

Statistical release: BIS international banking statistics and global liquidity indicators at end-September 2024

- During the third quarter of 2024, banks' cross-border claims expanded by \$629 billion, up 3.4% year on year.
- The expansion in claims was primarily driven by cross-border bank *credit* (ie loans and holdings of debt securities) to non-bank financial institutions (NBFIs) in advanced economies.
- Cross-border bank credit to emerging market and developing economies expanded, notwithstanding a contraction vis-à-vis China.
- The BIS global liquidity indicators reveal that the ongoing weakness in dollar and euro credit to emerging Asia dates back to the respective starting points of the post-Covid Federal Reserve and ECB tightening cycles.

Global cross-border bank credit expands

The BIS locational banking statistics (LBS) reveal that banks' global cross-border claims rose by \$629 billion on an exchange rate- and break-adjusted basis in Q3 2024 (Graph 1.A). This pushed the outstanding stock to \$41 trillion, up 3.4% from a year earlier.

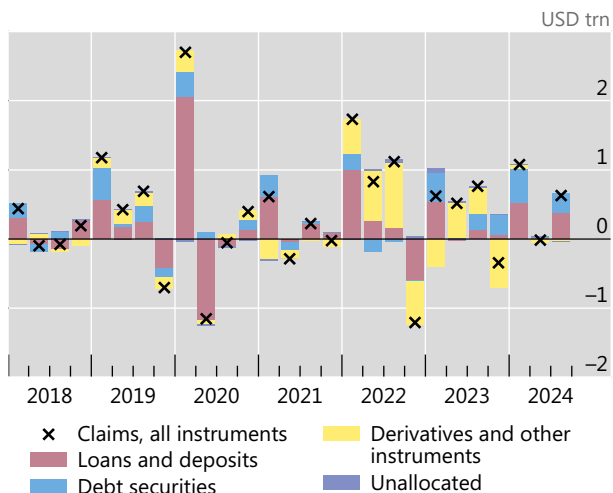
The expansion in claims during Q3 2024 was exclusively driven by cross-border bank *credit* (ie loans and holdings of debt securities but excluding derivatives and other claims).¹ Most of the expansion (\$613 billion) went to borrowers in advanced economies (AEs), driving the annual growth rate to 7.1%, the highest since Q1 2020 (Graph 1.B). Concurrently, cross-border credit to emerging market and developing economy (EMDE) borrowers rose by \$35 billion (+3.8% year on year (yoy)).

¹ In the BIS LBS, bank claims comprise: (i) loans and deposits; (ii) holdings of debt securities; and (iii) derivatives with a positive market value and other residual instruments (combined). Credit is defined as the sum of (i) and (ii).

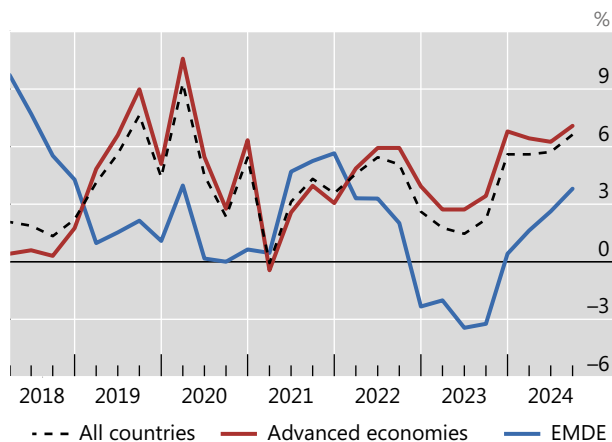
Banks' global cross-border claims

Graph 1

A. Quarterly changes in claims, by instrument¹



B. Annual growth in credit,² by counterparty region



¹ Quarterly changes adjusted for breaks in series and exchange rate fluctuations. ² Credit refers to loans and banks' holdings of debt securities, ie excluding from "claims" all other instruments (derivatives with positive market value, equity and other residual instruments). Annual growth calculated based on adjusted changes.

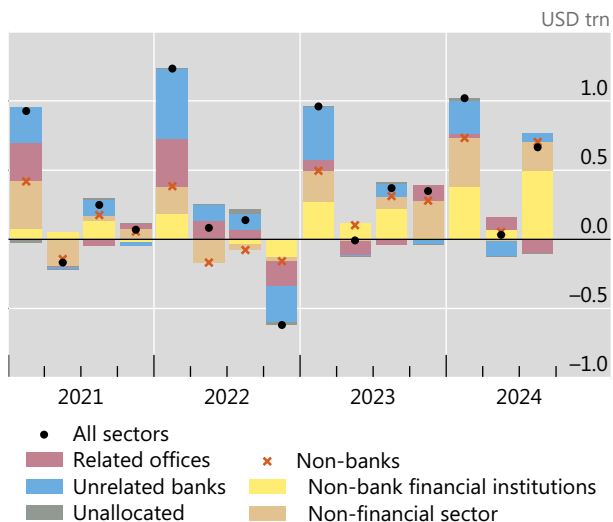
Source: BIS locational banking statistics by residence.

The expansion in cross-border credit during Q3 2024 was driven by a \$704 billion rise in lending to the non-bank sector (Graph 2.A, crosses). This extended a trend that originated at the beginning of 2023 and pushed the annual growth of the series to 12% (Graph 2.B, dashed yellow line). Cross-border credit to non-bank financial institutions (NBFIs) surged by \$495 billion, reaching an annual growth rate of 14%, the highest since Q3 2019. Cross-border credit to the non-financial sector (NFS) also grew strongly, expanding by \$209 billion during the quarter (+11% yoy).

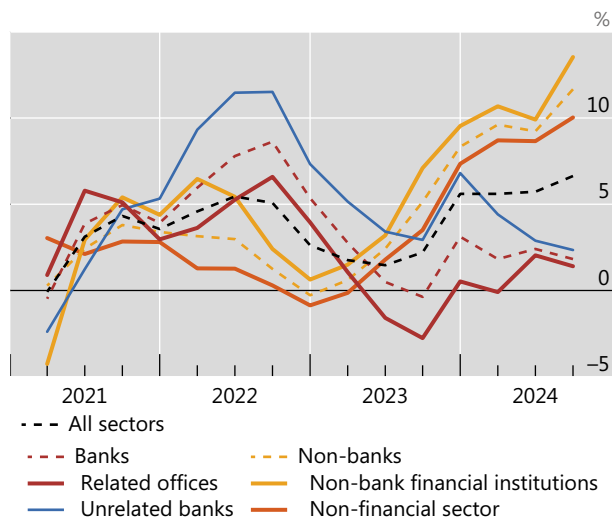
Banks' cross-border credit, by counterparty sector

Graph 2

A. Quarterly changes¹



B. Annual growth²



Non-financial sector includes non-financial corporations, households, governments and an unallocated portion within the non-bank sector.

¹ Quarterly changes adjusted for breaks in series and exchange rate fluctuations. ² Calculated based on adjusted changes.

Source: BIS locational banking statistics by residence.

The growth in cross-border credit to NBFIs was quite broad-based across borrowing countries (Graph 3.A) and denomination currencies (Graph 3.B). The expansions in cross-border credit to NBFIs in the United States (\$199 billion) and Japan (\$56 billion) were primarily driven by credit denominated in the respective borrowers' domestic currencies. Dollar credit to NBFIs in the United States grew by \$140 billion, while yen credit to the same sector in Japan went up by \$55 billion. The \$87 billion expansion vis-à-vis NBFIs in the Cayman Islands was driven by increases in euro (+\$35 billion), sterling (+\$19 billion), US dollar (+\$11 billion) and yen (+\$6 billion) credit.

