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Financial Integration and External Spillovers

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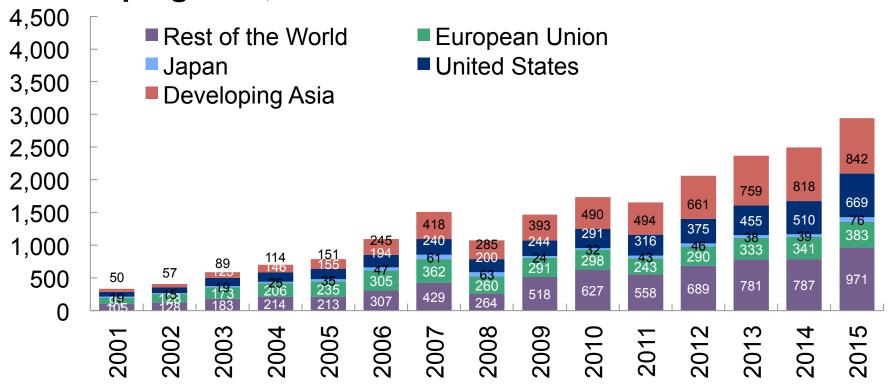


Outline

- Evolution of financial integration in Asia
 - Quantity and price indicators
- Role of external shocks
 - Importance and transmission mechanism
- Main messages and policy recommendations



Cross-border Portfolio Asset Holdings, Developing Asia, \$ billion



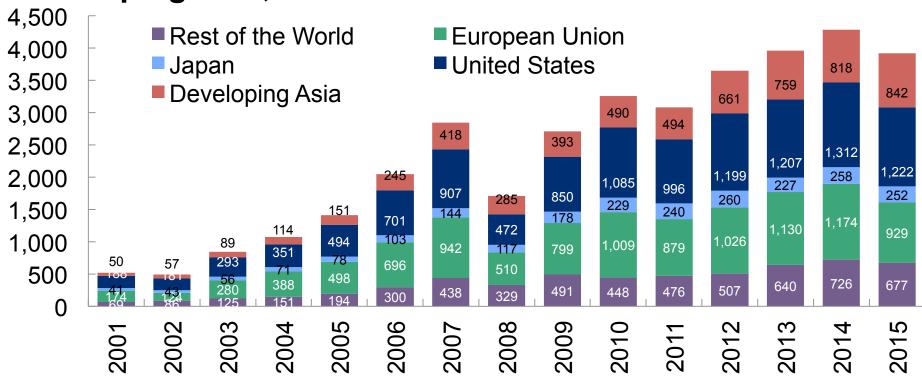
Note: Developing Asia consists of the 48 regional members of ADB, excluding Australia, Japan and New Zealand (15 reporting countries)

Source: ADB calculation using data from Coordinated Portfolio Investment Survey, International Monetary Fund.





Cross-border Portfolio Liability Holdings, Developing Asia, \$ billion



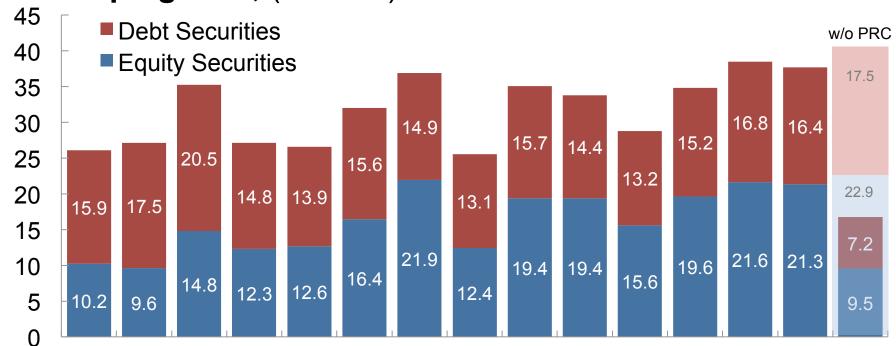
Note: Developing Asia consists of the 48 regional members of ADB, excluding Australia, Japan and New Zealand. (15 reporting countries)

Source: ADB calculation using data from Coordinated Portfolio Investment Survey, International Monetary Fund.





Cross-border Portfolio Asset Holdings, Developing Asia, (% GDP)



2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015

Note: Developing Asia consists of the 48 regional members of ADB, excluding Australia, Japan and New Zealand.

Source: ADB calculation using data from Coordinated Portfolio Investment Survey, World Economic Outlook database, International Monetary Fund; and CEIC.





