

# ► Capital account

- Reflects changes in country's ownership of assets
- Leads to increase/decrease in official reserve assets
- Reflects international market access
- Financing flows lead to changes in external debt stock, and to future debt servicing payment outflows
- Financing sources: LT debt, equity/FDI, international borrowing in the capital markets (Eurobonds, Eurocredits), official financing, ODA, short-term flows.

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## CAPITAL ACCOUNT

The financial analyst must focus on:

- ▶ the volume of financing to match the financing requirements of the current account deficit
- ▶ the nature of financing sources (private/public) and
- ▶ the **sustainability** of the financing (short term/long term, volatility, currency mismatch, floating/fixed rates, repayment conditions, legal clauses...)

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### THE CAPITAL ACCOUNT



#### Capital account

- + (-) Direct investment (non debt creating flows)
- + (-) Portfolio investment (NDCF if equity)
- + (-) Other long-term capital (private + official)
- + (-) Other short-term capital (private + official)
- + (-) Net errors and omissions
- + (-) Counterpart items
- + (-) Change in reserves
- = Capital account balance
  - + Exceptional Financing (or arrears)



From less liquid items to more liquid items!

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	I	
Exports	5000	
Portfolio	150	
LT K	1200	
Transfers	285	Let's go
Debt repayments	-1650	CIFE!
ST K	350	CIFE:
Current account		
FDI	325	
Imports	-6500	
Trade		
Services revenues	1200	
Interest payments	-750	
E&Os	-455	
Counterpart items	100	
Change in reserves		465
CA/GDP%		
GDP	12500	A SECOND
R/M ratio (months)		
Reserve level 12/2017	4500	IH BOUCHET/Skema-CIFE 202



## TABLE OF USES AND SOURCES

### **USES** (outflows)

- 1. Imports of goods
- 2. Imports of services
- 3. Interest payments
  - 4. Principal debt payments
- 5. ST capital outflows
  - 6. E&Os
- 7. Reserve decrease

#### **SOURCES (inflows)**

- 1. Exports of goods
- 2. Exports of services
- 3. Transfers & Remittances
  - 4. Dividends
    - 5. FDI
  - 6. Portfolio K flows
  - 7. ST and LT K inflows
  - 8. Debt cancellation
    - 9. Arrears

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### **SOURCES OF EXTERNAL FINANCING**

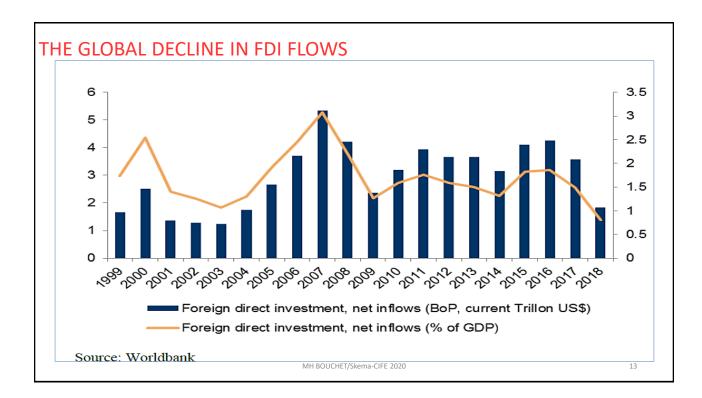
#### Official (bilateral + multilateral)

- Paris Club (government to government credits)
- Export credit guarantees
  - IFIs (WB + IMF)
- Regional development banks
  - Debt rescheduling
  - Debt cancellation

#### **Private**

- FDI
- Portfolio Investment
- London Club (International bank loans)
  - Working capital lines
    - ST Trade credits
- Bonds & International debt securities
  - · Arrears and rescheduling

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**Other capital** is a residual category that groups all the capital transactions that have not been included in direct investment and portfolio investment:

Two categories of capital inflows:

- ► Long-term capital
- ► Short-term capital

Non-negotiable instruments > 1 year or more such as London Club bank loans and mortgages, syndicated credits, euroloans...

\* Financial assets < 1 year, such as currency, deposits and bills, interbank credit lines, trade credits... (Source: BIS)

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#### **Change in reserves**

#### Reserves include:

- Hard currency assets + Monetary gold (gold held by the authorities as a financial asset)
- ➤ Special drawing rights (SDRs): reserves created by the IMF and credited to the accounts of IMF member countries according to national quotas

https://www.imf.org/external/np/sec/memdir/members.aspx

Reserve position in the Fund: (member's quota + other claims on the Fund)

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# THE IMF QUOTAS

When a country joins the IMF, it is assigned an initial quota in the same range as the quotas of existing members of broadly comparable economic size and characteristics.