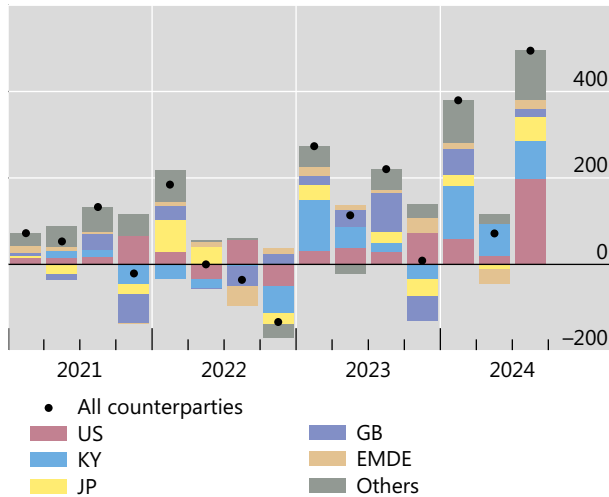
By contrast, cross-border interbank lending remained sluggish, expanding at a modest annual pace of 1.8% (Graph 2.B, dashed red line). Credit to unrelated banks increased by \$61 billion (+2.4% yoy). Meanwhile, inter-office credit contracted by \$99 billion, which brought down its annual growth rate to 1.4%.

Banks' cross-border credit to NBFIs¹

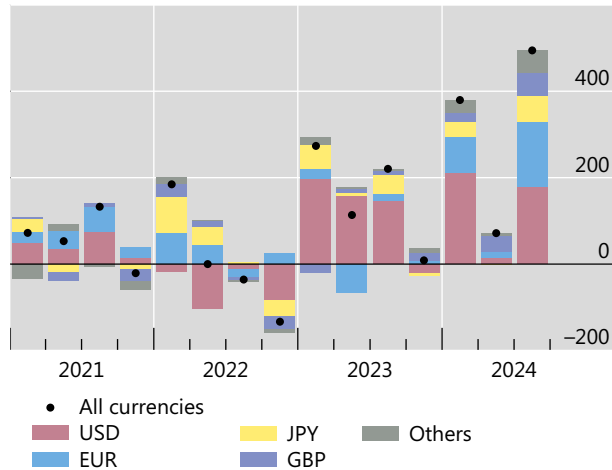
In billions of US dollars

Graph 3

A. By counterparty



B. By currency²



¹ Quarterly changes adjusted for breaks in series and exchange rate fluctuations. ² "Others" includes "unallocated" currencies.

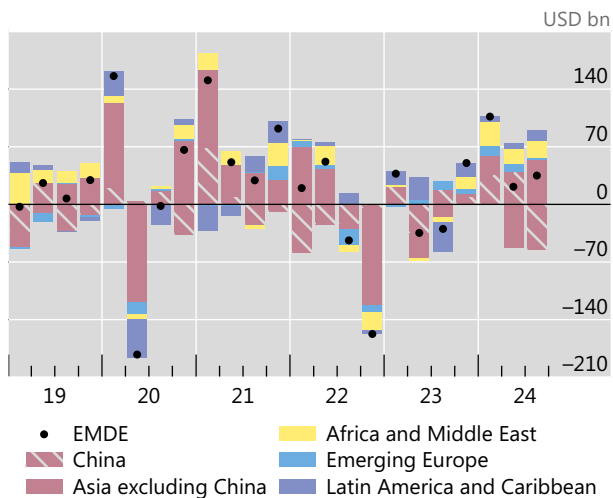
Source: BIS locational banking statistics by residence.

Cross-border credit to EMDEs rose for the fourth consecutive quarter in Q3 2024 (Graph 4.A, black dots). The \$35 billion expansion in Q3 2024 brought the annual growth rate of the series up to 3.8% (Graph 4.B, dashed black line).

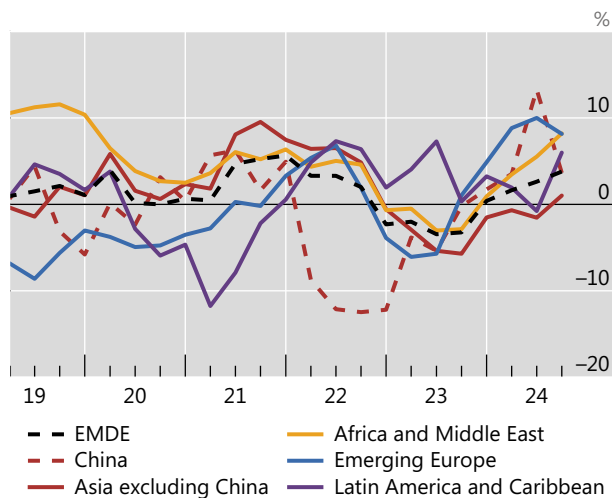
In contrast to the overall expansion, cross-border lending to China contracted by \$55 billion. Credit to the rest of the emerging Asia-Pacific region grew by \$54 billion, which brought its annual growth rate back into positive territory for the first time since Q3 2022 (Graph 4.B, red line).

Cross-border lending to all other EMDE regions also expanded. Credit to Africa and the Middle East and Latin America and the Caribbean rose by \$20 billion and \$13 billion, respectively, while that to emerging Europe inched up by \$3 billion.

A. Quarterly changes¹



B. Annual growth²



¹ Quarterly changes adjusted for breaks in series and exchange rate fluctuations. ² Calculated based on adjusted changes.
Source: BIS locational banking statistics by residence.

Global liquidity indicators at end-September 2024

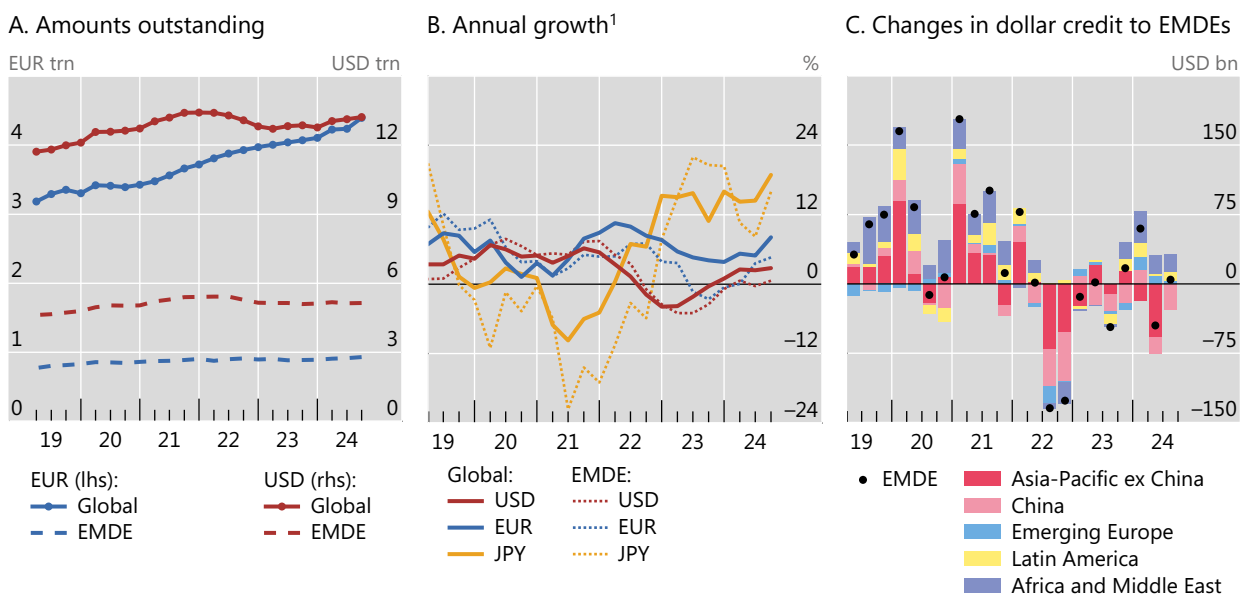
The BIS global liquidity indicators (GLIs) track total credit to non-bank borrowers, covering both loans extended by banks and funding from international bond markets.² The latter is captured through the net issuance (gross issuance less redemptions) of international debt securities (IDS). The focus is on foreign currency credit denominated in the three major reserve currencies (US dollar, euro and Japanese yen) to non-residents, ie borrowers outside the respective currency areas.