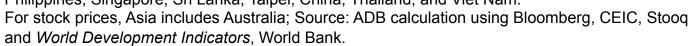
Average Simple Correlation of Index Weekly Returns

	Stock Prices			Bonds	
	Pre-AFC 1Q1990-1Q199 7	Pre-GFC 1Q1999-3Q200 7	Post-GFC 3Q2009-3Q201 6	Pre-GFC 1Q2005-3Q200 7	Post-GFC 3Q2009-3Q201 6
Asia-Asia	0.16	0.28	0.36	0.16	0.26
Asia-Japan	0.15	0.26	0.30	0.19	0.20
Asia-PRC	0.03	0.07	0.20	0.00	0.18
Asia-EU	_	0.27	0.36	0.29	0.26
Asia-US	0.20	0.25	0.39	0.28	0.33

GFC: global financial crisis; PRC: People's Republic of China; EU: European Union; US: United States Asia includes:

Bonds: Australia, PRC, Japan, Indonesia, India, Republic of Korea, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore and Thailand.

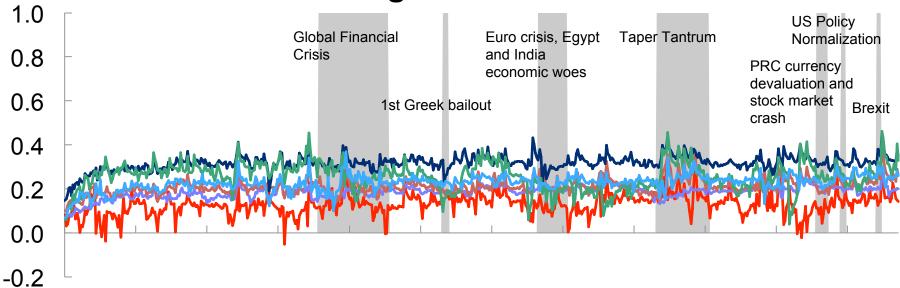
Stock prices: Bangladesh; PRC; Georgia; Hong Kong, China; India; Indonesia; Japan; Kazakhstan; Kyrgyz Republic; Korea, Rep. of; Lao PDR; Malaysia; Mongolia; Nepal; New Zealand; Pakistan; Philippines; Singapore; Sri Lanka; Taipei, China; Thailand; and Viet Nam.







Conditional Correlations of Bond Markets, Asia with select economies and regions



2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015 2016

—Asia with PRC	—Asia with JPN	─Intra-Asia
—Asia with US	—Asia with EU	—Asia with World

PRC = People's Republic of China; JPN = Japan; EU = European Union; US = United States.

Asia includes Australia; PRC; India; Indonesia; Japan; Korea, Rep. of; Malaysia;

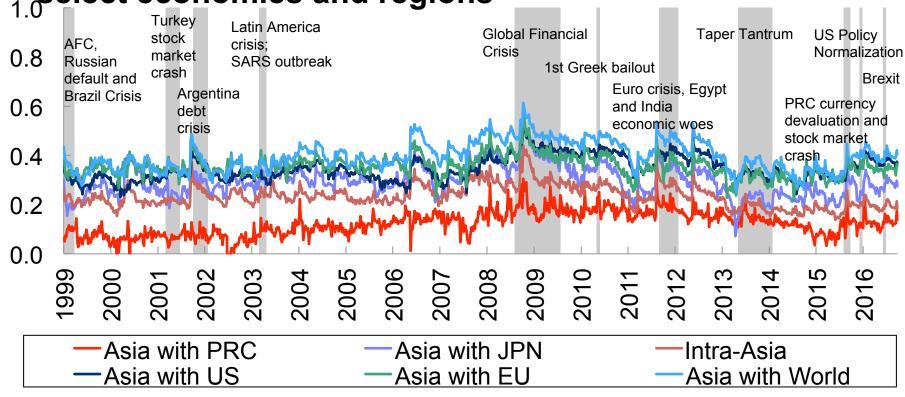
Philippines; Singapore; and Thailand.

Source: ADB calculation using Bloomberg.





Conditional Correlations of Equity Markets, Asia with select economies and regions



AFC = Asian Financial Crisis; PRC = People's Republic of China; JPN = Japan; EU = European Union; US = United States; SARS = Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome.

Asia includes Australia; Bangladesh; PRC; Georgia; Hong Kong, China; India; Indonesia; Japan;

Kazakhstan; Kyrgyz Republic; Korea, Rep. of; Lao PDR; Malaysia; Mongolia; Nepal; New Zealand; Pakistan; Philippines; Singapore; Sri Lanka; Taipei, China; Thailand; and Viet Nam.

Source: ADB calculation using Bloomberg, CEIC and Stooq.





Role of External Shocks

Research Questions:

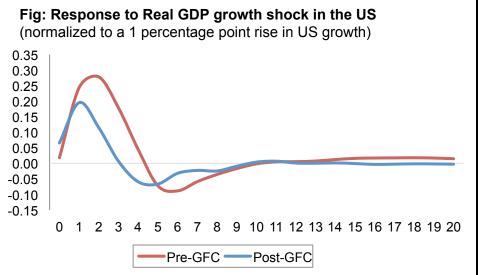
- What are the determinants of Asian economies' business cycle variations and how did they change over time?
- What are the effects of external shocks to Asian economies and how important is their relative contribution to Asian business cycles' variations?

