CHINA: THE CREDIT & MONETARY CHART PACK

11/

JUNE 2014

INFORMATION CURRENT AS OF JULY 15, 2014.

WestpacInstitutional
Bank



China's June credit & monetary data

New credit supply increased by ¥1970bn in June, which is 90% above the level in June 2013. That is a sharp turnaround after contracting for most of the last twelve months. Some of this is base effect, to be sure, but policy is undeniably easier, new credit is reaching borrowers, and that will help the real economy in due course, which is usually 6-9 months in a normal cycle. Indeed, this observation is the second largest disbursement of new credit on record for a June month.

Bank loans increased by a large ¥1081bn in the month, with loans to households firmer, and the growth in short term loans to non-financial firms accelerated. The weakest elements of shadow banking in the year to date (bill financing and trust financing) showed some life in June, while bond issuance took a breather after a strong year to date.

The growth of M2 increased in June, led by an improved performance by demand deposit growth. The growth of deposits less required reserves also improved. Wealth management product issuance remained considerable as of May, while the average yield on these products fell to 5.08%pa.

Open market operations in the month were moderately accommodative, with a reasonable net provision of liquidity. The PBOC's balance sheet is growing around 9%yr, which is up on where it was a year ago but by historical standards that is still on the tighter side.

Interbank financing volumes decreased from May, but they are now up enormously from a year ago, reflecting the regulatory crunch on this market in 2013. Interbank interest rates have been low and stable, a good sign that the core of the system is in reasonable shape.

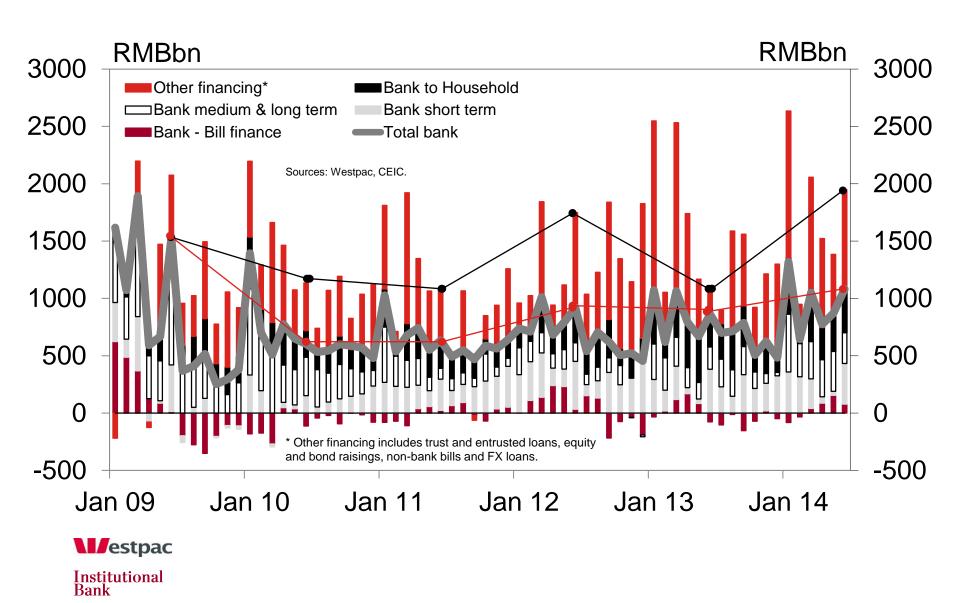
FX reserves rose by a modest \$US42bn in Q2. With net trade and FDI inflows amounting to around \$US117bn in the quarter, that implies that there were major outflows elsewhere. Note that the monthly path of FX reserves is not yet known. Data to hand on bank FX activity implies that reserve accretion was relatively evenly distributed across the three months of the quarter.





