

Closing the Trade & Supply Chain Finance Gap:

Selected Observations

ARTNeT Research Workshop

Macau, China

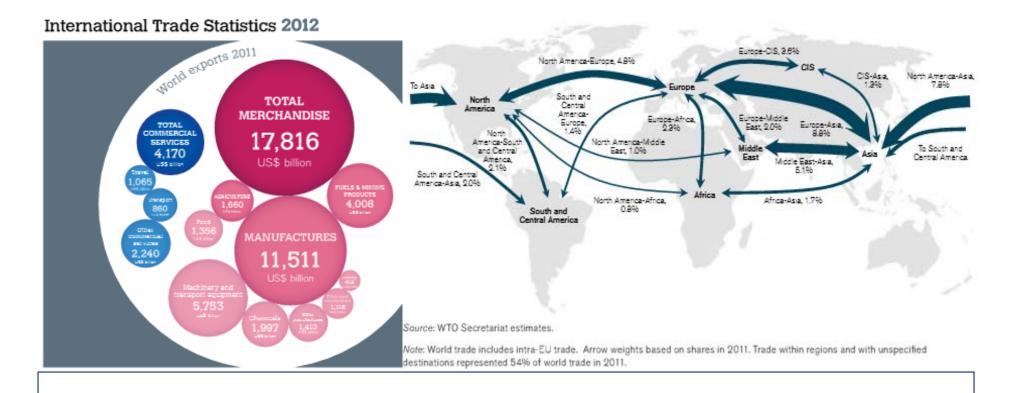
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Key Messages

- Trade is critical to the APAC Region, and trade finance enables up to 90% of global import and export flows
- Trade continues to be acknowledged as an important driver for postcrisis recovery and a key contributor to international development, trade finance currently enjoys unprecedented profile
- There is a significant gap in trade and supply chain finance globally, but our understanding of the nature of this gap, and solutions to it, require more robust analysis
- There are important initiatives and innovations in trade finance, both in research and analysis and in product and solution-level innovations that will be critical to closing the gap



- Industry metrics suggest 80-90% of global trade is supported by some form of trade finance. Export Credit Agencies (ECA's) alone support about 10% of global trade
- Emerging sourcing patterns and trade flows, including flows to and from Asia, are likewise dependent on financing. Extended global supply chains and regional trade flows alike require liquidity and risk mitigation solutions available through trade finance
- The link between trade finance and the creation of economic value has only recently been the focus of serious analysis; An Asian Development Bank (ADB) Survey suggests a 10% increase in trade finance can translate to a 5% increase in business activity and demand for human resources

Traditional & Supply Chain Finance

Payment

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

Financing

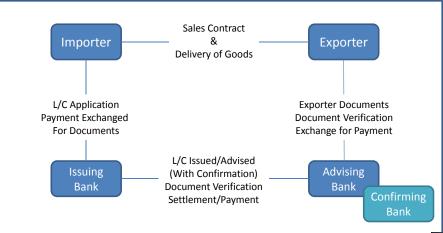
- Available to importer or exporter
- Several stages in the transaction
- No impact in Operating Line for exporters

Risk Mitigation

- Risk Transfer
- Country, Bank and Commercial Risk
- Transport Insurance
- Export Credit Insurance

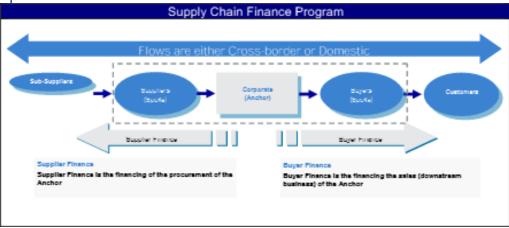
Information

- Financial flows
- Shipment Status
- Quality of Shipment
- L/C systems include web & desktop solutions



- Long-established, familiar instruments supported by global rules and practices
- Effective in high-risk and developing markets
- SME's underserved by banks but supported by IFI's and ECA's
- Use of "Traditional Trade" globally is flat and trending down