Quota = weighted average of GDP (weight of 50 percent), openness (30 %), economic variability (15 %), and international reserves (5 %).

GDP is measured through a blend of GDP—based on market exchange rates (weight of 60 %) and on PPP exchange rates (40 %).

Quotas are denominated in Special Drawing Rights (SDRs), the IMF's unit of account. Largest member = United States, with a quota of SDR83 billion (about US\$118 billion), and the smallest member is Tuvalu, with a quota of SDR2.5 million (about US\$3.5 million)

Source: IMF quotas 2019

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### **Foreign Exchange Reserves**

The largest component of total international liquidity.

It includes monetary authorities' claims on non-residents in the form of bank deposits, treasury bills, short-term and long-term government securities, and other claims usable in the event of balance of payments need, including non-marketable claims from inter-central bank and intergovernmental arrangements

A + sign in the BOP means a financing flow in the capital account, i.e., a decrease in the stock of reserves!

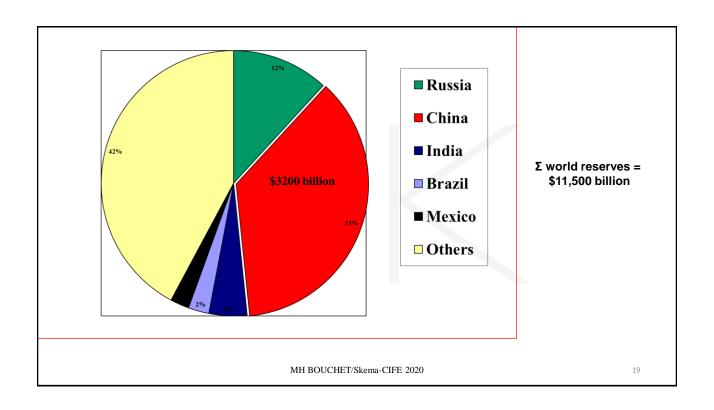
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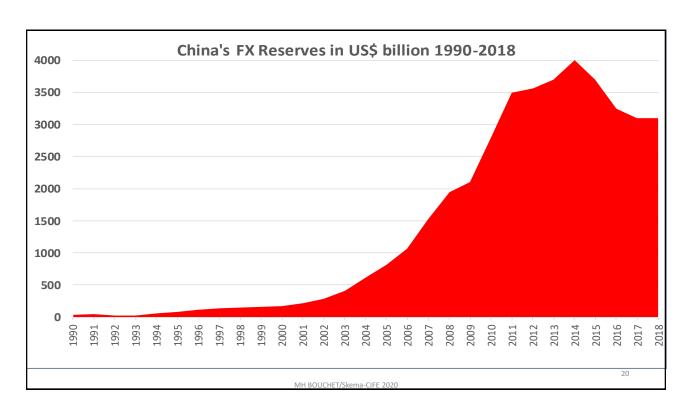
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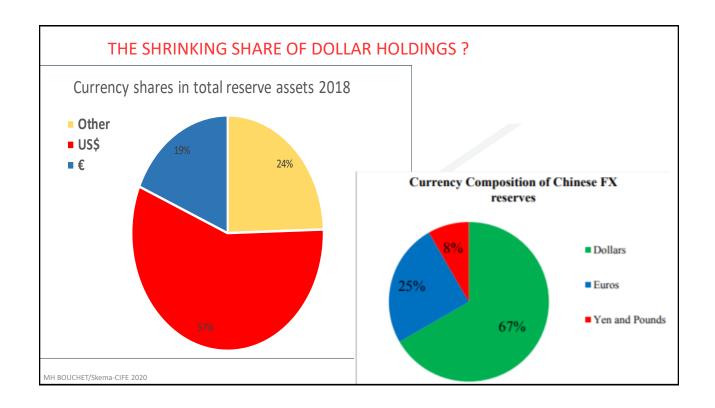
# FX RESERVES AS BUFFER OF LIQUIDITY CRISIS