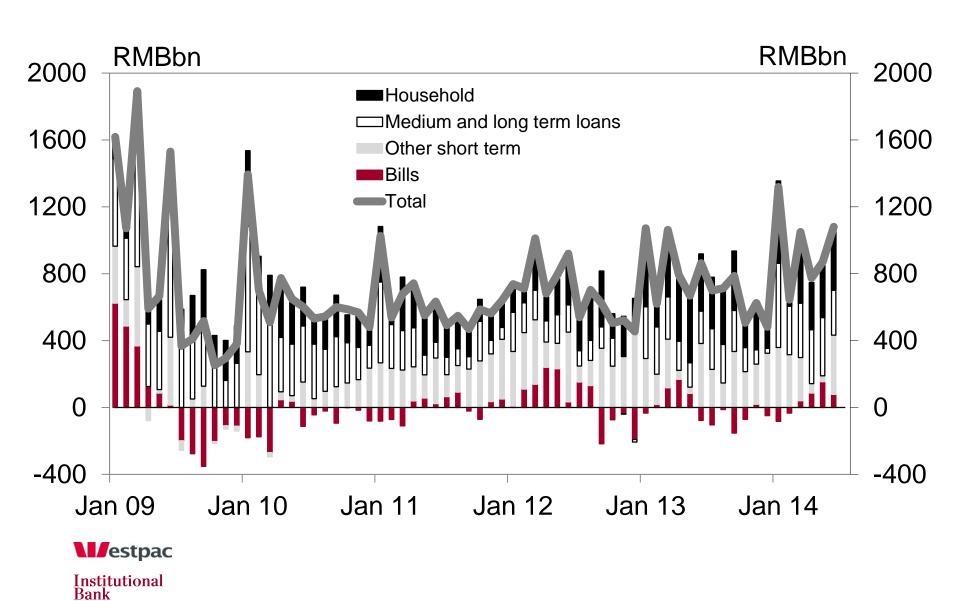


New credit: back in positive y/y territory



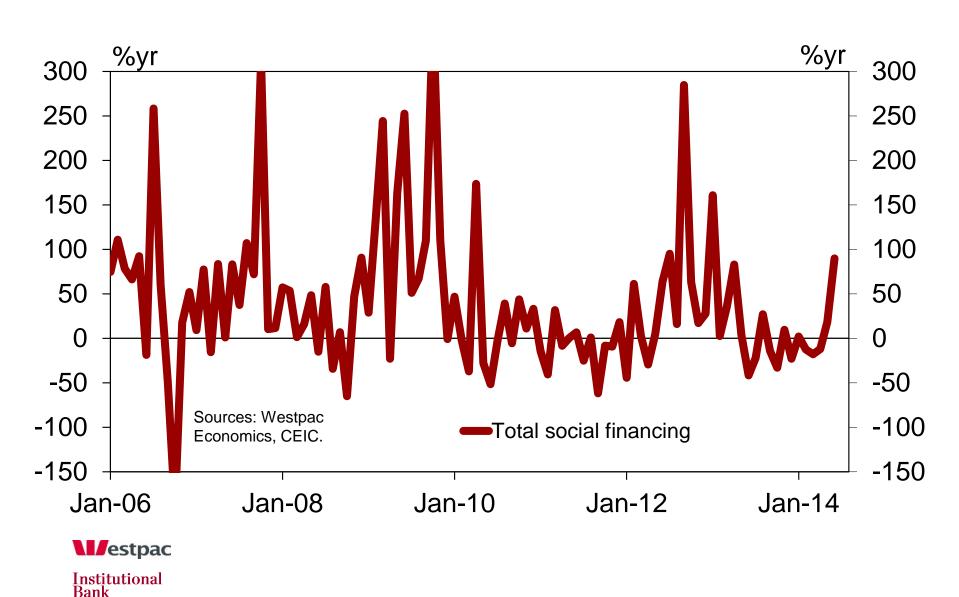


New bank credit flows



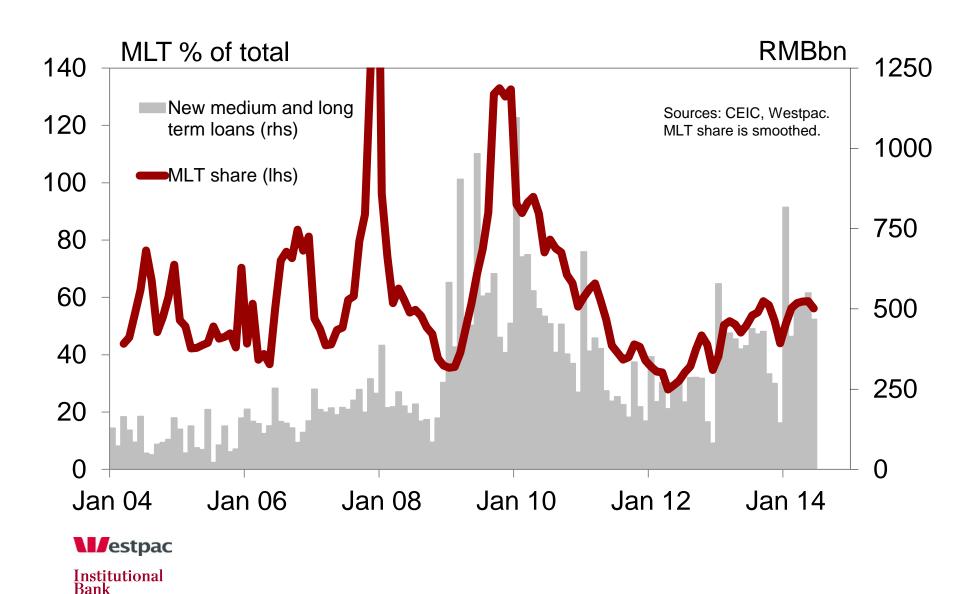


Total credit supply growth: new