Global foreign currency credit denominated in all three major currencies saw modest increases in Q3 2024. The \$89 billion rise in dollar credit to non-banks outside the United States took its outstanding stock to \$13.2 trillion (Graph 5.A, solid red line) and its annual growth rate to 2.7% (Graph 5.B, solid red line). Euro credit to non-banks outside the euro area expanded by €157 billion (8.1% yoy) and reached €4.4 trillion (\$4.9 trillion) (Graphs 5.A and 5.B, solid blue lines). Yen credit to non-banks outside Japan rose by ¥263 billion in Q3 2024. This brought its outstanding stock to ¥64.7 trillion (\$453 billion) and its annual growth rate to 19% (Graph 5.B, solid yellow line).

² The GLIs cover total foreign currency credit denominated in US dollars, euros or Japanese yen, which includes loans from banks plus outstanding international bonds. This is broader than “bank credit” covered in previous sections, which captures banks’ loans and their holdings of debt securities.

Foreign currency credit to non-banks, by borrower region

Graph 5



¹ Calculated based on adjusted changes.

Source: BIS global liquidity indicators.

Foreign currency credit to EMDEs also saw modest increases for the three major currencies in Q3 2024 (Graph 5.A, dashed lines). Dollar credit to EMDEs rose by \$5 billion (0.6% yoy), notwithstanding a contraction of \$28 billion vis-à-vis China (Graph 5.C). Euro credit to EMDEs also increased slightly (€12 billion), primarily driven by Africa and the Middle East and emerging Europe. Meanwhile, yen credit rose by ¥415 billion (\$3 billion), driven by emerging Asia-Pacific and Latin America and the Caribbean.

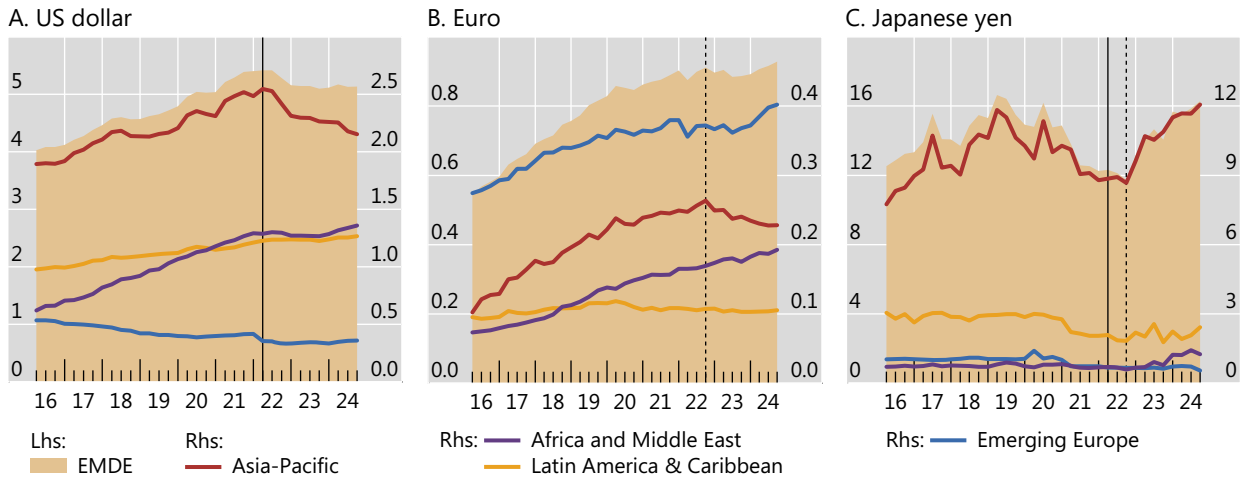
Taking a longer perspective, the ongoing trends in foreign currency credit to emerging Asia-Pacific date back to the starting points of the post-Covid Fed and ECB tightening cycles. Dollar credit to the region peaked in Q1 2022, when the Fed embarked on its latest tightening cycle. Since then, it has declined by almost \$400 billion, or 15% (Graph 6.A, red line). Roughly half of this contraction was driven by dollar credit to China. Similarly, euro credit to emerging Asia-Pacific peaked in Q3 2022, when the ECB started raising its policy rate, and has contracted by €35 billion (or 13%) since then (Graph 6.B, red line). By contrast, yen credit to the region expanded by ¥3.2 trillion (or 36%) since Q1 2022 (Graph 6.C, red line).

In contrast to emerging Asia, the current trends in foreign currency credit to the other EMDE regions started long before the Covid pandemic. Dollar and euro credit to Africa and the Middle East have been rising steadily for almost a decade (Graphs 6.A and 6.B, purple lines). The notable divergence between (rising) euro and (falling) dollar credit to emerging Europe started in 2016 (Graphs 6.A and 6.B, blue lines). In the meantime, euro credit to Latin America has remained relatively flat, while dollar credit to the region has been on a modest, but steady rising path (Graphs 6.A and 6.B, yellow lines).

Foreign currency credit to non-banks in EMDEs, by region

Amounts outstanding, in trillions of currency units

Graph 6



Vertical solid and dashed lines refer to Q1 and Q3 2022, when the Federal Reserve and the ECB, respectively, started raising policy rates.

Source: BIS global liquidity indicators.

