

# **Why do Chinese Firms Borrow Foreign Currency Dominated Debt?**

**-----Evidence From Offshore USD Bond Issuance**

**Shuyu Chang and Lisheng Xiao**

Research Fellow, Institute of World Economics and Politics(IWEP), CASS

# Background—Offshore Issuance of Firms From China

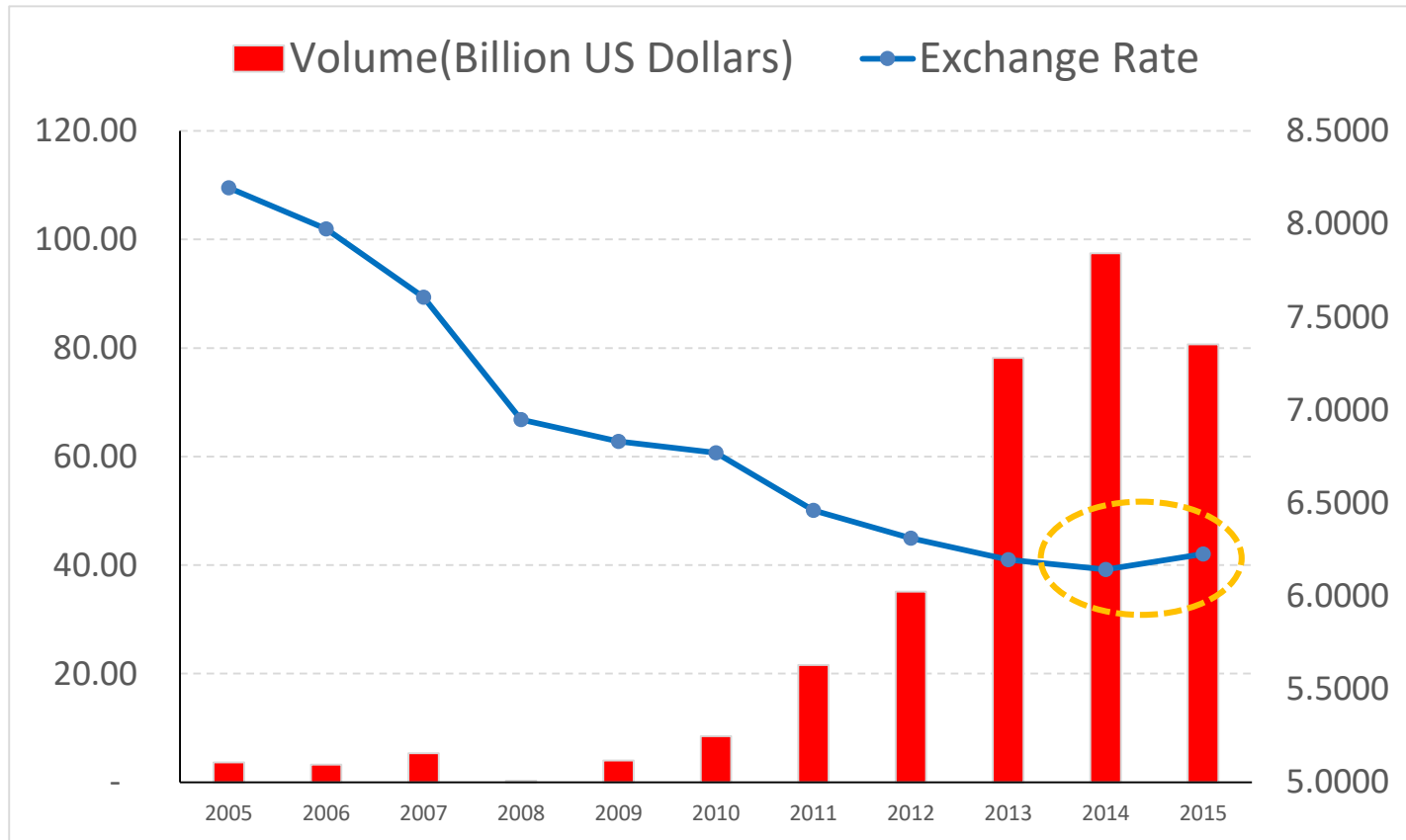


Figure1. The Volume of USD Bond Issuance and Nominal Exchange Rate(Yuan Against the Dollar)