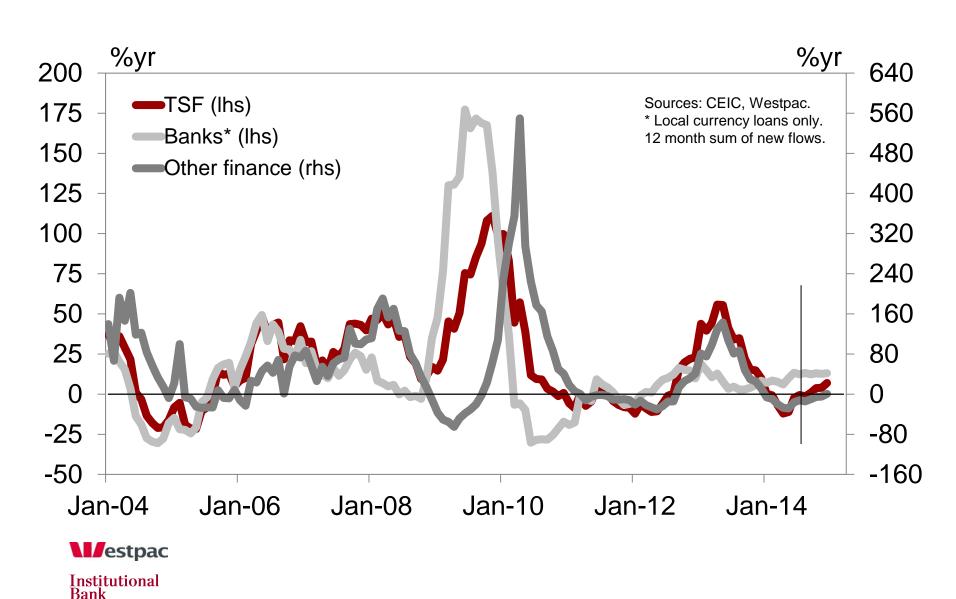


Medium & long term loans



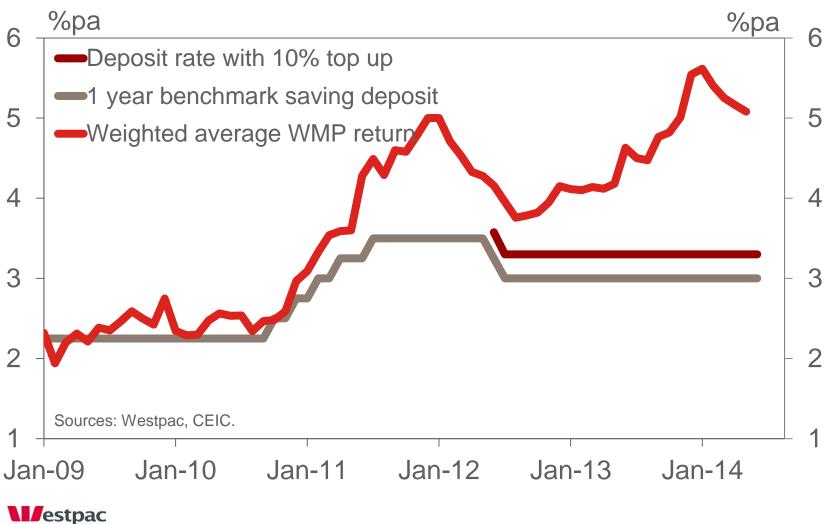


Total credit supply – new flows, smoothed





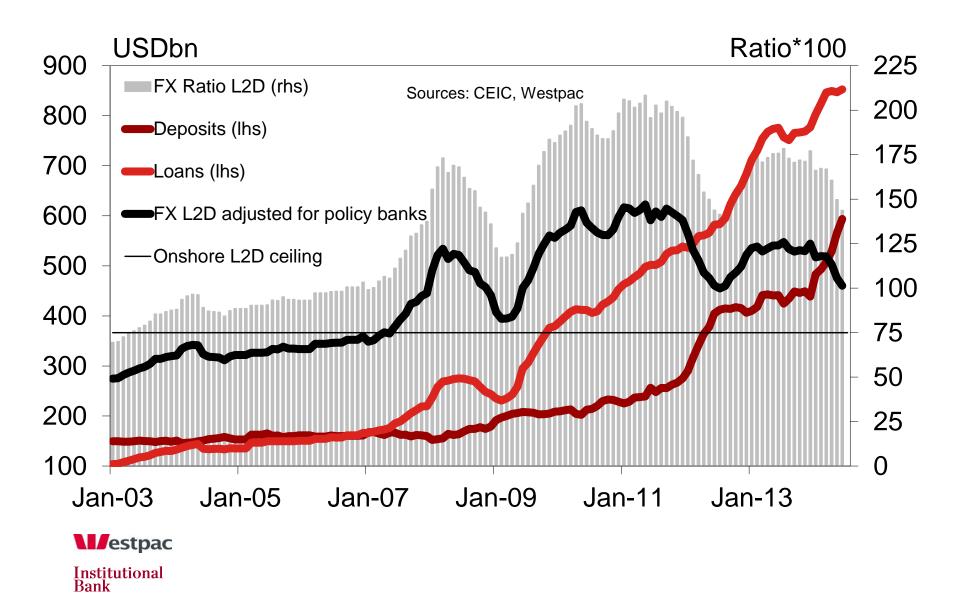
The deposit ceiling and WMP returns







