in 1970s, the US dollar has undergone three major upcycles as shown by the arrows in the chart:
 - The first upcycle lasted between the end of the 1970s and mid-1980s, during which the US dollar exchange rate rose by an accumulative 67%.
 - The second upcycle lasted between mid-1990s and early 2000s, with an accumulative growth of 43%.
 - The third upcycle began in 2011 and has continued so far.



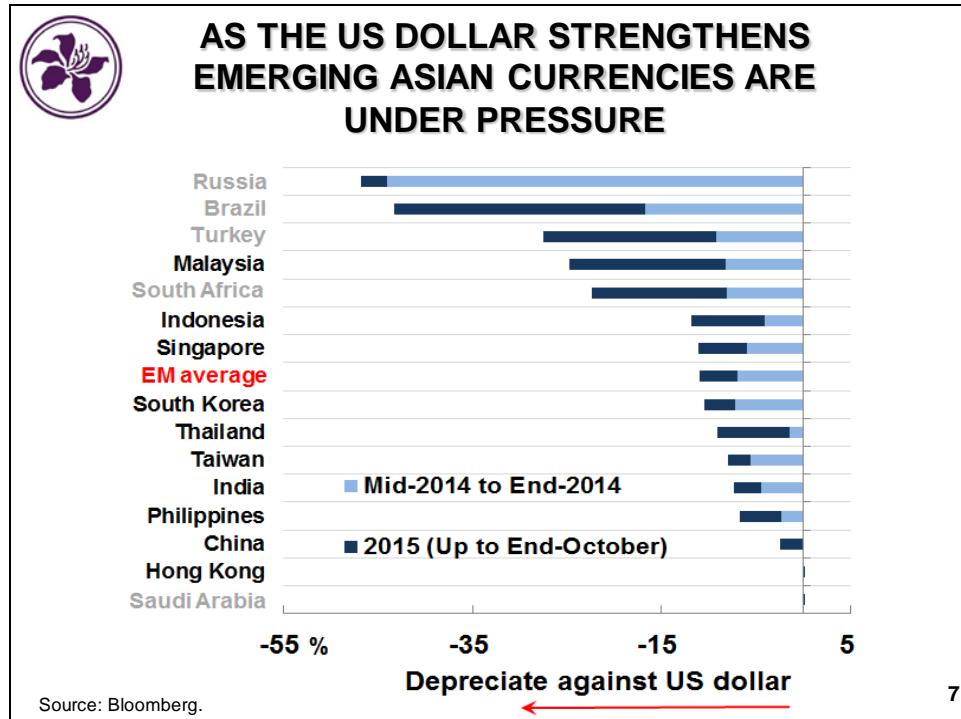
- Volatilities in US dollar exchange rates have a high correlation with major commodity prices.
- Experience shows when the US dollar strengthened, commodity prices tended to fall.
- The chart indicates whenever the US dollar rose (blue line, upward arrows), crude oil prices (red line, downward arrows) went down.



- Gold prices followed a similar pattern.
- The chart indicates when the US dollar rose (blue line, upward arrows), gold prices (red line, downward arrows) fell.



- A negative correlation also exists between emerging market asset prices and volatilities in the US dollar.
- The chart indicates when the US dollar strengthens (blue line, upward arrows), the emerging market equity index (red line, downward arrows) fell.
- Therefore, during an interest rate hike and US dollar upcycle, emerging market asset prices tend to come under pressure. Corrections in commodity prices may also occur. Both will cause a dampening effect on emerging market economies.
- As the US dollar has appreciated noticeably recently, downward pressure on the emerging market economies are increasing.