# Background

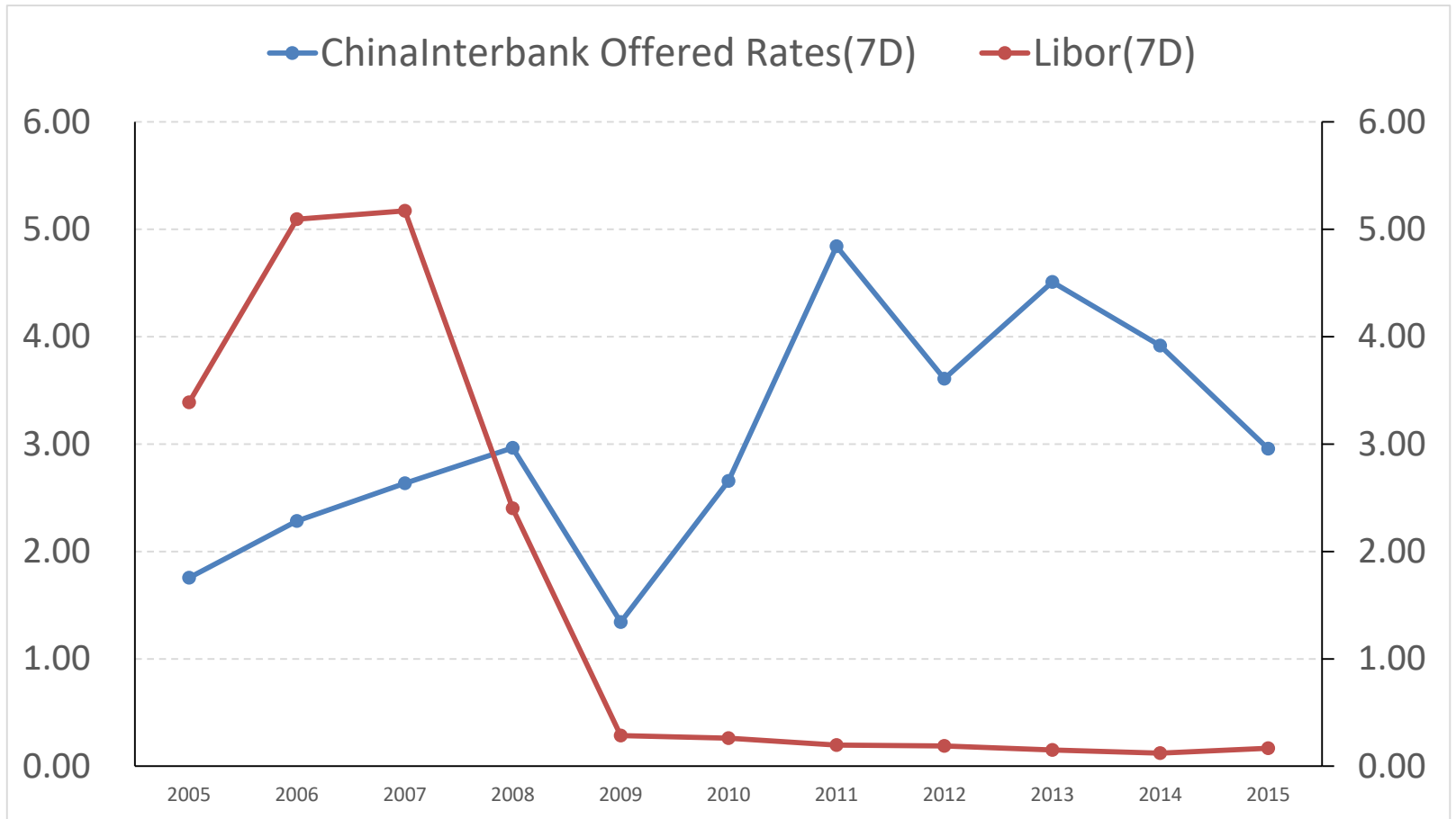