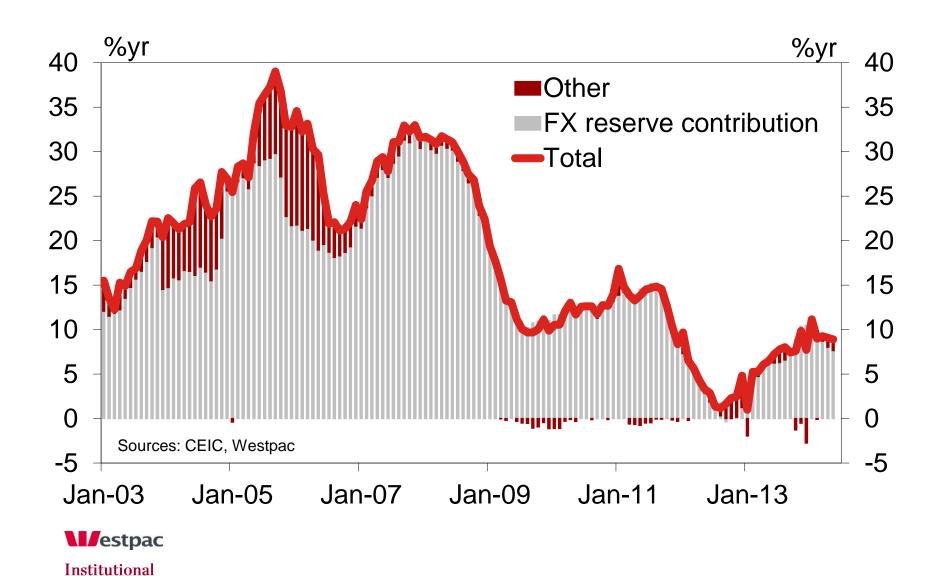
Foreign exchange loan to deposit ratio





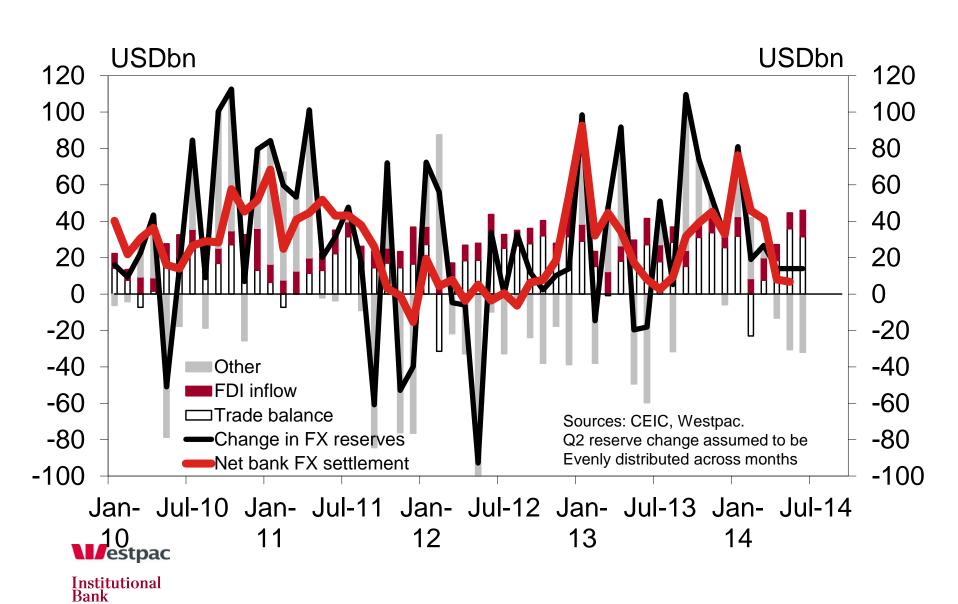
Growth in the PBoC's balance sheet

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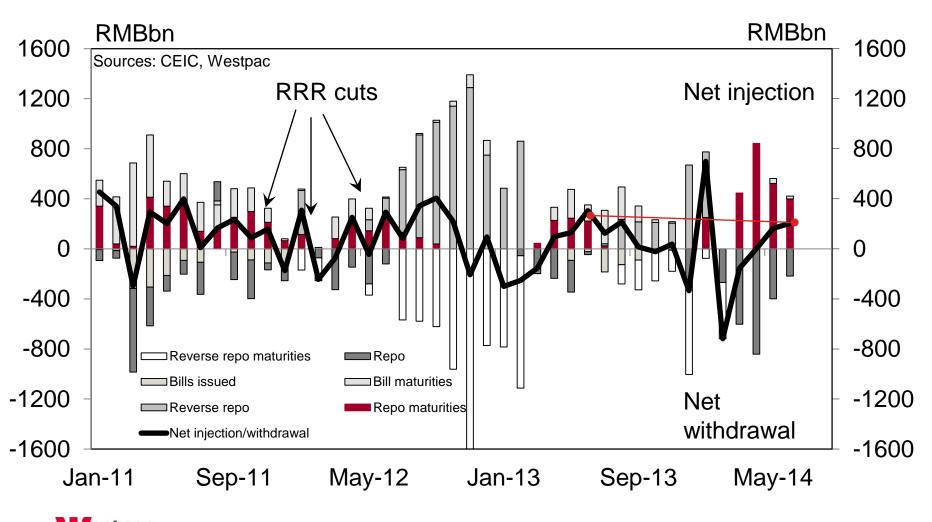