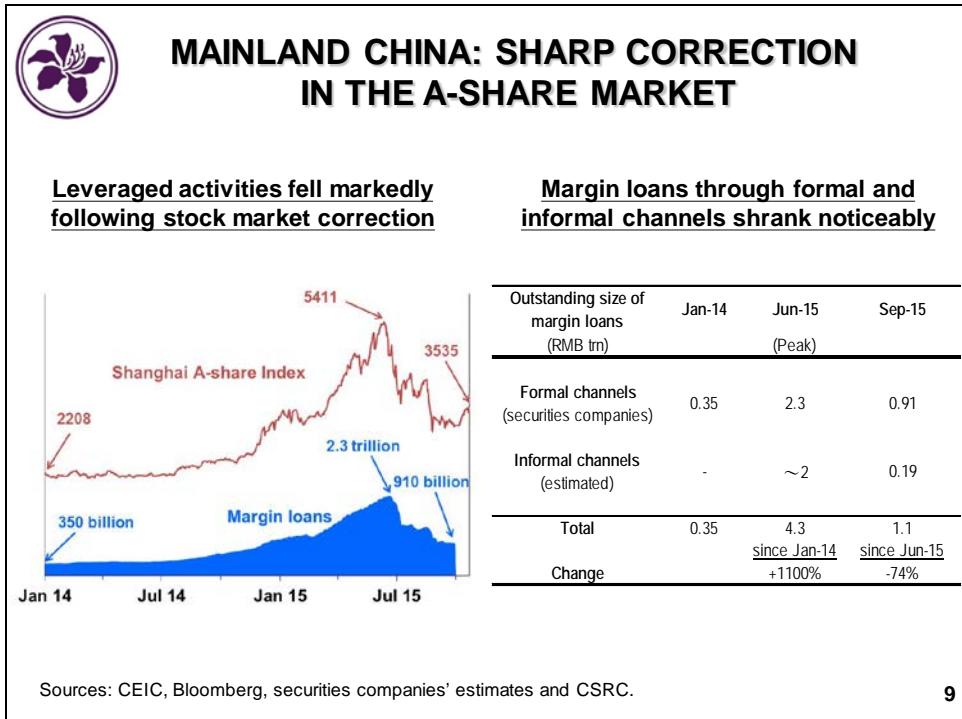


- With abundant global liquidity as a result of quantitative easing in the US (from the first quarter of 2009 to the fourth quarter of 2014), large amount of capital in search of higher yields flew into Asia's emerging markets. At the peak in the third quarter of 2014, cumulative inflows into Asian emerging economies amounted to about US\$1,600 billion.
- As the US dollar has started strengthening noticeably since mid-2014, emerging markets are facing pressure of fund outflows. The chart shows exchange rates in Asian and other emerging market currencies started to come under pressure since mid-2014. The light blue bars represent depreciation of the various emerging market currencies against the US dollar since the second half of 2014, while the dark blue bars represent their depreciation from early 2015 to the end of October.



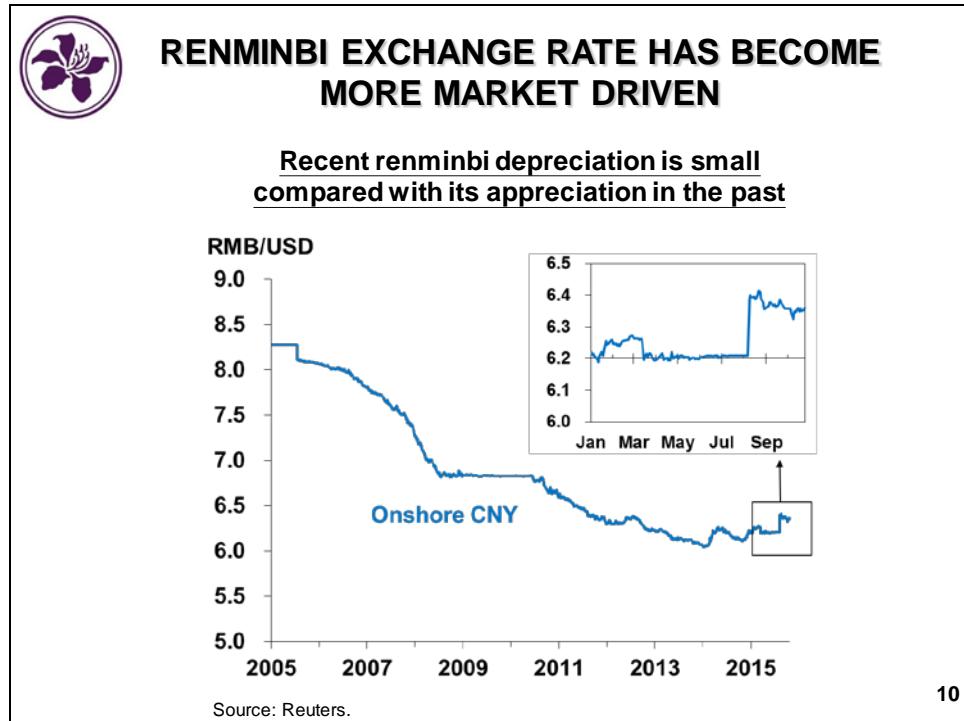
ASSESSMENT OF RISKS TO GLOBAL FINANCIAL STABILITY

- US dollar would likely remain strong for a period ahead
- In the face of US interest rate normalisation and strong US dollar, emerging market economies would come under pressure from different directions:
 - Reversal in capital flows
 - Depreciation of exchange rates
 - Slowdown in economic growth
 - Downward pressure on asset prices
- Economies reliant on commodities exports would be more affected
- Global economy and financial markets would become even more volatile