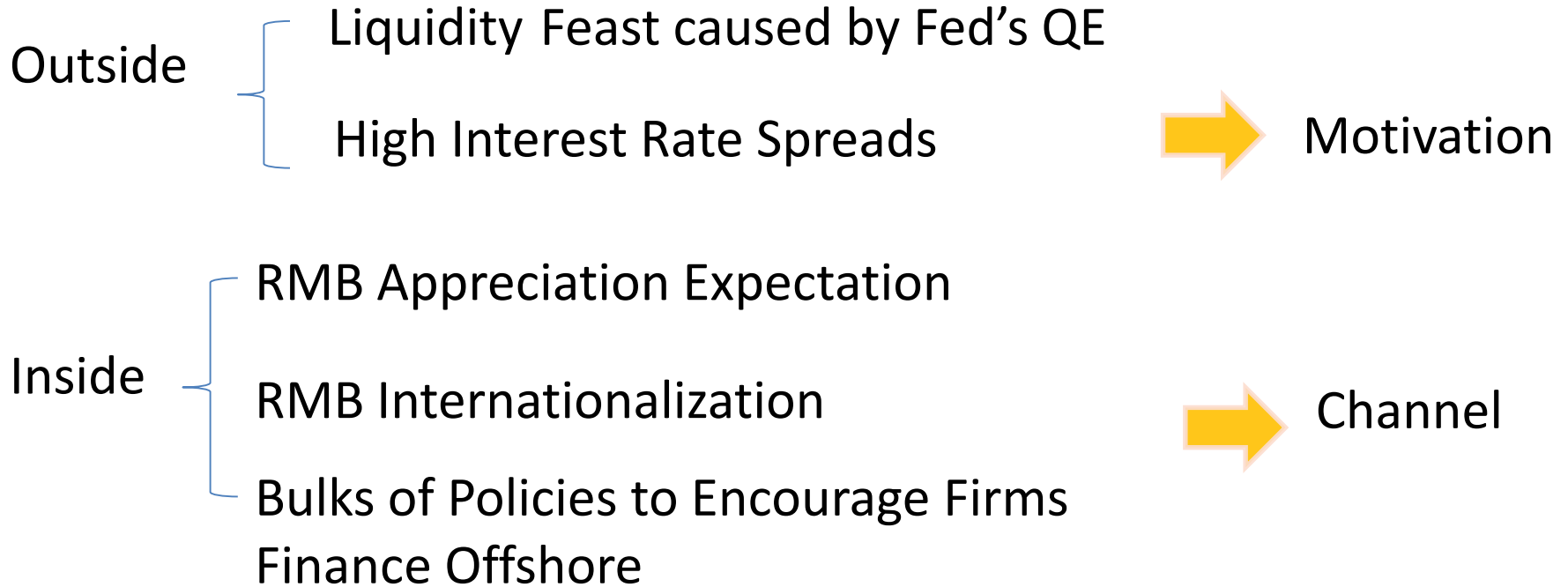


