

AZƏRBAYCAN RESPUBLIKASININ MƏRKƏZİ BANKI

#### **Reserve Management: Trends and Challenges**

**Tarlan Rasulov** 

2023 Asian Regional Forum on Investment Management of Foreign Exchange Reserves,

October 25-27, 2023, Bali, Indonesia



#### **Global Foreign Currency Reserves**

#### **Top 10 countries**

No	Country	FX Reserves mln.\$	∆ 2023 YTD mln. \$
1	China	\$3,192,998	\$65,307
2	Japan	\$1,126,104	\$17,915
3	Switzerland	\$808,190	-\$40,320
4	Taiwan	\$564,830	\$9,900
5	India	\$527,979	\$29,957
6	Saudi Arabia	\$417,924	-\$16,956
7	Hong Kong	\$417,153	-\$6,751
8	Russia	\$411,329	-\$6,477
9	South Korea	\$397,202	-\$1,841
10	Brazil	\$312,590	\$18,737
		\$8,176,300	\$69,471

- Global Foreign Exchange Reserves continues to accumulate after a drop from 2021 peak level.
- Reserves of Asia countries are in line with global trend.



**Currency composition of Official Foreign Exchange Reserves** 

- Source: IMF, Currency Composition of Official Foreign Exchange Reserves (COFER)
- For the last 3 years portion of US dollar fell below 60%.
- More currency diversification as a result of weaponization of finance?

## Inflationary market environment – Regime change?



- In most G20 countries inflation remains well above central banks' targets.
- Inflation continues to fall, but it is not expected it to return to levels targeted by central banks until 2025.

## Inflation expectations and real return opportunities



- Based on inflation expectations, global sovereign rates continues to rise.
- The situation where the nominal market interest rate on a 5-year U.S. government bond exceeds the Federal Reserve's 5-year forward inflation expectation opens up opportunities for real return that is rare after 2008.

# Higher volatility – main characteristic of post pandemic era?

2 year UST volatility



VIX index



250 200 150 100 50 0 12/31/2015 6/30/2016 6/30/2018 2/31/2010 6/30/2013 6/30/2015 12/31/2018 6/30/2019 6/30/2021 2/31/2016 6/30/2020 2/31/2020 6/30/2011 6/30/2012 2/31/2012 2/31/2013 2/31/2014 2/31/2019 2/31/2011 6/30/2014 6/30/2017 2/31/2017 2/31/2021 6/30/2022 2/31/2022 6/30/2023

JP Morgan G10 FX volatility 1M index



Move index

## More diversified asset classes

**Eligible asset classes - central banks** 



#### Average actual asset allocation - central banks

Source: Central Bank Reserve Management Practices, Third RAMP Survey, The World Bank Treasury 2021

- Almost 75% of central banks were allowed to invest in nontraditional asset classes such as corporate bonds, emerging market bonds, covered bonds, mortgage-backed securities, and equities.
- On average, nontraditional asset classes still only make up a small portion of reserve portfolios, with an average allocation of 8.2 percent across all respondent banks.

## Gold remains an important asset class

What proportion of total reserves do you think will be denominated in gold 5 years from now?



Source: World Gold Counsel, 2023 Central Bank Gold Reserves Survey

- Gold is viewed favorably by central banks amid a high level of uncertainty even though actual allocation of central bank reserves to gold is 8% on average.
- A majority of central banks expect a slight increase in the proportion of total reserves being denominated in gold over the next five years, with developing economies primarily driving this view



Inclusion of ESG factors in the investment policy





Source: Central Bank Reserve Management Practices, Third RAMP Survey, The World Bank Treasury 2021

- The low adoption rate of ESG is attributable to the fact that central banks concentrate on high-quality fixed-income assets, where the availability of ESG instruments and strategies is limited.
- Having a positive impact and maintaining their reputation are the main drivers of ESG implementation in central banks.

# **Operating & technological challenges**



#### **Operating challenges for central banks**



#### Source: OMFIF Global Public Survey 2023

- Accessing to effective analytical tools and relevant information are the two main operating challenges after filling in talent gaps.
- Data rapidly becoming more important for reserve management as 87% of respondents expressed that data is a focus for the next 12-24 months.

### **Global economic challenges**

#### Inflation

- Global economic slowdown
- Geopolitical tensions
- Volatile exchange rates
- Rising policy rates
- High public debt level

Stagflation concerns are growing

Capital preservation and liquidity have become

more important for central banks

- highly liquid and safe assets like short-term government bonds
- Ionger-duration global government bonds as deflation hedge
- ✓ inflation-linked bonds as inflation hedge.

#### 2 years

# Cost of living crisis Natural disasters and extreme weather events Geo economic confrontation

- 4 Failure to mitigate climate change
- 5 Erosion of social cohesion and societal polarization
- 6 Large scale environmental damage incidents
- 7 Failure of climate-change adaption
- 8 Widespread cybercrime and cyber insecurity
- 9 Natural resource crisis
- 10 Large scale involuntary migration

Environmental

Social

Source: World Economic Forum, Global Risks Perception Survey 2022-2023

#### 10 years

7 8	Erosion of social cohesion and societal polarization Widespread cybercrime and cyber insecurity	
6	Natural resource crisis	
5	Large scale involuntary migration	
4	Biodiversity loss and ecosystem collapse	
3	Natural disasters and extreme weather events	
2	Failure of climate-change adaption	
1	Failure to mitigate climate change	

Technological

Geopolitical

People think environmental risks will have more fierce impacts in a long run.

# Thank you!