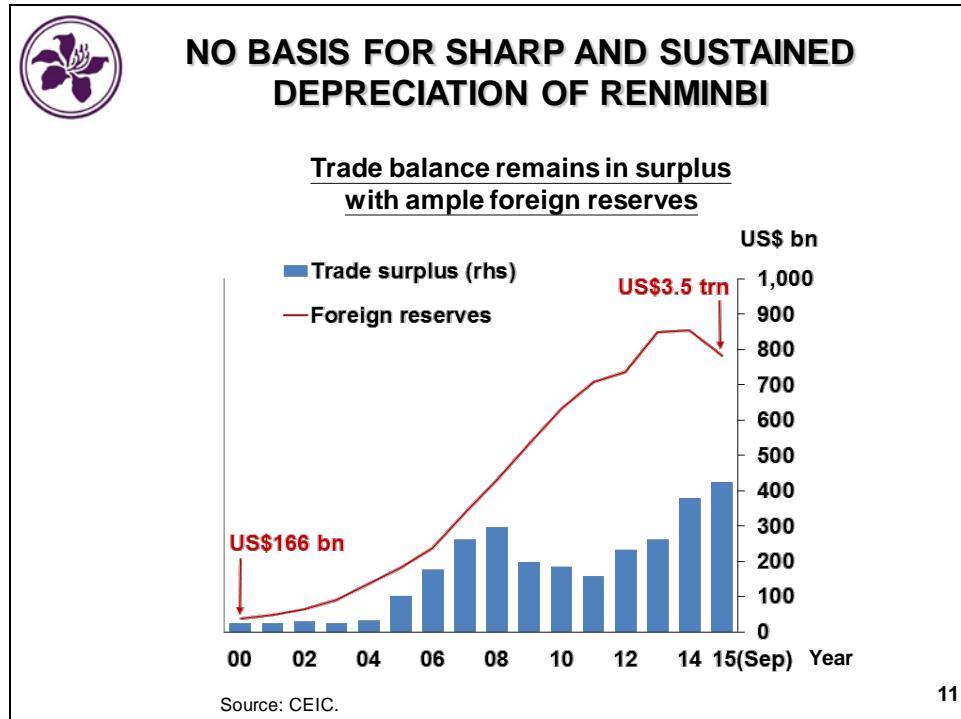


- As shown in the left chart, the Mainland A-share index rose sharply in the fourth quarter of 2014 and the first half of 2015, fuelled by leveraging activities. Outstanding size of equity margin loans provided through formal channels (such as securities companies) rose significantly from RMB350 billion in early 2014 to a peak of RMB2.3 trillion in mid-June 2015.
- The outstanding size of equity margin loans through informal channels also grew substantially. Mainland securities companies generally believed that equity financing through informal channels (such as umbrella trusts and over-the-counter fund-matching) could peak at RMB2 trillion in mid-June 2015. Total outstanding equity financing through formal and informal channels grew about 11 times since January 2014.
- As stock market booms driven by leveraged investment activities are unsustainable, corrections are inevitable. Indeed the Mainland A-share index has gone down significantly since mid-June, falling about 35% at end-October compared with its peak.
- As seen in the table on the right, alongside the decline in the stock market, outstanding equity financing through formal channels dropped to less than RMB1 trillion at end-September. Latest data from the China Securities

Regulatory Commission show equity financing through informal channels also dropped to about RMB190 billion in mid-September. Total outstanding equity financing through formal and informal channels decreased by about 74% compared with their peak in June.



- Renminbi exchange rate movements have aroused market concern recently. The renminbi fell by 2.4% against the US dollar as at 28 October 2015 since the refinement of its central parity rate fixing mechanism by the People's Bank of China on 11 August. However, the extent of the depreciation is still small compared to its previous appreciations.
- The adjustment of the renminbi central parity rate fixing mechanism is a major step in financial market reform on the Mainland by adopting a more market-based renminbi exchange rate fixing mechanism.

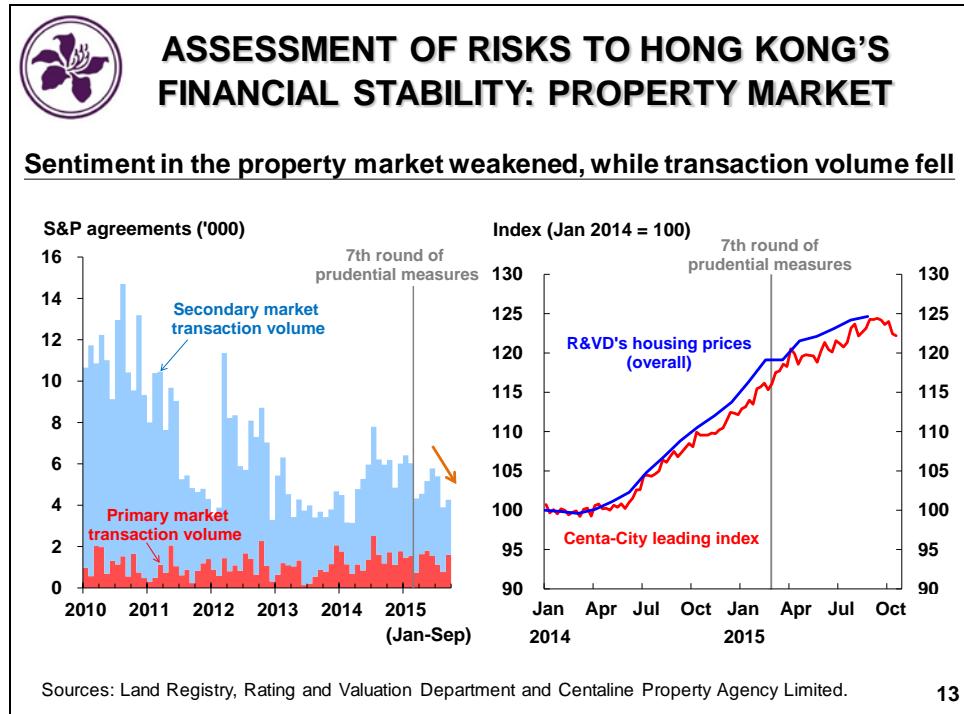


- The renminbi exchange rate may be volatile in the short term, but there is no basis for any sharp or sustained depreciation in the currency.
- A sustained trade and current account surplus on the Mainland can help maintain stability of the renminbi exchange rate. Despite a slowdown in Mainland's growth in recent years, it has performed quite well compared with many other countries, providing support for the renminbi.
- Besides, Mainland's huge foreign reserves act as a potent stabiliser for the renminbi exchange rate. Foreign reserves have dropped by about US\$300 billion since the start of 2015 but remain abundant. They amounted to US\$3.5 trillion at the end of September.
- With progress in financial market reform and gradual liberalisation of the capital account on the Mainland, cross-border fund flows are expected to grow. Changes in foreign reserves are normal.