FX reserves, capital flows & bank FX positions





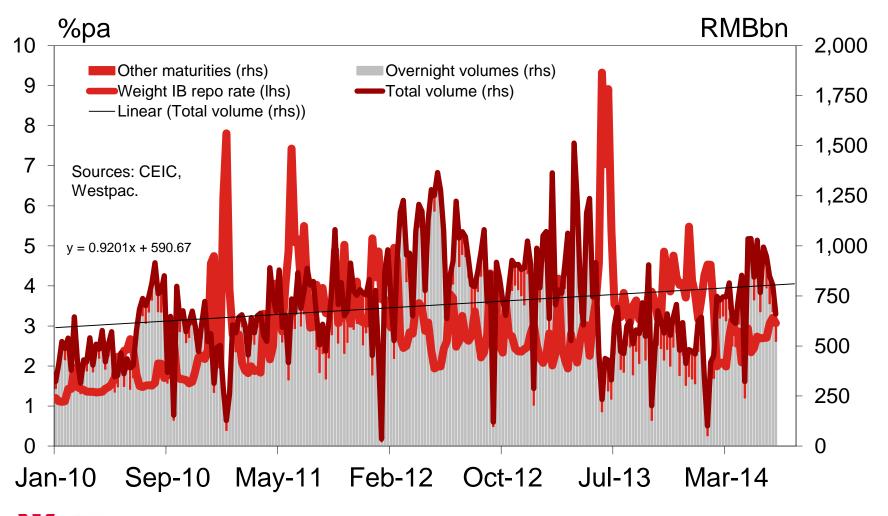
People's Bank open market operations







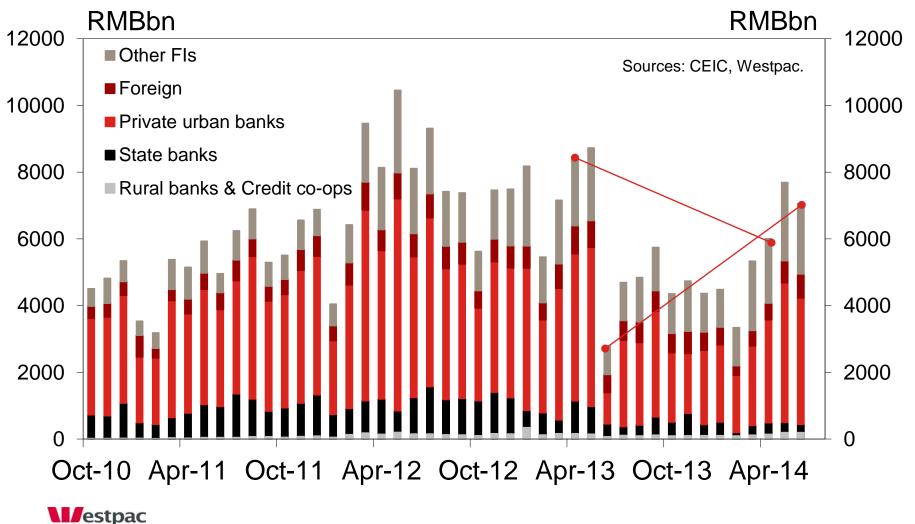
Interbank loan volume & IB repo rate: weekly