Figure2. The Change of Interest Rate Spread (China & USA)

# Background



## Related Literature

What we know about the offshore foreign currency dominated corporate bond in the global bond market?

- Characteristics of firms: larger, more leveraged (Gozzi et, 2015)
- Motivations: larger and involve more fixed interest rate contracts (Claessens and Schmukler , 2007)
- Motivation: firms with already high cash holdings are more likely to issue US dollar-denominated bonds. (Shin, 2015)
- Possible risks: balance sheet effect and currency mismatch (Galiani, Levy-Yeyati and Schargrodosky, 2003)

Focus



Background: Capital account liberalization is a gradual process.(PBC, 2012)

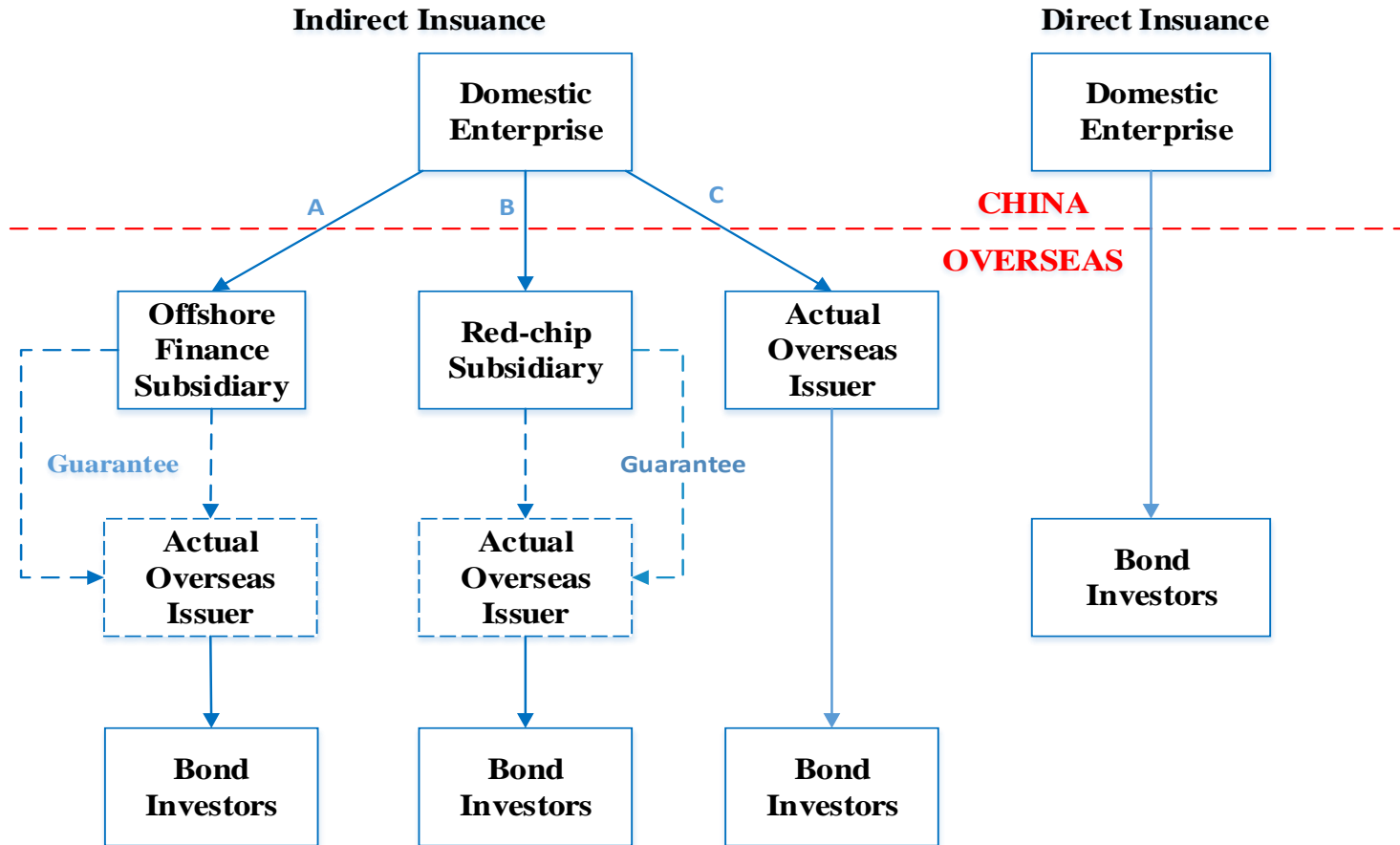


Figure 3 How China's Firm Issue Foreign Currency Dominated Bonds

	Approval Process	Grading	Financing Cost	Returning Funds Back
Indirect Ways:				
Structure A	Easy	Low	High	Easy
Structure B	Easy	High	Low	Easy
Structure C	Hard	High	Low	Hard
Direct Issuance (Only 3 issuance)	Hard	High	Low	Easy

- China's 4-Trillion-Yuan Investment Plan in 2009 provide markets with plenty of investment opportunity
- Different roles that SOE and POE play in China



## Driven Factors of Financing Outside

- **Pecking Order:** The pecking order hypothesis supposes firms make use of internal cash resources firstly and resort to external debt financing only when internal cash resources are not sufficient. It predicts a negative relation between cash and bond issuance.
- **Carry Trade:** It means that due to cross–border arbitrage, the higher the difference in interest rates, the higher is the level of foreign currency debt.
- **Precautionary Issuance:** Companies use the funded money into real projects expenditure.