MAINLAND ECONOMIC GROWTH IS MODERATING BUT RISK OF A HARD LANDING IS NOT HIGH

- While the Mainland economy is facing downward pressure, some economic fundamentals remain sound:
 - Solid growth in the service sector
 - Trade balance remaining in surplus
 - Stabilisation of the property market
- The Mainland economy is slowing, but still manages to grow at close to 7%
- The Mainland authorities have sufficient fiscal and monetary policy space to support stable economic growth
- The Mainland economy can cope with outflow pressure with its ample foreign reserves

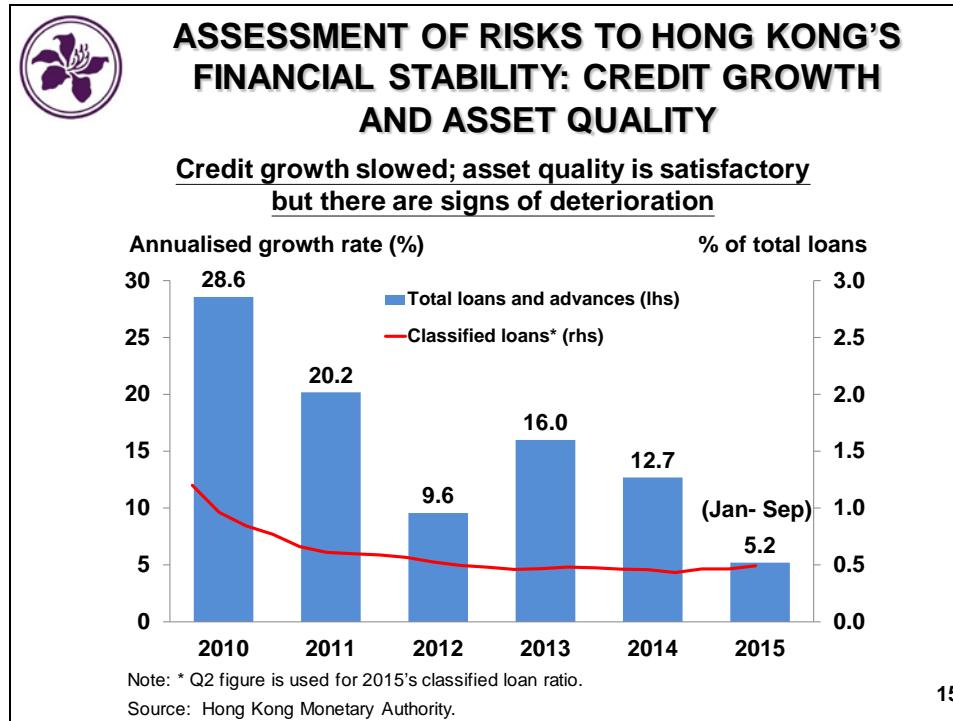


- Financial markets underwent intense volatilities between June and August. Subsequently housing market sentiment weakened and transaction volume fell.
- As can be seen in the left chart, data from Land Registry show that average transactions in August and September dropped by almost 25% compared with that in July.
- In the right chart, while secondary market housing prices rose by a cumulative 9.6% between January and August, growth in recent months has reduced markedly. The Centa-City Leading Index shows secondary market housing prices have faced downward pressure in recent weeks.