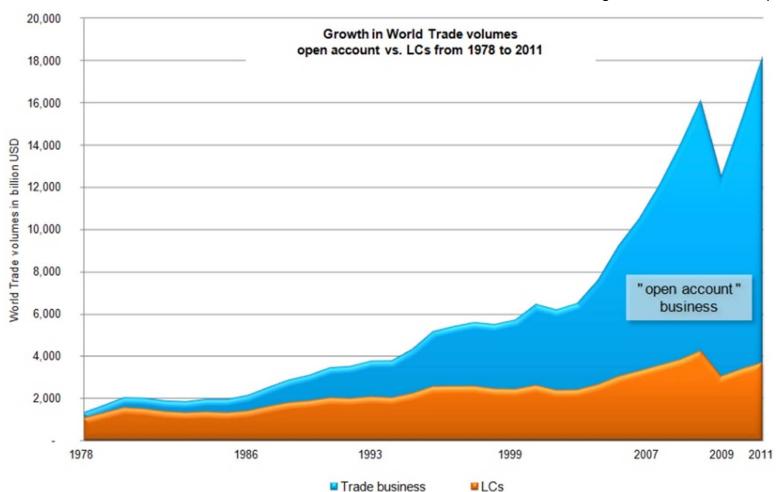
- Evolving proposition around global supply chains
- Strong potential for SME Suppliers based in Emerging and Developing Markets
- International Financial Institutions (IFI's) contributing significantly to evolution of SCF Proposition
- Rapid growth and utilization of SCF facilities
- Cross-border factoring growth 36% in 2012



| 19%–22% \$3.0 trillion– \$3.5 trillion | cash in advance | bank trade finance | open account 38%–45%, \$6.0 trillion–\$7.2 trillion | | |
|--|-----------------|--------------------|--|---|-----------|
| | \$3.0 trillion- | \$5.5 trillion— | BU members \$1.25 trillion— | _ | intrafirm |

\$15.9 trillion in global merchandise trade (2008 IMF estimate)

Source: Trade Finance During the Great Trade Collapse, World Bank, 2012



Source: Unicredit WTO Public Forum

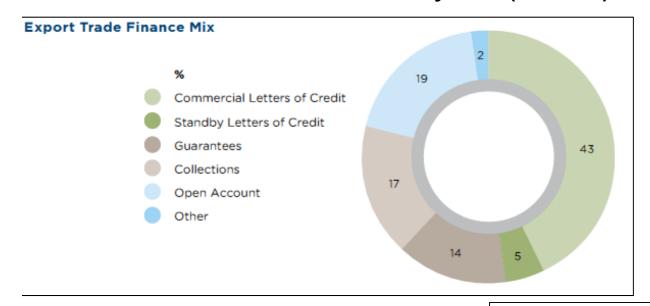
The Trade/Supply Chain Finance "Gap"

For instance, a recent ADB study cited in this report showed a trade finance gap, *represented by unmet demand for lending and guarantees*, of USD1.6 trillion in trade, *USD425 billion alone in developing Asia*. According to a World Bank-IFC study, total SME lending in South-Sahara Africa is also estimated at USD25 billion-30 billion, leaving a gap of USD80 billion-100 billion.

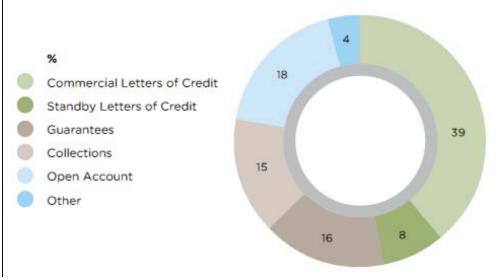
Source: ICC: Rethinking Trade and Trade Finance 2013

To understand "unmet demand", we have used proxies such as declined financing requests, but this approach is likely to significantly underestimate the size of the trade and supply chain finance gap!

Open Account/SCF: Majority of Transactions, Minority of (Bank) Portfolios



Trade finance is a highly concentrated industry, globally. Top 7-10 banks might control 70-80% market share in traditional products, but penetration in open account and SCF is still low



industry and market sizing are now available, with the metrics

the lead in establishing the critically important Trade It Register and is now leading in its effort to link trade to economic value-creation

I UN agencies increasingly important in part due to ntellectual energy to the challenges of trade finance out closing the trade and supply chain finance gap is ever, we need to understand the gap and some of its ated causes