Cross-border claims¹ by sector, currency and instrument

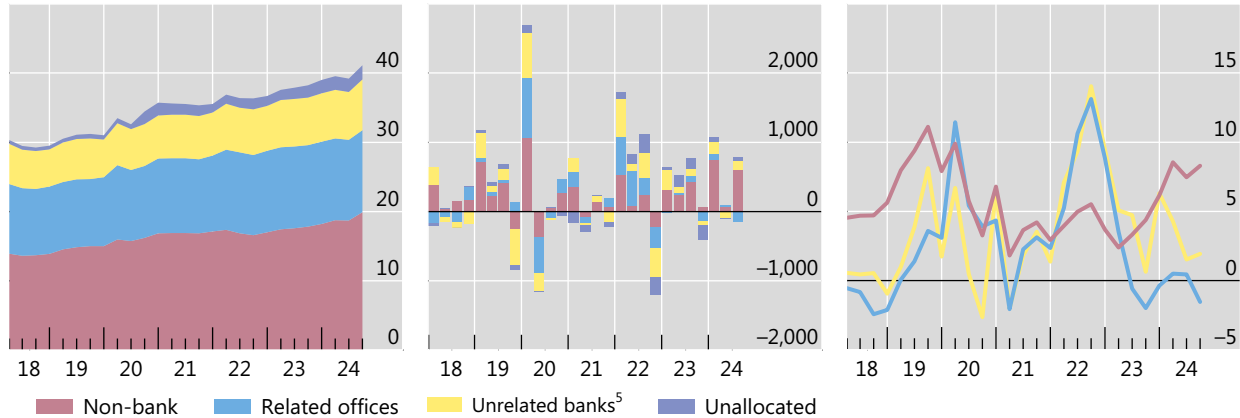
Graph A.1

 Amounts outstanding, in USD trn²

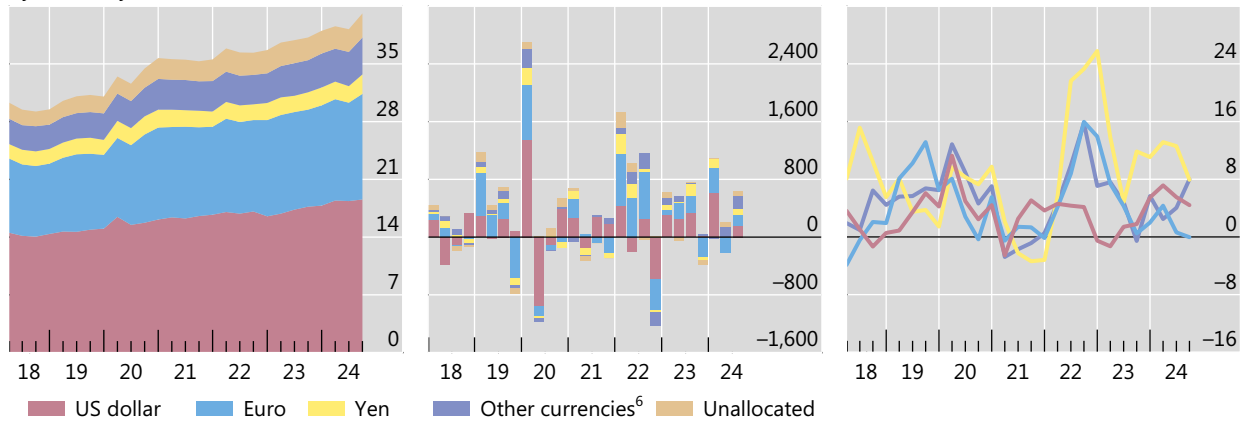
 Adjusted changes, in USD bn³

 Annual change, in per cent⁴

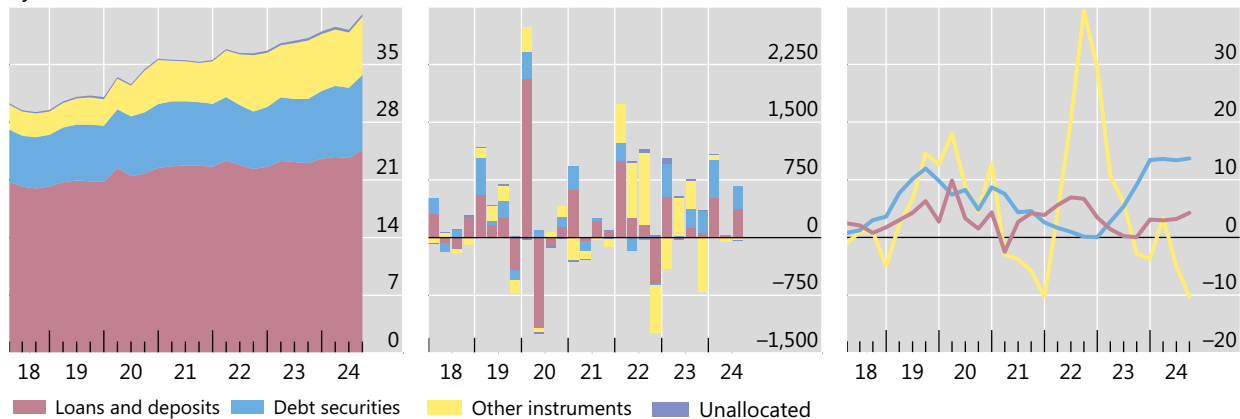
By sector of counterparty



By currency



By instrument



¹ Claims comprise loans and deposits, holdings of debt securities, and other instruments comprising derivatives with a positive market value and other residual instruments. ² At quarter-end. Amounts denominated in currencies other than the US dollar are converted to US dollars at the exchange rate prevailing on the reference date. ³ Quarterly changes in amounts outstanding, adjusted for the impact of exchange rate movements between quarter-ends and methodological breaks in the data. ⁴ Geometric mean of quarterly growth rates, based on adjusted changes. ⁵ Includes central banks and banks unallocated by subsector between interoffice and unrelated banks. ⁶ Other reported currencies, calculated as all currencies minus US dollar, euro, yen and unallocated currencies. The currency is known but reporting is incomplete.