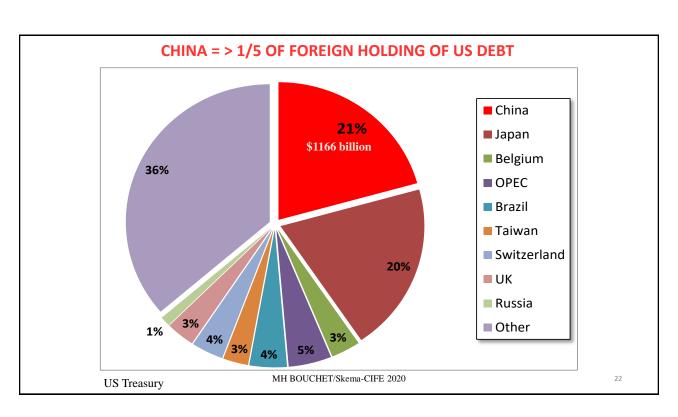
	FX Reserves as % of	FX reserves as
	short term debt	% of GDP
India	427%	15%
China	399%	27%
Mexico	334%	16%
Korea	330%	26%
Taiwan	277%	82%
Switzerland	63%	96%
Japan	45%	23%
Canada	13%	5%
Italy	5%	2%
UK	2%	4%
Germany	2%	1%
France	2%	2%

Reserves and GDP for 2016, short-term debt as of 2016Q3
Sources: National Authorities; World Bank; International
Monetary Fund; Haver Analytics









#### 4. Net errors and omissions

Statistical gaps involved in gathering balance of payments data (and capital flight!)

#### Other sources of E&Os:

- 1. leads and lags in trade flows
- 2. underinvoicing of exports
- 3. overinvoicing of imports
- 4. undeclared short-term capital movements...

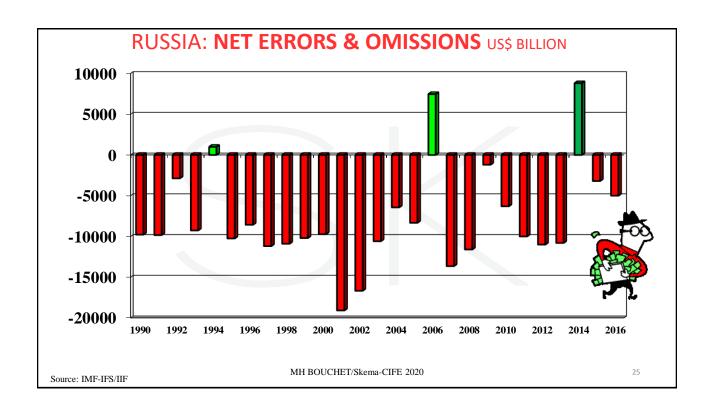
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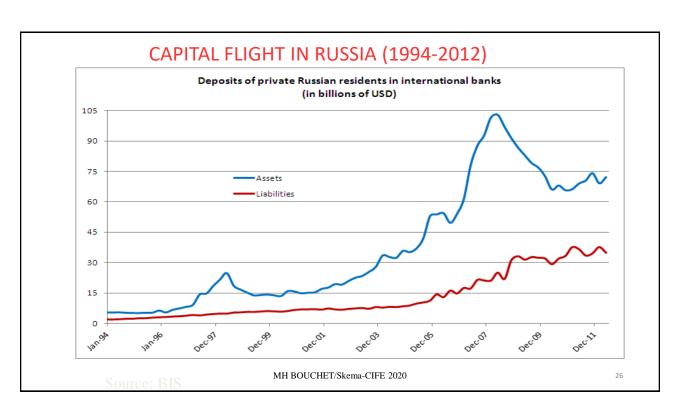
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#### **NET ERRORS AND OMISSIONS?**

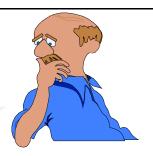
- An examination of the size and direction of NE&Os may shed light on the accuracy of BoP estimates. The adoption of the double entry accounting system means that the net sum of all credit and debit entries should equal zero.
- ► In practice, any discrepancies are recorded in NE&Os, reflecting the net effect of differences in coverage, timing and valuation.
- ► An amount > 5% of the gross sum of merchandise exports and imports is a source of concern!

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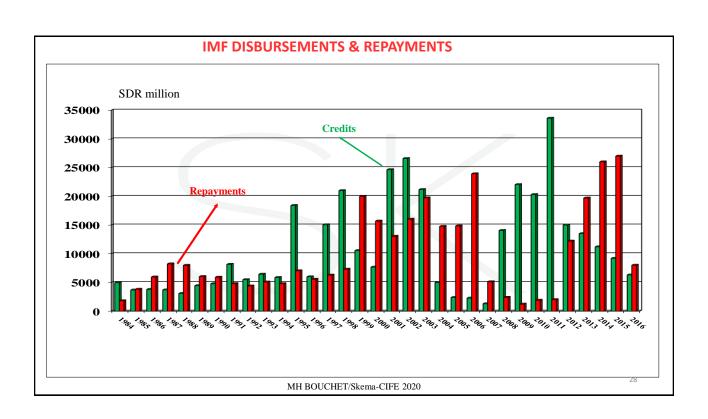