## Key Indicators:

- Cash: the sum of cash and short-term assets scaled by total assets
- Ctindex: divide the interest rate differential by the implied volatility derived from three-month at-the-money exchange rate options, a measure that captures the ex ante attractiveness of carry trades.
- FinDep:  $(\text{Capital expenditures} - \text{Cash flow from operations}) / \text{Capital expenditures}$ .

## Control Group Indicators:

- Size: logarithm of total assets
- Leverage: total debt divided by total assets
- Roa

# Situation 1

Real Money Demand Motivation



First Test: Pecking Order

Result: cash — Significantly Negative ★ (Initial Evidence)



Second Test: Carry Trade Hypothesis

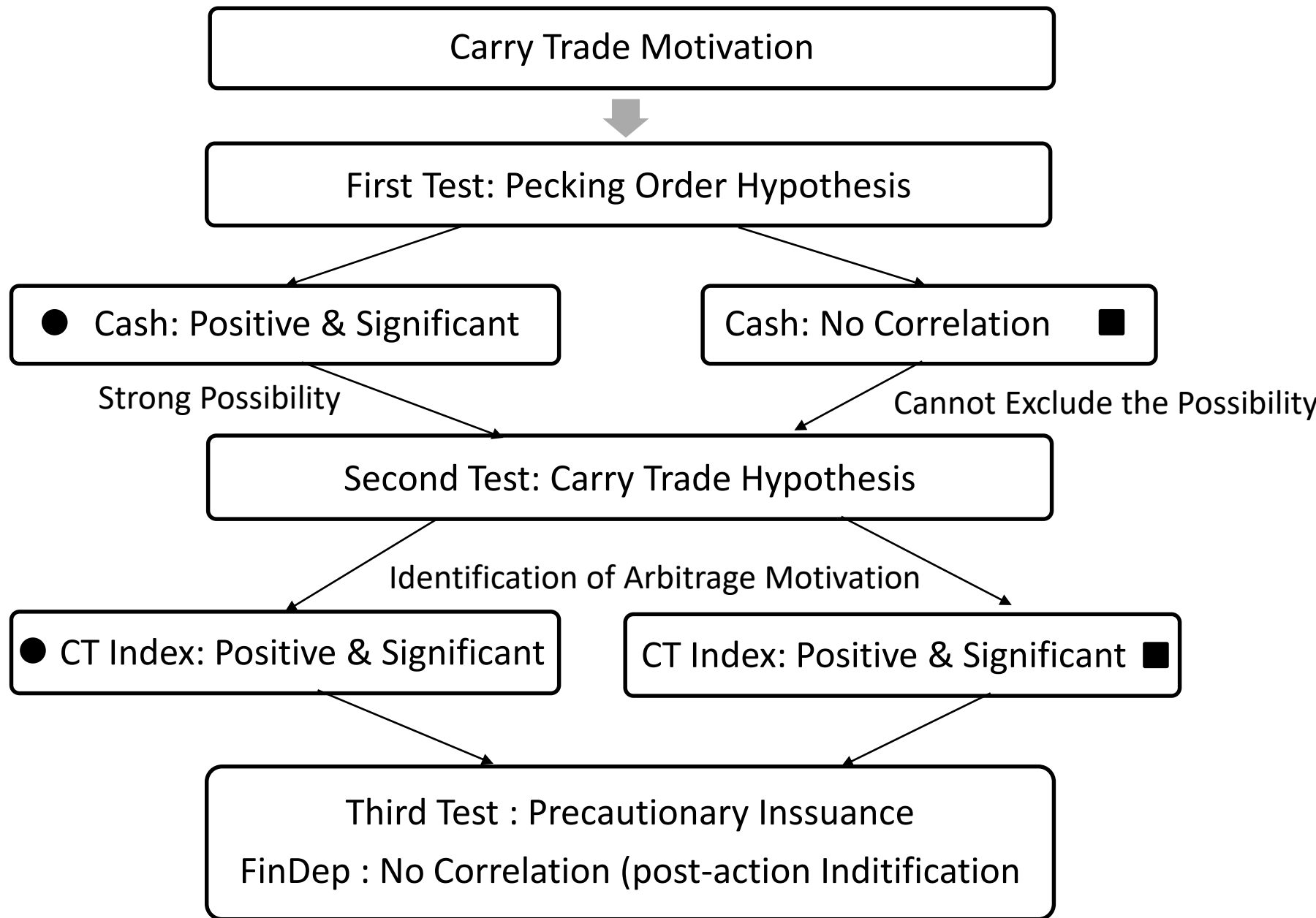
Result: Carry Trade Index {  
No correlation: Excluding CT Motivation ★  
Significantly positive: Accompanied by CT Motivation