Cross-border credit¹ by borrowing region

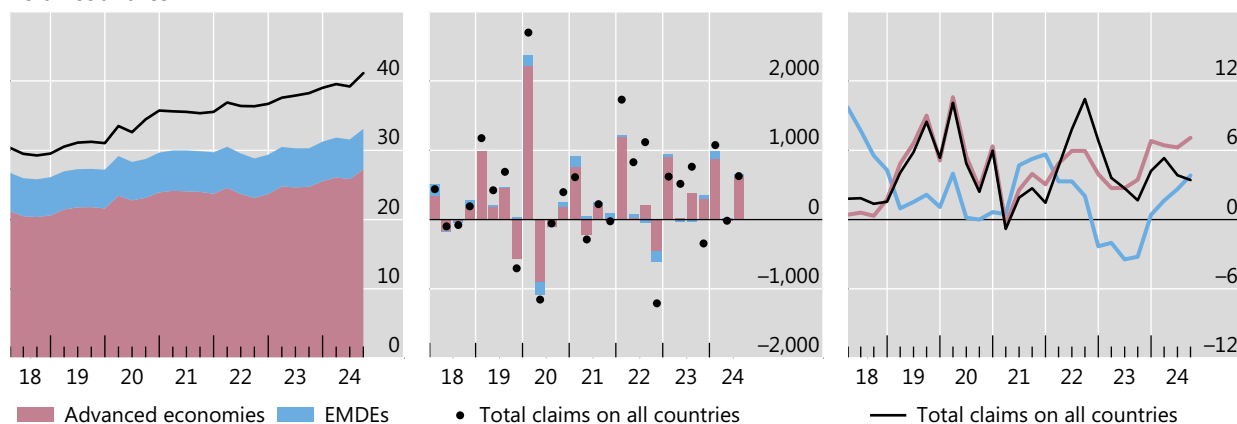
Graph A.2

Amounts outstanding, in USD trn²

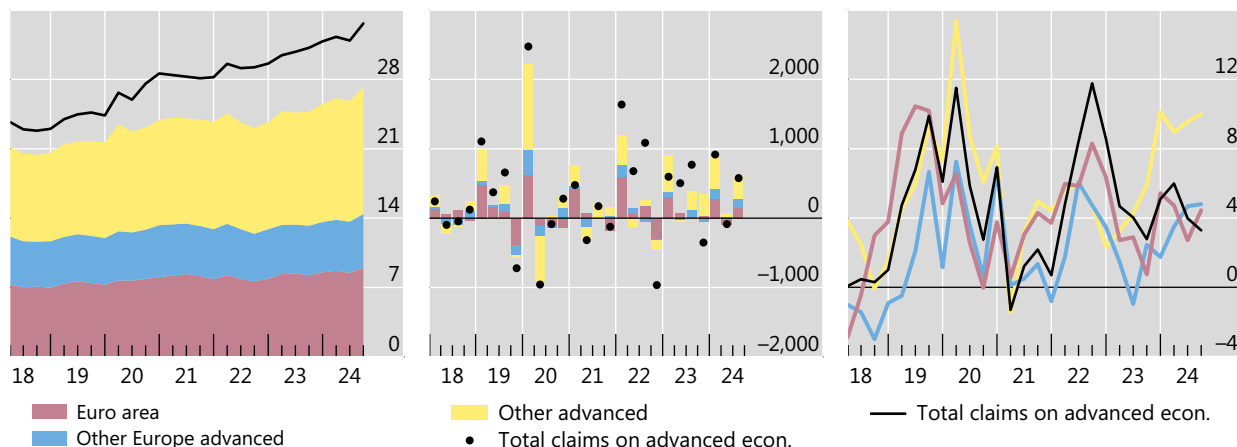
Adjusted changes, in USD bn³

Annual change, in per cent⁴

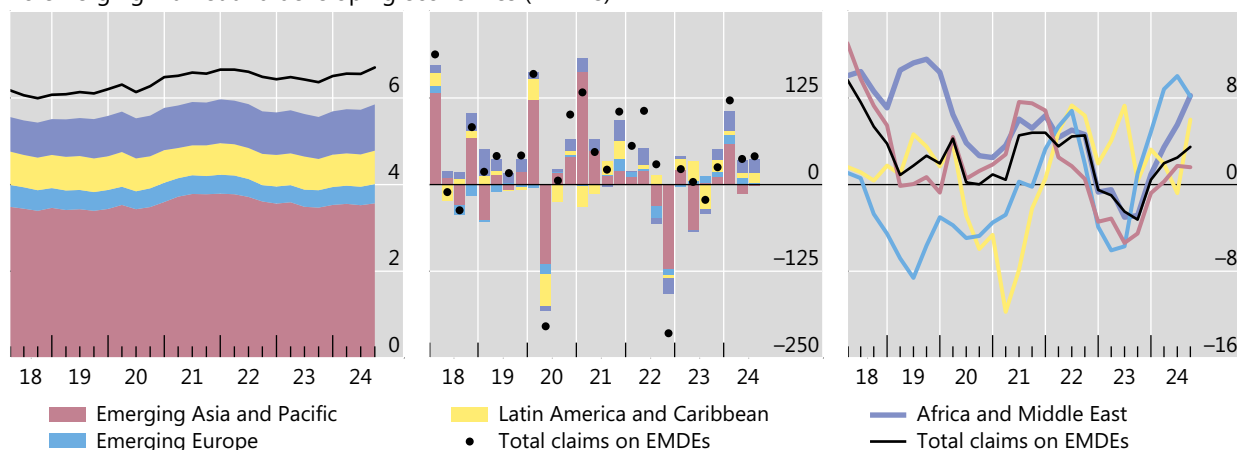
To all countries



To advanced economies



To emerging market and developing economies (EMDEs)



¹ Credit refers to loans and deposits, and holdings of debt securities, ie excluding from “claims” all other instruments (derivatives with positive market value and other residual instruments). ² At quarter-end. Amounts denominated in currencies other than the US dollar are converted to US dollars at the exchange rate prevailing on the reference date. ³ Quarterly changes in amounts outstanding, adjusted for the impact of exchange rate movements between quarter-ends and methodological breaks in the data. ⁴ Geometric mean of quarterly growth rates, based on adjusted changes.

Source: BIS locational banking statistics. Further information is available at www.bis.org/statistics/bankstats.htm.