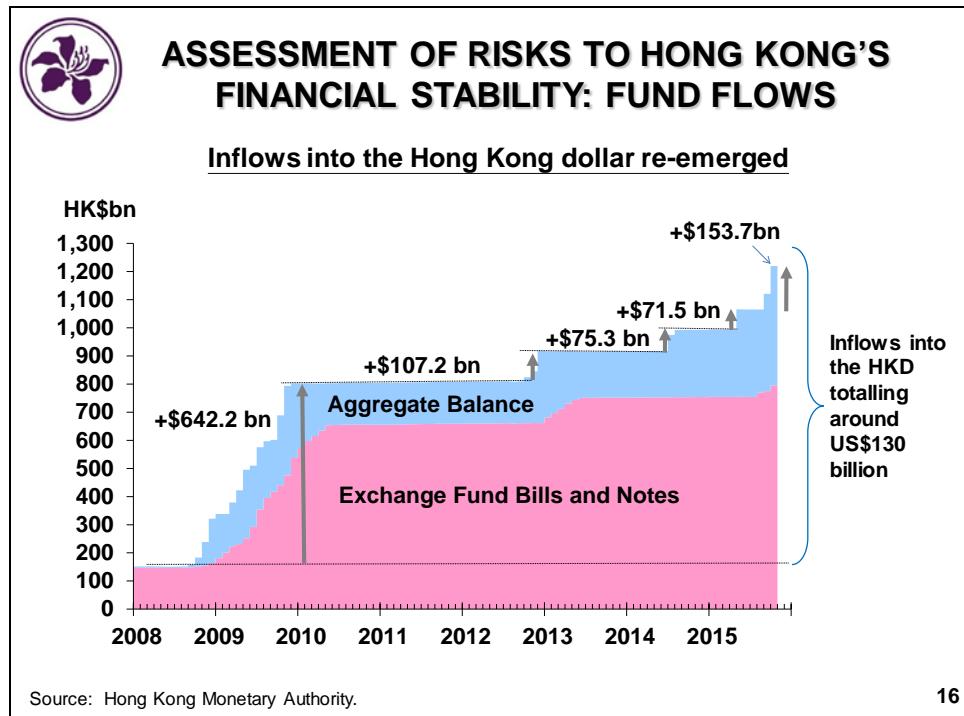


ASSESSMENT OF RISKS TO HONG KONG'S FINANCIAL STABILITY: PROPERTY MARKET

- Housing affordability has become highly stretched relative to household income
- Factors supporting the property market may change:
 - US interest rate normalisation will soon begin and interest rates in Hong Kong will rise eventually
 - Economic growth in Hong Kong is softening
 - Housing supply is increasing
 - Purchasing power of Mainland Chinese for Hong Kong property has diminished
- Prospective homebuyers should avoid overstretching and assess their repayment ability, taking into account the risk of a possible downturn



- Total loans rose by an annualised 5.2% in the first nine months this year, much slower than the growth of 12.7% for 2014. Growth in both local loans and those for use outside Hong Kong has dropped substantially.



- Inflows into the Hong Kong dollar reappeared in September and October following an earlier episode in April this year. Despite currency fluctuations within the region earlier, the Hong Kong dollar exchange rate has remained stable and close to the strong-side Convertibility Undertaking. Between 1 September and 28 October, the strong-side Convertibility Undertaking was triggered repeatedly, causing the Aggregate Balance to expand by HK\$153.7 billion (equivalent to US\$19.84 billion) (see chart).
- Recent inflows were partly related to the unwinding of renminbi positions and conversion into Hong Kong dollar.