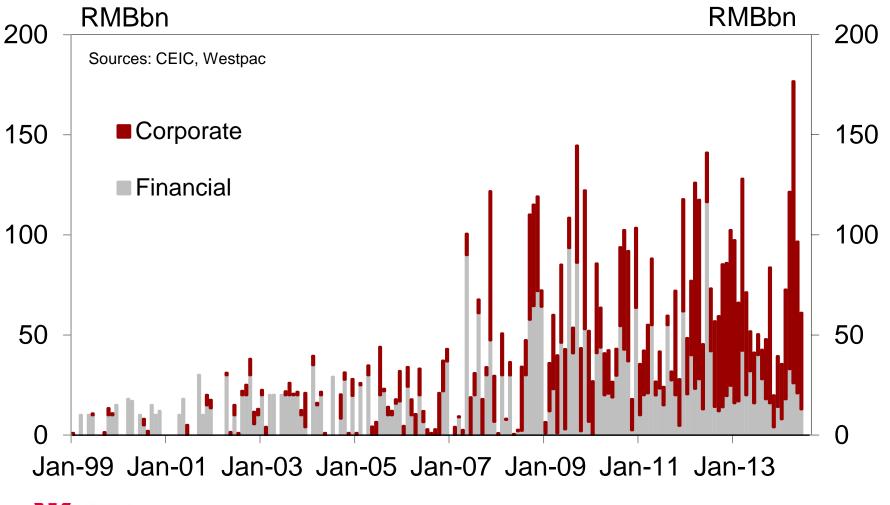
Interbank loan turnover volume by type of FI







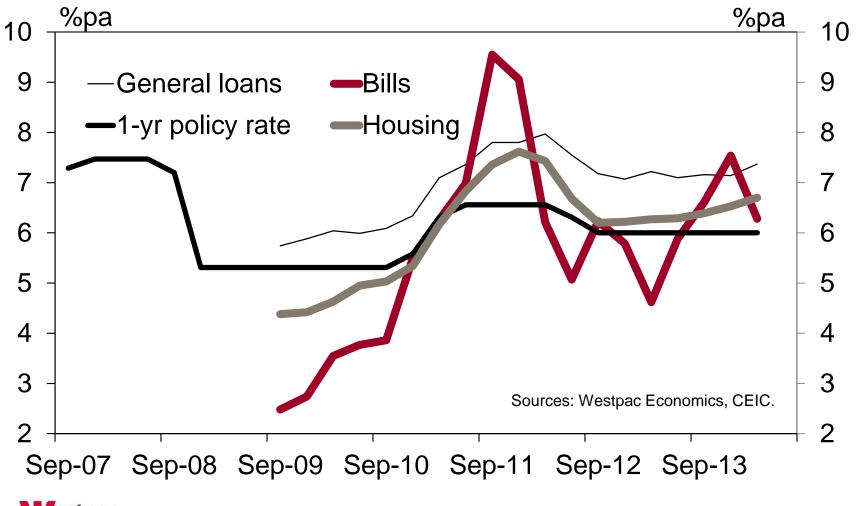
Corporate & financial bond issuance







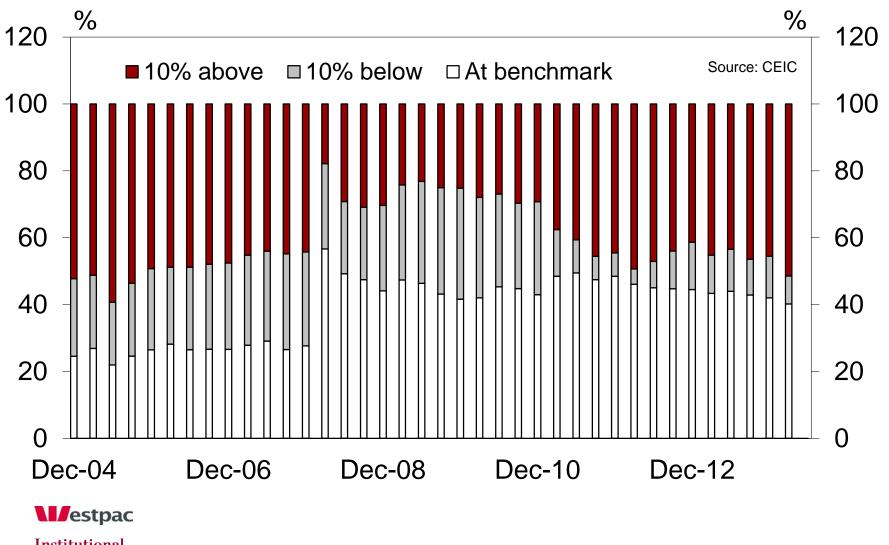
The policy benchmark & actual loan rates