Cross-border credit¹ by borrowing country

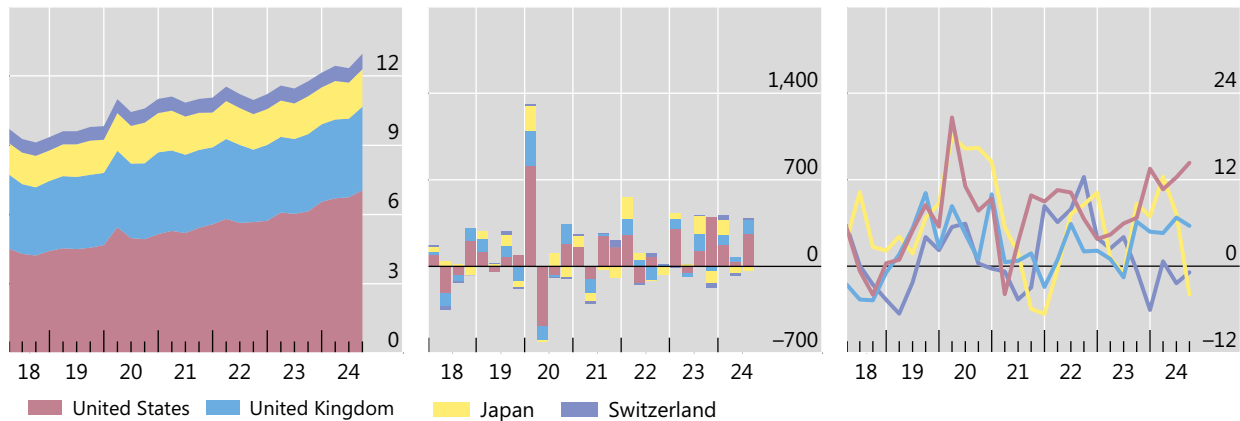
Graph A.3

Amounts outstanding, in USD trn²

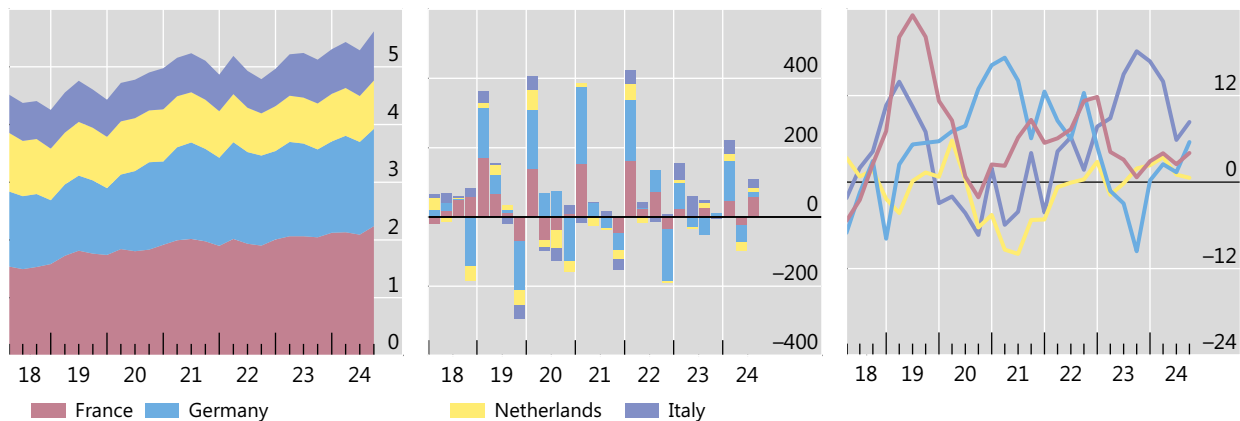
Adjusted changes, in USD bn³

Annual change, in per cent⁴

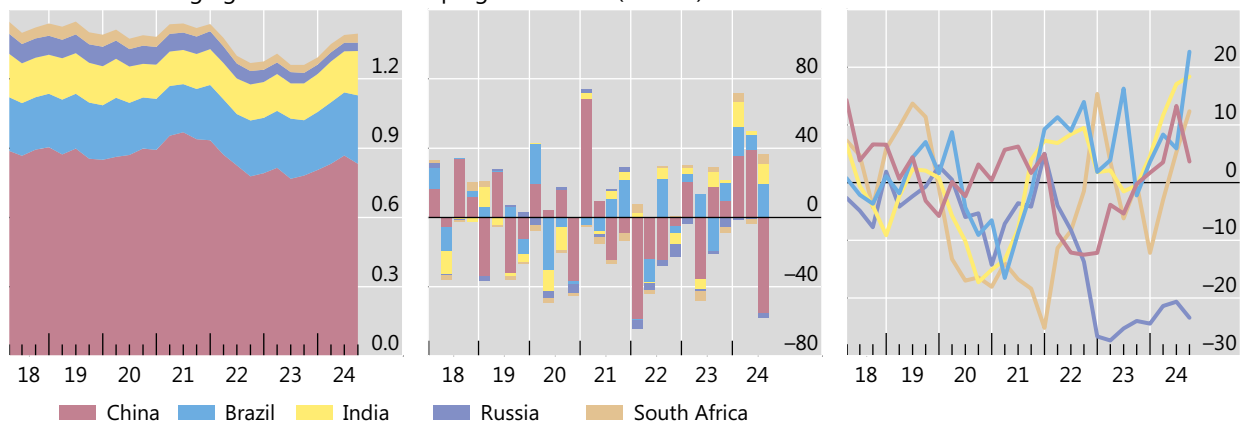
To selected advanced economies



To selected euro area countries



To selected emerging market and developing economies (EMDEs)



¹ Credit refers to loans and deposits, and holdings of debt securities, ie excluding from "claims" all other instruments (derivatives with positive market value and other residual instruments). ² At quarter-end. Amounts denominated in currencies other than the US dollar are converted to US dollars at the exchange rate prevailing on the reference date. ³ Quarterly changes in amounts outstanding, adjusted for the impact of exchange rate movements between quarter-ends and methodological breaks in the data. ⁴ Geometric mean of quarterly growth rates, based on adjusted changes.

Source: BIS locational banking statistics. Further information is available at www.bis.org/statistics/bankstats.htm.

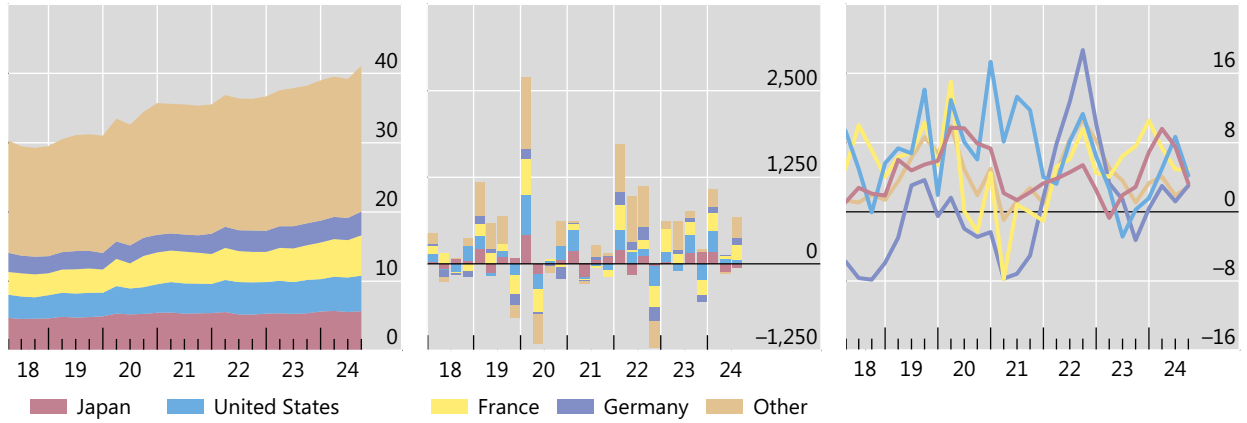
Cross-border claims by nationality of reporting bank and currency of denomination Graph A.4

Amounts outstanding, in USD trn¹

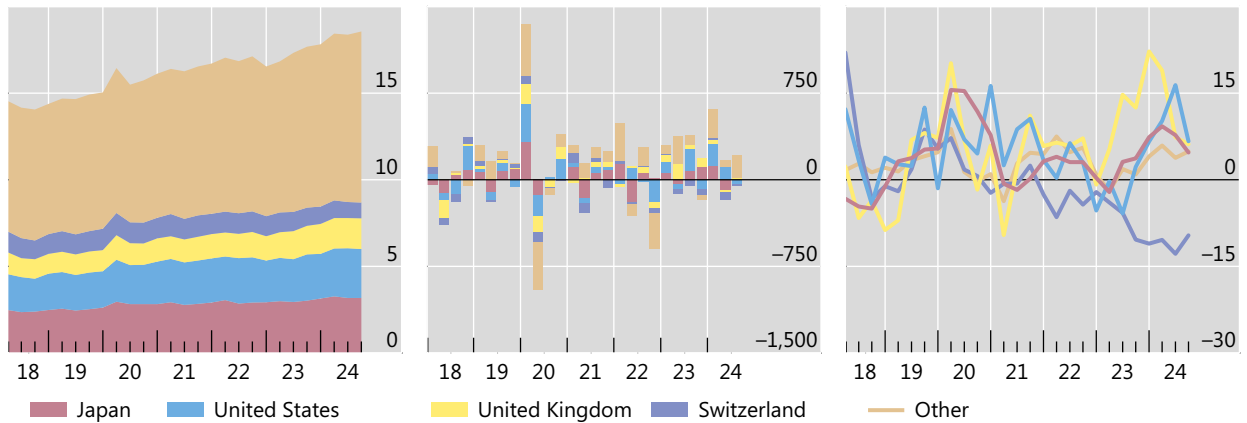
Adjusted changes, in USD bn²

Annual change, in per cent³

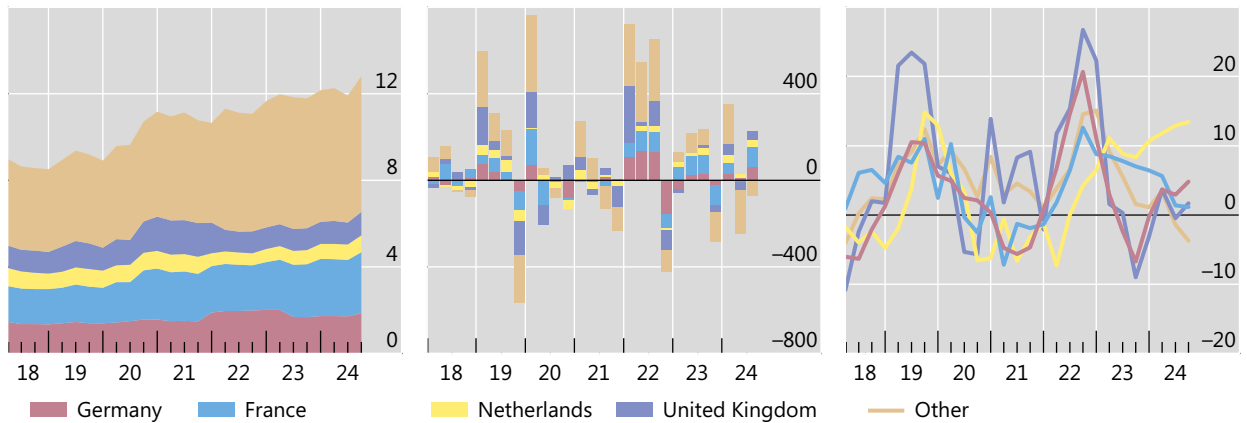
All currencies



US dollar



Euro



¹ At quarter-end. Amounts denominated in currencies other than the US dollar are converted to US dollars at the exchange rate prevailing on the reference date. ² Quarterly changes in amounts outstanding, adjusted for the impact of exchange rate movements between quarter-ends and methodological breaks in the data. ³ Geometric mean of quarterly growth rates, based on adjusted changes.