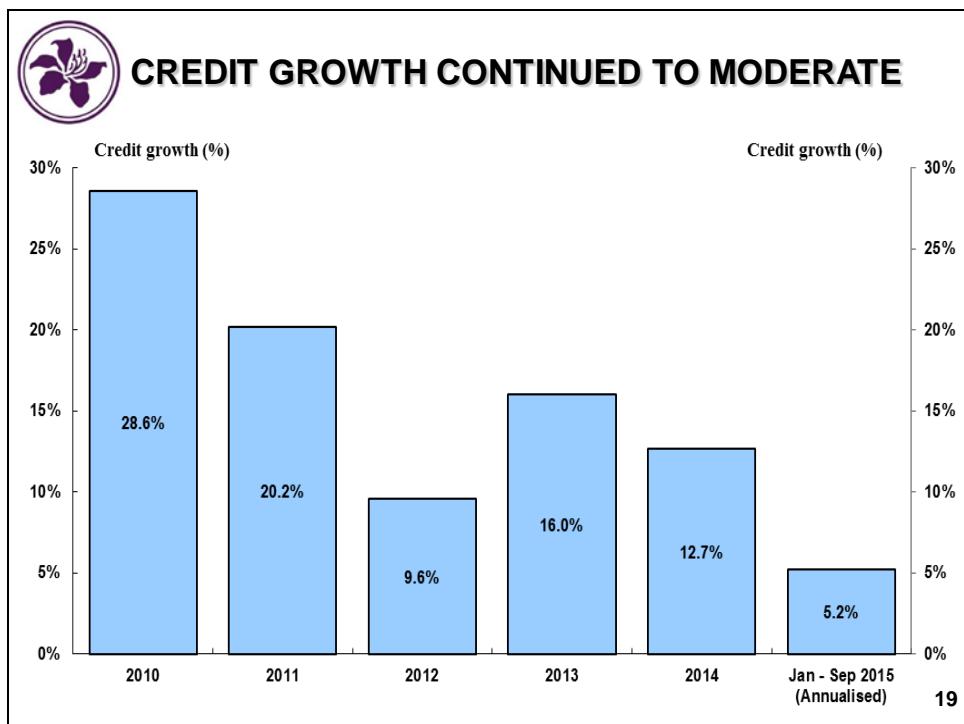


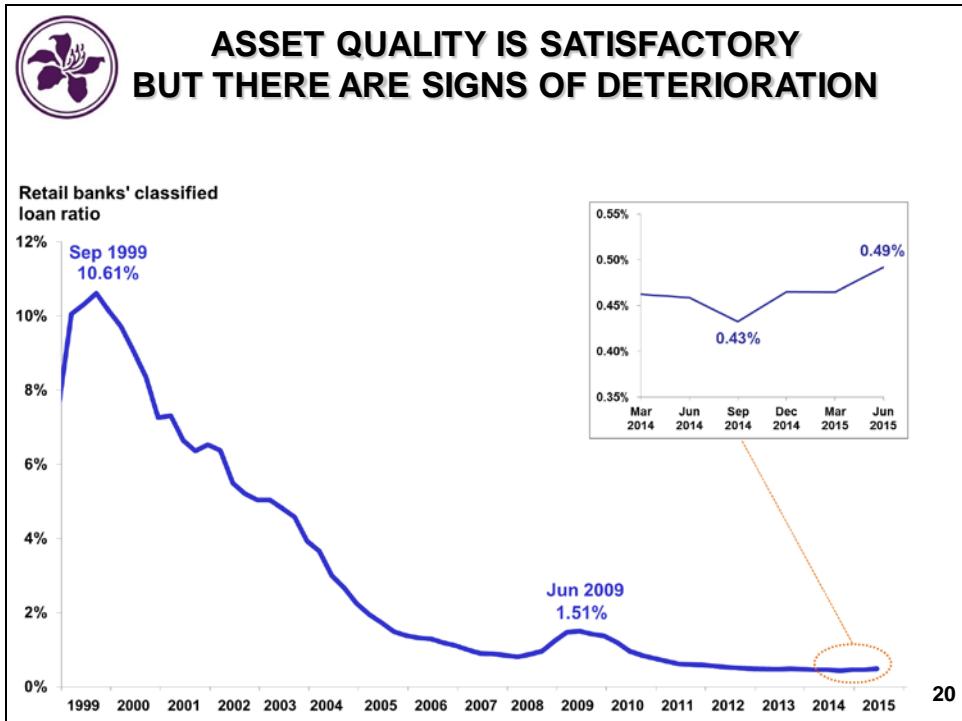
ASSESSMENT OF RISKS TO HONG KONG'S FINANCIAL STABILITY: FUND FLOWS

- Once the process of US interest rate hikes begins, the Hong Kong dollar-US dollar interest rate spread will widen, leading to outflows from the Hong Kong dollar to the US dollar and triggering of the weak-side Convertibility Undertaking at 7.85
- It is expected to see outflows from the Hong Kong dollar. Monetary conditions will tighten as a result and the Hong Kong dollar interest rates will rise to a level close to the US dollar interest rates
- A strong US dollar and rising US interest rates will weigh on emerging markets. The local economy and asset markets will also face downward pressure



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- The Hong Kong banking sector's asset quality remains good, but has shown some signs of deterioration since late 2014. Specifically, the overall classified loan ratio of retail banks has bottomed out from the historical low of 0.43% in September 2014 to 0.49% in June 2015, with deterioration in quality of Mainland-related lending contributing partly to the increase.
- Despite only small increase in the classified loan ratio, the HKMA has been mindful of the possible adverse impact of the uncertain economic outlook for the global economy, including Mainland China, and the interest rate normalisation in the US on Hong Kong banks' credit and liquidity risks. Thus, the HKMA has been stepping up substantial supervisory efforts to ensure that banks are managing their credit risk properly, especially risks associated with Mainland-related lending business.
- The HKMA will remain vigilant to market developments and take prompt supervisory actions where necessary to ensure the stability and resilience of the Hong Kong banking system in a possible downturn in the credit cycle.



BASEL STANDARDS IMPLEMENTATION

Legislative amendments in 2015

- Banking (Capital) (Amendment) Rules 2015 (BCAR 2015) to address Basel Committee's Regulatory Consistency Assessment Programme (RCAP) findings

Legislative amendments in 2016

- Amendments to Banking (Capital) Rules (BCR) to reflect revised capital treatment of counterparty credit risk exposures and equity investments in funds
- Amendments to Banking (Disclosure) Rules (BDR) to implement Pillar 3 revised disclosure package

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Our plan for legislative amendments for the rest of this year and next year relating to Basel standards implementation is as follow:

BCAR 2015

- A draft set of BCAR 2015 have been prepared to address a few technical differences between the text of the Banking (Capital) Rules and the underlying Basel standards that were identified in the 2014 RCAP assessment on Hong Kong conducted by the Basel Committee. All of the differences were assessed as having no or immaterial impact on the capital ratios of banks but it is a good practice to make the proposed amendments to closely align with the Basel standards.
- The amendment Rules were gazetted on 23 October and tabled at LegCo on 28 October for negative vetting, with target commencement starting next year.

2016 amendments to BCR and BDR

- Policy development is underway in relation to the implementation of a number of Basel revised standards scheduled to take effect internationally from 2017.



CROSS-SECTOR RESOLUTION REGIME FOR FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS IN HONG KONG

- To meet international standards: Financial Stability Board (FSB)'s "Key Attributes of Effective Resolution Regimes for Financial Institutions"
- Cross-sectoral approach covering entities from banking, insurance as well as securities and futures sectors
- Response to comments on second consultation (January – April 2015) was issued on 9 October
- Aim to introduce a Bill into LegCo by the end of 2015



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DEVELOPING HONG KONG AS A CTC HUB

- To attract multinational and Mainland enterprises to establish corporate treasury centres ("CTCs") in Hong Kong, HKMA has been working closely with the Government to implement the 2015-16 Budget proposal to allow deductions of CTCs' eligible interest expenses under profits tax, and reduce profits tax for specified treasury activities by 50%.
- Industry consultation on proposed legislative changes has commenced in September 2015. The Government aims to introduce the Inland Revenue (Amendment) Bill into LegCo around the end of 2015.
- HKMA will continue to engage the industry and step up marketing effort to promote Hong Kong as a preferred regional location for CTCs.



FINANCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT: PROGRESS UPDATE

- Legislative framework for Stored Value Facilities (SVF) and Retail Payment Systems (RPS)
 - The Bills Committee of the LegCo had completed clause-by-clause scrutiny of the Clearing and Settlement Systems (Amendment) Bill 2015 in June 2015. Second Reading of the Bill will resume on 4 November 2015
 - A number of SVF issuing companies have approached the HKMA indicating interest in applying for SVF licences during the 12 month transitional period after the commencement of the new legislation
 - The HKMA will consider designating important RPS for oversight after commencement of the new legislation



RETAIL PAYMENT DEVELOPMENT: PROGRESS UPDATE

- **Electronic Bill Presentment and Payment (EBPP) service**
 - The Water Supplies Department and the Rating and Valuation Department have joined the platform in September 2015, bringing the total number of EBPP participating merchants to 140
- **e-Cheque**
 - 9 banks have planned to roll out e-Cheque issuance service on 7 December 2015 and another 9 banks have expressed interest to do so later
 - The public can issue and present e-Cheque through their Internet and mobile banking accounts using the desktop computer, tablet or smartphone



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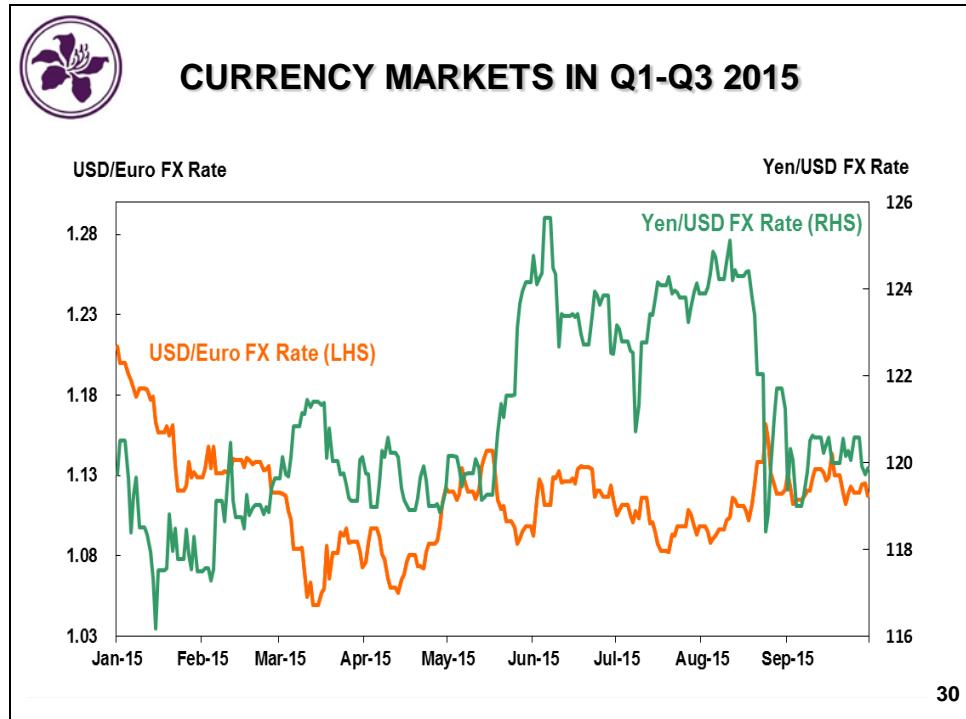