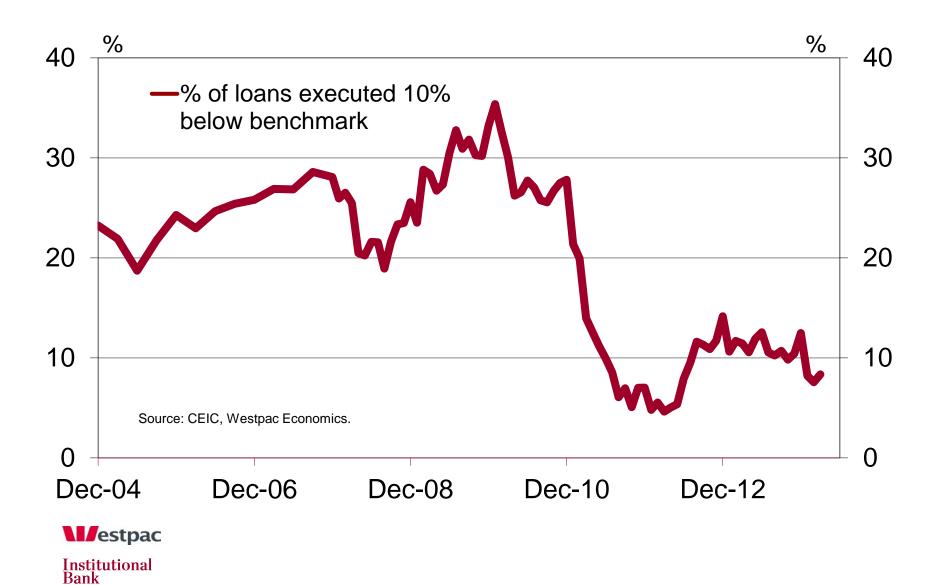
Loan pricing relative to benchmark





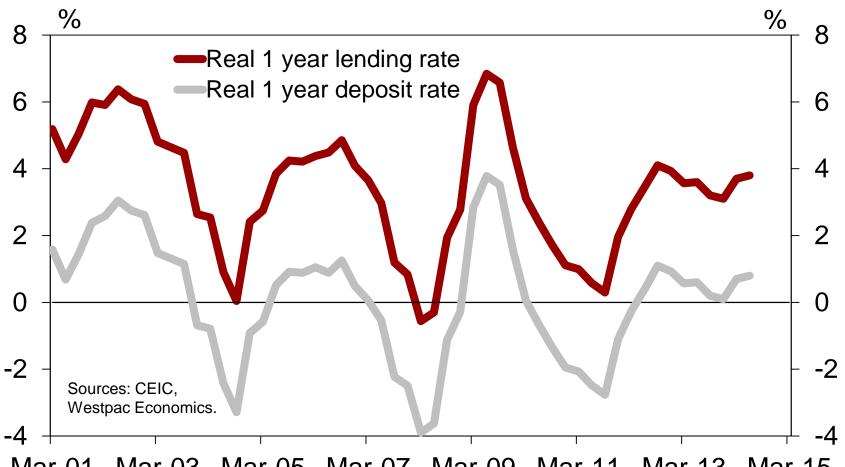


Percent of loans issued at a discount





Real deposit and lending rates

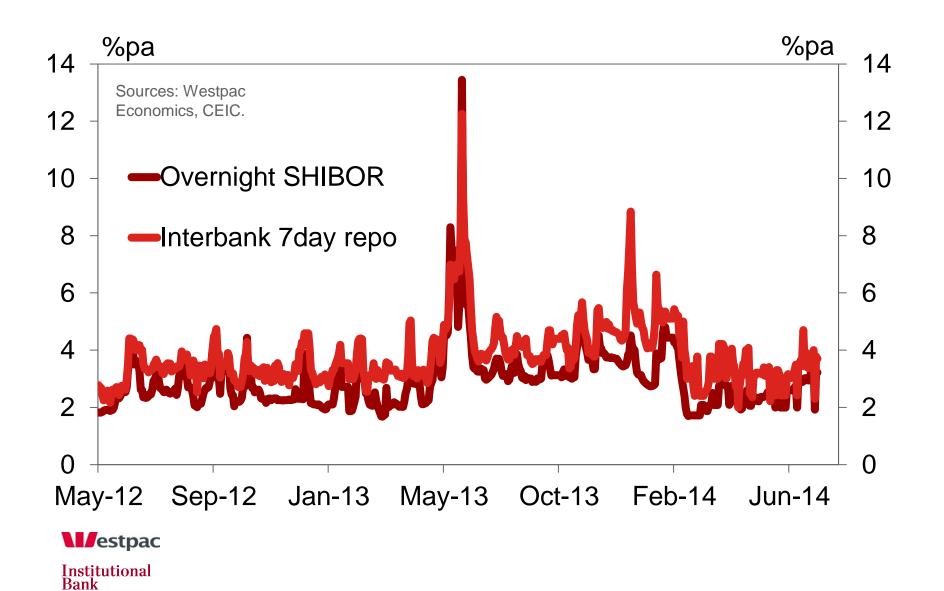






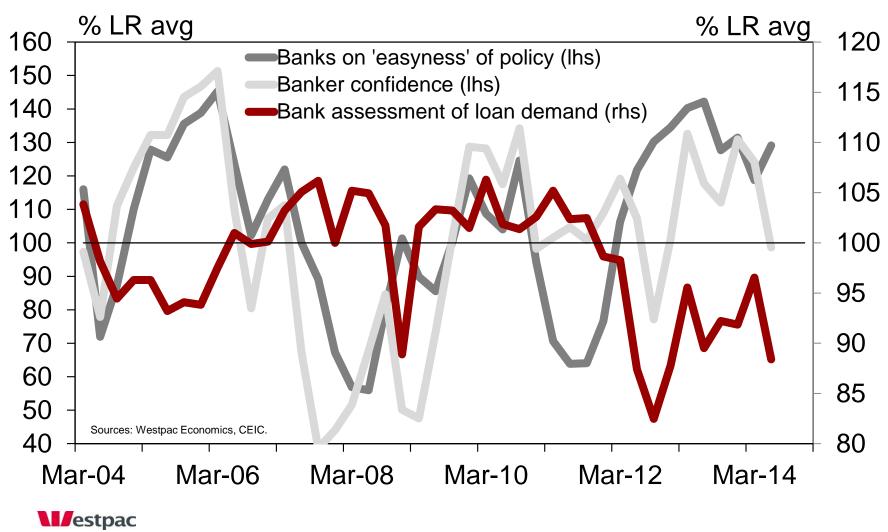