## 6. EXCEPTIONAL FINANCING



- IMF SDR Drawings
- World Bank's HIPC Initiative
- London Club debt reduction and restructuring workouts
- Paris Club debt relief
- Debt swap transactions

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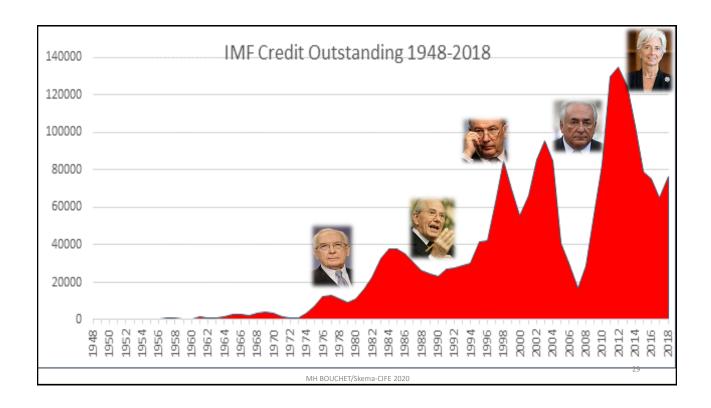


Table1 Joint BIS-IMF-OECD-World Bank Statisti	cs on Ext	ernal D	ebt (mil	I. US\$)		Table1 Joint BIS-IMF-OECD-World Bank Statistic	s on Ext	ernal D	ebt (mil	I. US\$)	
Data are in millions	2016Q2	2016Q3	2016Q4	2017Q1	2017Q2	Data are in millions	2016Q2	2016Q3	2016Q4	2017Q1	2017Q2
A1. Loans and other credits (Debt of)						A1. Loans and other credits (Debt of)					
01_Cross-border loans, by BIS reporting banks	10,063	10,556	10,600			01_Cross-border loans, by BIS reporting banks	2,726	2,894	2,830		
02o/w to nonbanks	6,666	7,064	7,144			02o/w to nonbanks	1,656	1,862	1,871		
03_Official bilateral loans, total						03_Official bilateral loans, total					
04_o/w aid loans MOROCCO					04o/w aid loans TUNISI	Λ					
05o/w other					05o/w other	<b>~</b>					
06Multilateral loans, total	8,299	8,516	8,215	8,335	0	06Multilateral loans, total	6,772	6,676	6,860	6,839	1,902
07o/w IMF	0	0	0	0	0	07o/w IMF	1,721	1,700	1,620	1,619	1,902
08o/w other institutions	8,299	8,516	8,215	8,335		08o/w other institutions	5,052	4,976	5,240	5,221	
09_Insured export credit, Berne Union	7,200	7,272	6,599			09_Insured export credit, Berne Union	2,841	2,686	2,572		
10o/w short term	4,601	4,775	4,310			10o/w short term	2,137	2,004	1,914		
11_SDR allocations	785	784	755	762	781	11_SDR allocations	382	381	367	370	380
A2. Loans and other credits (Debt due within a year)						A2. Loans and other credits (Debt due within a year)					
12_Liabilities to BIS banks (cons.), short term	2,792	2,929	2,948			12_Liabilities to BIS banks (cons.), short term	528	585	584		
13_Multilateral loans, IMF, short term						13_Multilateral loans, IMF, short term	149	231	328	448	531
B1. Debt securities (All maturities)						B1. Debt securities (All maturities)					
14_Debt securities held by nonresidents	5,761					14_Debt securities held by nonresidents	3,458				
B2. Debt securities (short term, original maturity)						B2. Debt securities (short term, original maturity)					
15_Debt securities held by nonresidents	97					15_Debt securities held by nonresidents	24				
C. Supplementary information on debt (liabilities)						C. Supplementary information on debt (liabilities)					
16_International debt securities, all maturities	8,029	8,044	8,197	8,234		16_International debt securities, all maturities	4,924	5,459	5,182	6,246	
17o/w issued by nonbanks	7,728	7,744	7,897	7,935		17o/w issued by nonbanks	4,924	5,459	5,182	6,246	
18_International debt securities, short term	555	558	527	535		18_International debt securities, short term	500	599	586	589	
19o/w issued by nonbanks	555	558	527	535		19o/w issued by nonbanks	500	599	586	589	
20_Paris Club claims (ODA)			4,479			20_Paris Club claims (ODA)			2,608		
21_Paris Club claims (non ODA)			270	MH•B	OUCHET	SRA Paris Elub daims (non ODA)			856	30	
22_Liabilities to BIS banks, locational, total	13,990	14,548	12,089			22_Liabilities to BIS banks, locational, total	3,661	3,767	3,317		