Source: BIS locational banking statistics. Further information is available at www.bis.org/statistics/bankstats.htm.

Debt liabilities¹ of reporting banks

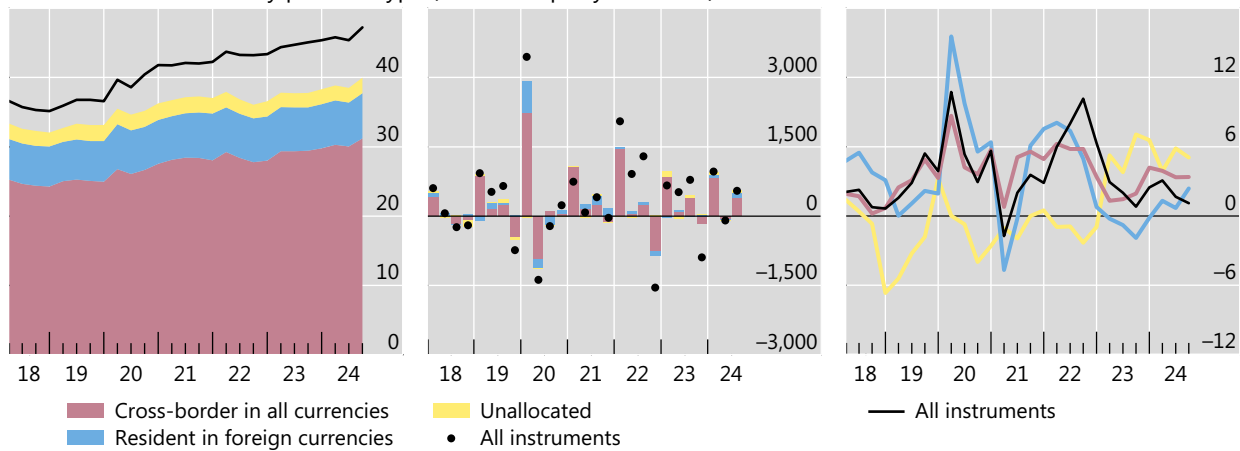
Graph A.5

Amounts outstanding, in USD trn²

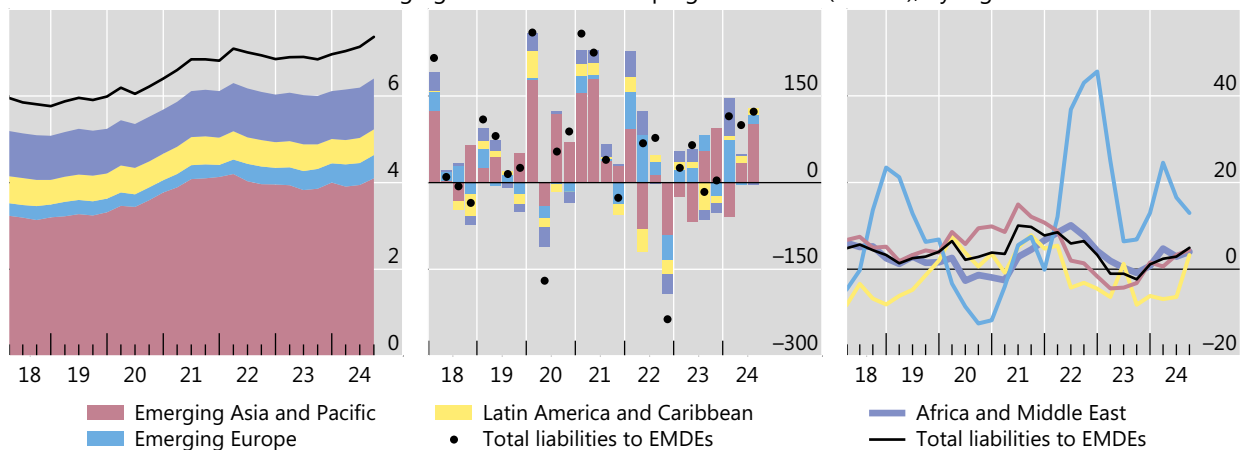
Adjusted changes, in USD bn³

Annual change, in per cent⁴

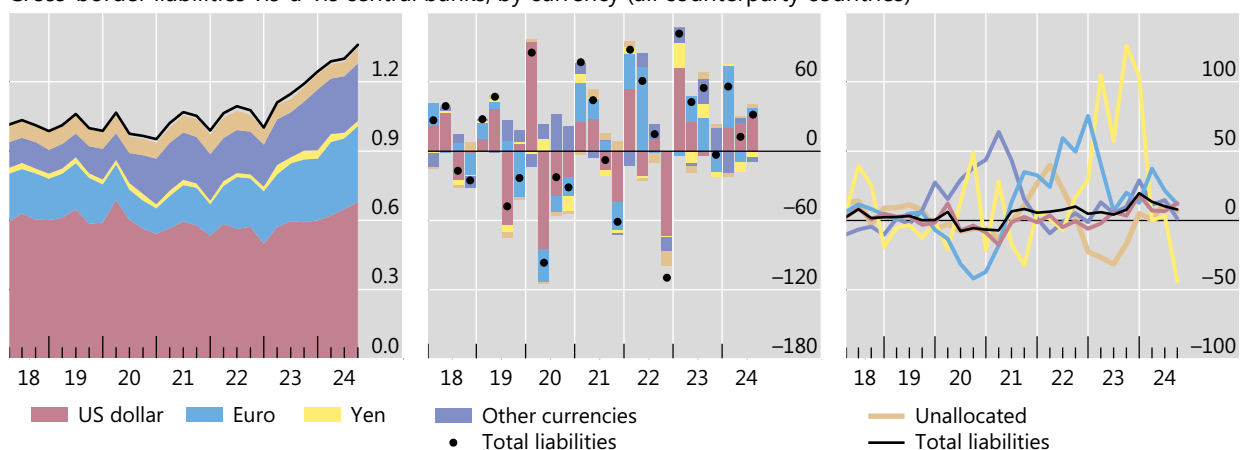
International liabilities, by position type (all counterparty countries)⁵



Cross-border liabilities vis-à-vis emerging market and developing economies (EMDEs), by region



Cross-border liabilities vis-à-vis central banks, by currency (all counterparty countries)



¹ Debt liabilities refer to deposits in reporting banks and banks' debt securities liabilities (it excludes from "total liabilities" derivatives with negative market value and other residual instruments). Black dots and lines in all panels refer to "All instruments". ² At quarter-end. Amounts denominated in currencies other than the US dollar are converted to US dollars at the exchange rate prevailing on the reference date. ³ Quarterly changes in amounts outstanding, adjusted for the impact of exchange rate movements between quarter-ends and methodological breaks in the data. ⁴ Geometric mean of quarterly growth rates, based on adjusted changes. ⁵ International liabilities are defined as cross-border liabilities plus local liabilities in foreign currencies. All instruments refer to sum of cross-border liabilities (all currencies), local liabilities in foreign currencies and unallocated liabilities (all currencies).