Third Test: Precautionary Hypothesis

Result : FinDep—Positive & Significant ★

## Situation 2



A. Sample Issuances						
Year Issue	Frequency	Company	Volume (＄)	A-Share	HK Stock Market	Three Board
2005	9	7	3,680,000,000	2	5	0
2006	8	6	3,260,000,000	0	6	0
2007	10	6	5,365,000,000	1	5	0
2008	1	1	300,000,000	0	1	0
2009	8	5	4,015,000,000	1	4	0
2010	22	18	8,520,000,000	2	16	0
2011	34	28	21,630,000,000	4	24	0
2012	51	33	35,138,294,824	9	24	0
2013	84	56	78,179,718,305	18	37	1
2014	98	57	97,460,473,000	15	41	1
2015	71	42	80,661,703,823	18	24	0
2016(1-6)	28	22	28,402,031,000	8	14	0
Total	424	281	366,612,220,952	78	201	2
B. Sample Issuances						
Viable		Obs	Mean	Std	min	max
Cash		1214	0.29	0.16	0.00	0.92
Total Assets		1214	8.75E+10	2.20E+11	8.52E+07	2.41E+12
ROA		1213	5.54	8.03	-147.54	47.23
Implied Volatility		11	2.80	0.89	1.61	4.38

## Logit Regression—Packing Order and Carry Trade Hypothesis

variable	Dollar Bond issuance	
CTindex (L1)		0.731457*
		(1.71)
Realcash (L1)	-0.25333	-0.25333
	(-0.27)	(-0.27)
size (L1)	0.06214	0.06214
	(0.67)	(0.67)
leverage (L1)	0.89022	0.89022
	(1)	(1)
roa2	705.096***	705.096***
	(2.93)	(2.93)
Year F.E.& Industry F.E.	Y	Y
SOE/POE F.E.	Y	Y
Observations	2750	2750

The obvious differences between SOE and  
POE——Tobit Regression

variable	F.Dollar Bond issuance/totol bond issuance		
	All	SOE	POE
CTindex	0.136802***	0.091116	0.188091**
	(2.42)	(1.46)	(2.58)
ERvol	18.25898	9.988632	33.23041
	(1.17)	(0.58)	(1.66)
realcash	-0.27234*	-0.66037***	-0.10083
	(-1.97)	(-3.04)	(-0.66)
size	-0.12328***	-0.15383***	-0.03879
	(-8.68)	(-7.36)	(-1.66)
leverage	-0.2341*	0.028449	-0.55125***
	(-1.64)	(0.11)	(-2.83)
roa2	65.33126***	-66.3289	143.1016***
	(2.09)	(-0.55)	(3.85)
YearF.E.& IndustryF.E.	Y	Y	Y
SOE/POE F.E.	Y	N	N

# Precautionary Hypothesis

variable	Dollar Bond issuance		
	All	SOE	POE
FinDep	0.000796	0.006858*	0.000753
	(1.23)	(1.74)	(1.18)
Realcash (L1)	-1.40363*	-0.52789	-1.18466
	(-1.88)	(-0.39)	(-1.19)
size (L1)	0.333394***	0.33061**	0.386522
	(4.25)	(2.33)	(3.34)
leverage (L1)	0.428222	-2.93938*	1.263189
	(0.62)	(-1.9)	(1.58)
roa2	8.317103***	2.565785	8.437751***
	(4.6)	(0.57)	(3.95)
Year F.E.& Industry			
F.E.	Y	Y	Y
SOE/POE F.E.	Y	N	N
Observations	1375	553	822



# Key Conclusions

Key Hypothesis	All	SOE	POE
Packing Order(Cash)	-&*	-&***	No correlation
Carry Trade(CT Index)	+ & ***	No correlation	+**
Precautionary (FinDep)	No correlation	+&*	No correlation

Thank you.