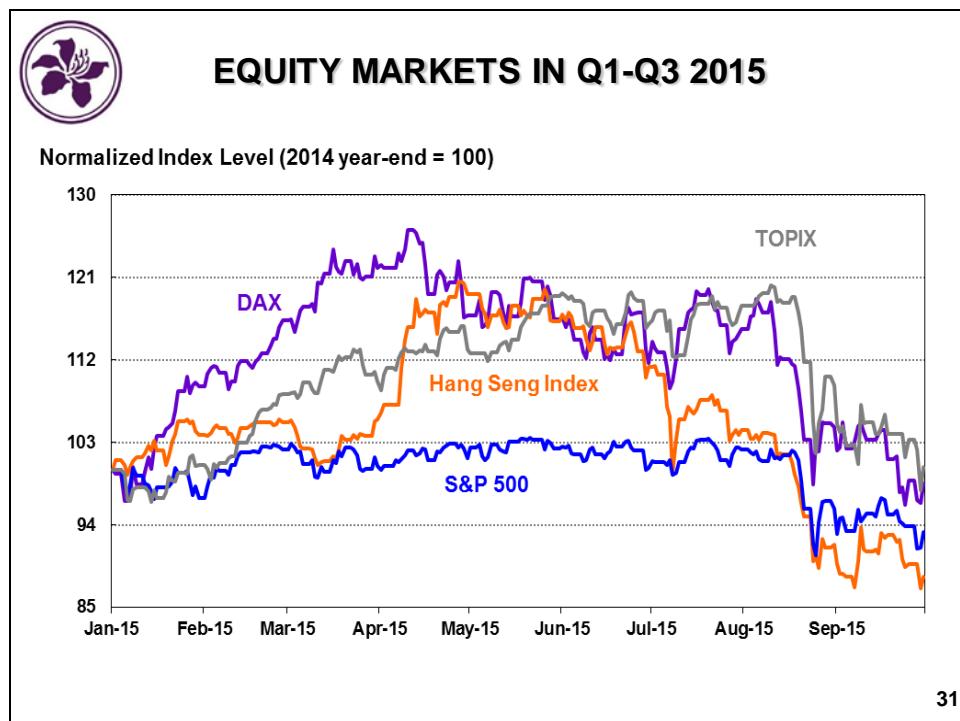
HONG KONG OFFSHORE RMB BUSINESS

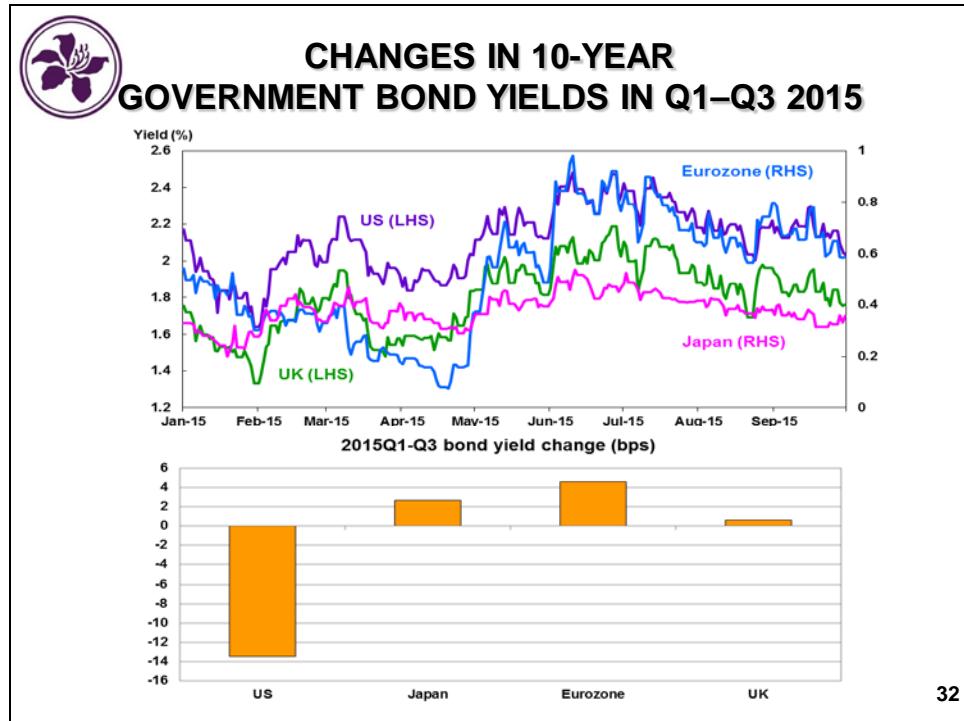
- Contraction of Hong Kong's offshore RMB deposit pool recently
- Growth in both RMB trade settlement and RMB bank lending, moderation in dim sum bond issuance
- Daily turnover of Hong Kong RMB Real Time Gross Settlement (RTGS) system exceeds RMB1,000 billion
- Continue to enhance RMB business collaboration between Hong Kong and other offshore markets



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 **INVESTMENT INCOME**

(HK\$ billion)	← 2015 →	2014	2013	2012	
	(unaudited)				
	Jan - Sep	Q3	Full Year	Full Year	
Hong Kong equities*	(11.9)	(30.7)	6.5	10.1	30.7
Other equities	(13.6)	(34.1)	33.7	71.8	42.8
Bonds	16.3	11.8	47.3	(19.1)	33.1
Other investments@	8.3	0.0	9.9	16.8	6.4
Foreign exchange#	(35.9)	(10.8)	(52.7)	1.6	(1.4)
Investment income/(loss)	(36.8)	(63.8)	44.7	81.2	111.6

* Excluding valuation change of the Strategic Portfolio
 @ Including valuation changes of private equity and real estate investments held by Exchange Fund's investment holding subsidiaries. (The above figure for 2015 represents valuation changes of these investments up to end-June. The valuation figures for the third quarter are not yet available.)
 # This is primarily the effect of translating non-US dollar foreign currency assets into Hong Kong dollar after deducting the portion for currency hedging

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(HK\$ billion)	2015 (unaudited)				2014
	Jan – Sep	Q3	Q2	Q1	Full year
Investment income/(loss)	(36.8)	(63.8)	18.7	8.3	44.7
Other income	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2
Interest and other expenses	<u>(3.7)</u>	<u>(1.0)</u>	<u>(1.7)</u>	<u>(1.0)</u>	<u>(5.2)</u>
Net income/(loss)	(40.4)	(64.8)	17.1	7.3	39.7
Fee payable to Fiscal Reserves*	33.9	11.1	11.4	11.4	27.5
Fee payable to HKSAR Government funds and statutory bodies*	10.9	3.7	3.7	3.5	8.6

* The fixed rate of fee payment is 5.5% for 2015 and 3.6% for 2014

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