

# P.R.I.M.E. Finance

## Panel of Recognized International Market Experts in Finance

### Credit Panel - Change in the Works?



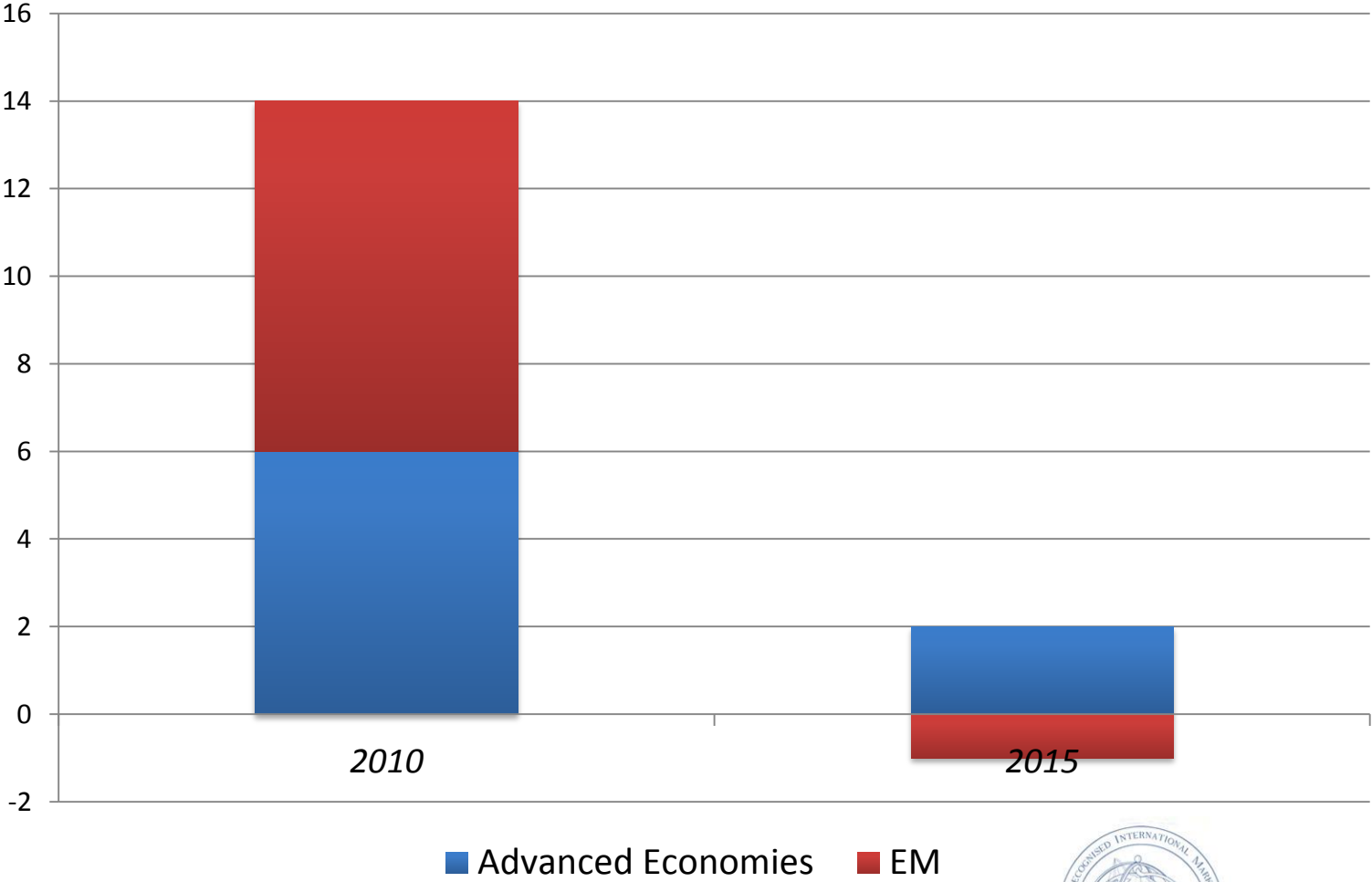
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# Changing Financing Conditions

- I. Global trade volumes are under pressure in selective markets
- II. A trade financing gap has emerged since the financing crisis, although reduced demand also may be occurring
- III. New financing practices are now emerging to partially address this gap
- IV. This material identifies the emergence of alternative financing approaches for P.R.I.M.E. to monitor over time, given its role in educating judicial systems and providing dispute resolution in promoting functioning markets



# Global Trade Volumes Under Pressure<sup>1</sup>



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<sup>1</sup> International Chamber of Commerce. 2016 Rethinking Trade & Finance. Available at: [www.iccwbo.org](http://www.iccwbo.org)

# The Trade Finance Gap

- I. The trade finance gap appears to be continuing. Some 61% of recent ICC survey participants indicated that they believed such a gap has increasing during 2015 from earlier periods. Financial institutions, corporates and SMEs appear affected<sup>1</sup>
- II. The size of the trade finance gap is estimated to be \$1.6 trillion<sup>2</sup>
- III. Tightening risk appetite, and line constraints, growing KYC and compliance costs, and commodity and FX volatility, all may contribute to this gap (ICC, 2016; IFC, 2016). Bank capital requirements are expected to grow by 36% under Basel III and pricing for trade finance credit products may rise by 60% to 100% (BAFT, 2016)
- IV. These trends combined with de-risking by global banks suggest there may be a growing unmet demand for credit,
- V. This presents an opportunity for non-bank players to introduce new innovations to address, in part, this gap, notably in emerging markets

1 International Chamber of Commerce. 2016 Rethinking Trade & Finance. Available at: [www.iccwbo.org](http://www.iccwbo.org)

2 Berne Union Report, 2016.



# The Emergence of New Financing Practices

- I. The provision of financing need not be limited to commercial banks, although some banks do provide completely unique services not easily replicated (payments, account banks, correspondent and clearing, etc.)
- II. Non-bank player can obtain risk exposures via outright securitizations, synthetic securitizations, and direct sale of loans and participations to non-bank investors<sup>1</sup>
- III. Also, investment managers are increasingly issuing fund linked products
- IV. MDBs are also active. As a principal, they can facilitate trade finance (i.e., EBRD, IFC, AfDB, Crown Agent's Bank, and others). But as a financial catalyst, they also provide capital to introduce specialized investment platforms to generate a significant impact in local markets (i.e., FrontClear)<sup>2</sup>
- V. All this innovation, required to in part address a funding gap, may represent opportunities for P.R.I.M.E. which be monitored and discussed over time



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1. Basel. (2014). Trade Finance Developments and Issues. Available at [www.bis.org](http://www.bis.org)  
2. See <http://www.cnbcfrica.com/video/?bctid=5106255894001>