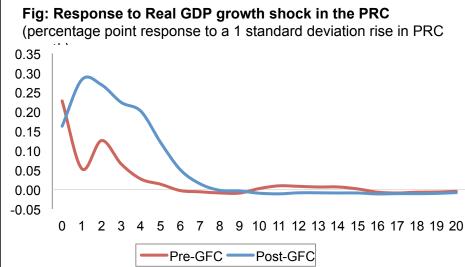
Analytical Tool:

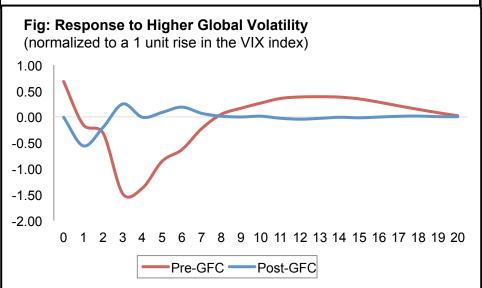
- Vector-autoregressive model using quarterly data of 10 Asian economies, applying a sample split pre-GFC (2001Q1 to 2008Q1) and post-GFC (2011Q1 to 2016Q2)
- External shocks: US monetary policy shocks, US+ PRC growth shocks and global volatility shocks

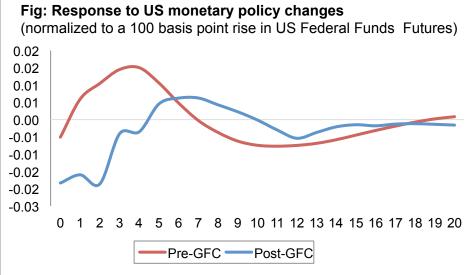


External Shocks: Impulse Responses

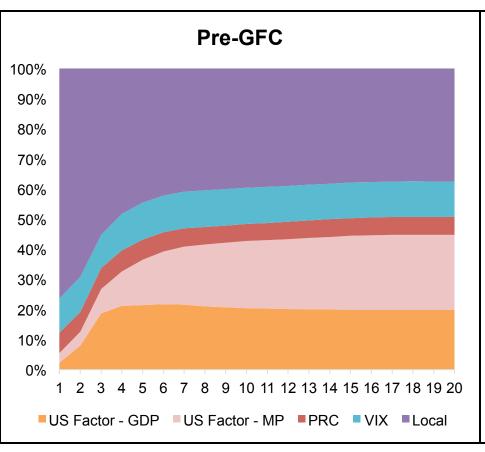


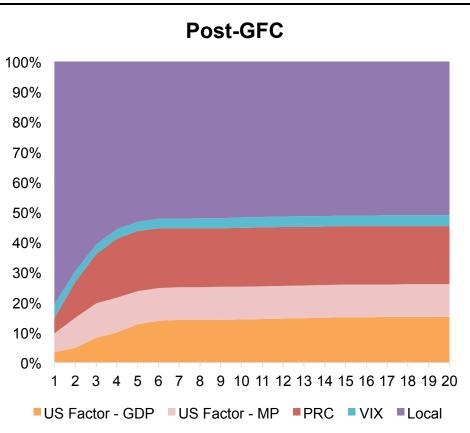






External Shocks: Variance Decompositions of Asian Output Growth







Key Messages

- Asia's financial markets continue to become more integrated both within the region as well as globally
- The degree of integration differs across financial markets:
 - Equity markets: more globally integrated than regionally
 - ➤ Debt markets: exhibit a stronger regional comovement, which got particularly pronounced since the Taper Tantrum
- Decreasing contribution of US factors in driving Asian economies' business cycles, while PRC's role increased after the GFC

Policy Recommendations

- Financial integration results in increasingly interconnected financial markets, which may lead to additional vulnerabilities through risks arising from spillover effects and heightened global financial volatility.
 - Highlights the importance of building up economic resilience
- Potential policy measures:
 - Assuring an adequate level of fiscal space for countercyclical fiscal policy responses
 - Reducing macroeconomic and financial vulnerabilities with more effective macroprudential measures and financial regulations
 - Growing role for regional institutions to monitor macroeconomic and financial conditions and provide a financial safety nets

Thank you very much



Appendix: SVAR Model Specification

Reduced form model:

$$(\blacksquare X \downarrow t @Y \downarrow t) = C + \sum_{i=1}^{n} p \blacksquare A \downarrow i (\blacksquare X \downarrow t - i @Y \downarrow t - i) + U \downarrow t$$

- Identification: Choleski Decomposition of ∑U↑ → recursive ordering
- $X \downarrow t$: External block, contemporaneously exogenous to structural shocks in $Y \downarrow t$
- Y\loright: Internal block, reacts immediately to all shocks