Key interbank interest rates





Credit policy, demand & supply perceptions



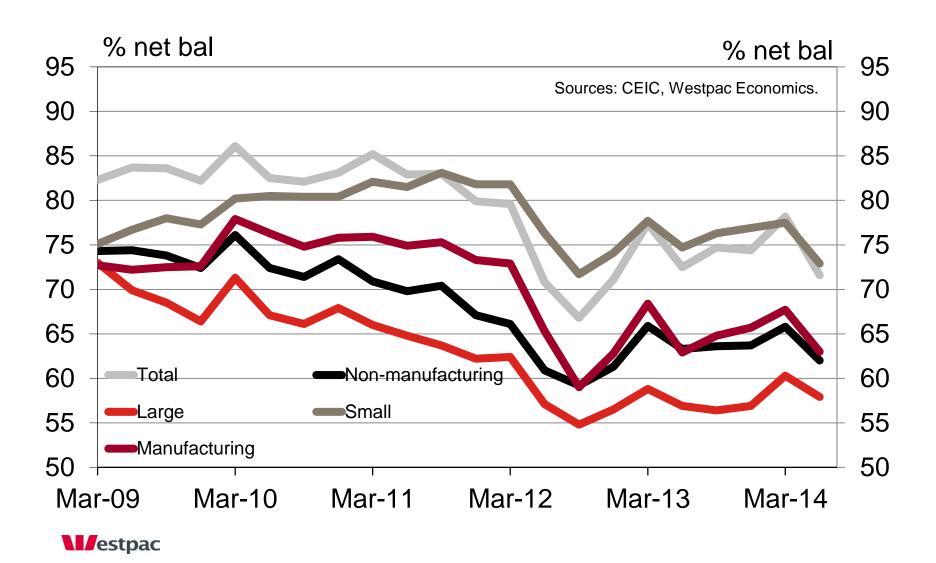




Credit demand perceptions of banks

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The key points reiterated

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