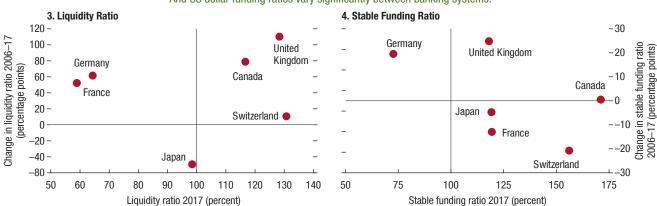
Figure 1.24. Non-US Banks' International Dollar Balance Sheets

operations

Non-US banks tend to rely on short-term or wholesale US dollar funding. Their US dollar liquidity is usually weaker than their overall positions. 1. Funding Mix, 2016 2. Liquidity Indicators: Consolidated and US Dollar Balance Sheet (Percent) (Percent) Dollar stable funding ratio Swaps Interbank Other ST market Bonds Deposits Consolidated stable funding ratio 100 --150 90 -Stable -125 80 deposit 70 -100 60 -Less 50 --75 stable 40 deposit -50 Dollar liquidity ratio 30 - Consolidated liquidity 20 -25 coverage ratio (reported) 10 0 0 Consolidated International dollar 2006 08 10 12 14 16 (all currencies) Non-US US Total =



And US dollar funding ratios vary significantly between banking systems.

branches

Sources: Bank for International Settlements; bank financial statements; Bank of Japan; Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council; S&P Global Market Intelligence; and IMF staff estimates and analysis.

Note: Measurement of the liquidity ratio and stable funding ratio is explained in the text and in more detail in Online Annex 1.2. International dollar = dollar claims/liabilities in non-US offices and in US branches of non-US banks. ST = short-term.