Source: BIS locational banking statistics. Further information is available at www.bis.org/statistics/bankstats.htm.

Changes in banks' global cross-border claims

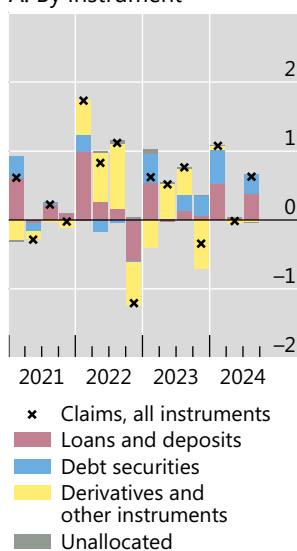
Graph A.6

Quarterly changes, in trillions of US dollars¹

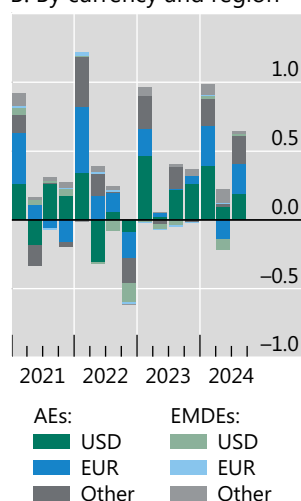
Claims

Of which: credit²

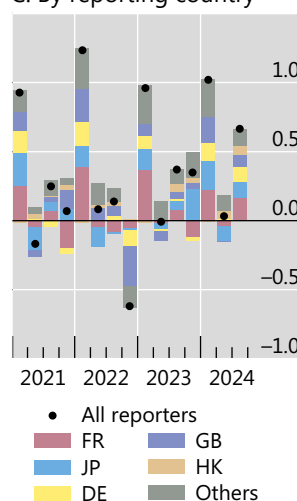
A. By instrument



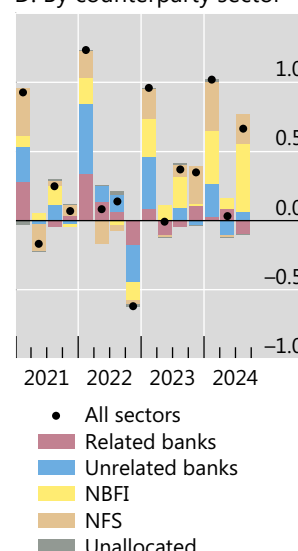
B. By currency and region



C. By reporting country



D. By counterparty sector³

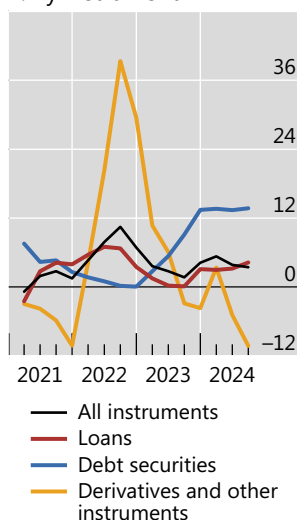


Annual growth rates, in per cent⁴

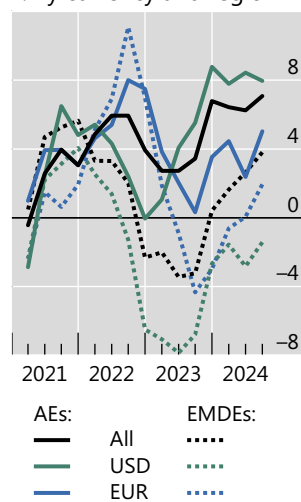
Claims

Of which: credit²

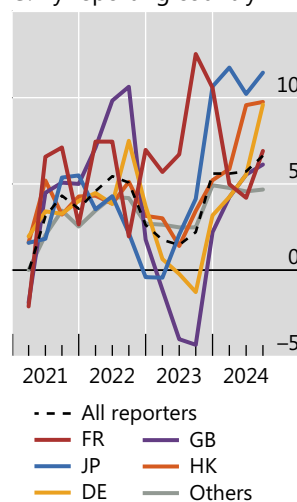
E. By instrument



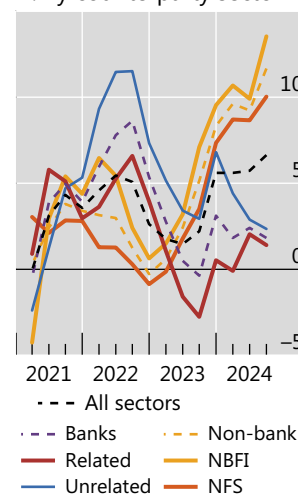
F. By currency and region



G. By reporting country



H. By counterparty sector³



¹ Quarterly changes adjusted for breaks in series and exchange rate fluctuations. ² Credit refers to loans and banks' holdings of debt securities, ie excluding from "claims" all other instruments (derivatives with positive market value, equity and other residual instruments). ³ Unrelated banks include credit to central banks and to banks unallocated by subsector. NBFI (non-bank financial institutions) and NFS (non-financial sector) are subsets of non-banks. NFS includes non-financial corporations, households, governments and an unallocated portion within the non-bank sector. ⁴ Geometric mean of quarterly growth rates, based on adjusted changes.

Source: BIS locational banking statistics.

Annex B Consolidated banking statistics

Consolidated claims of reporting banks on advanced economies

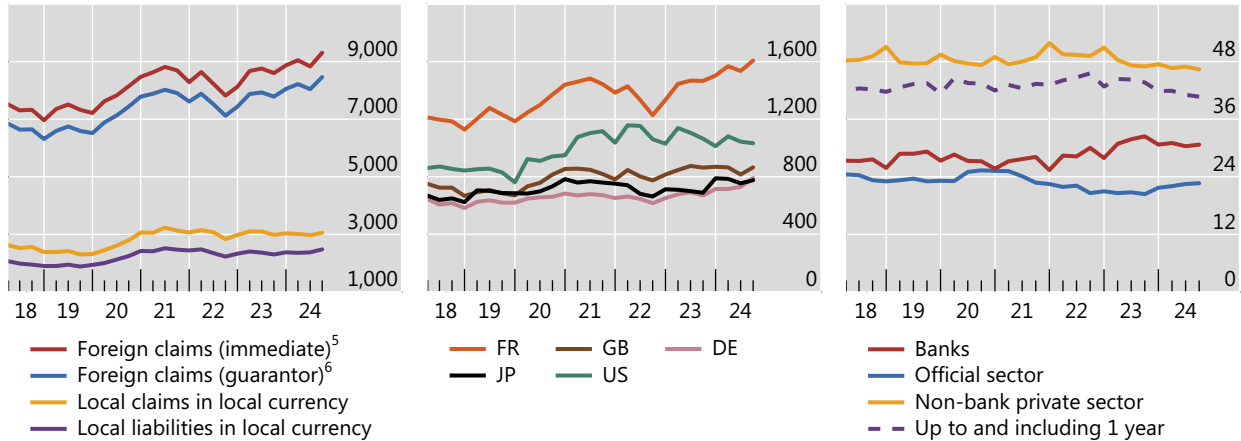
Graph B.1

Foreign claims and local positions, in USD bn^{1,2}

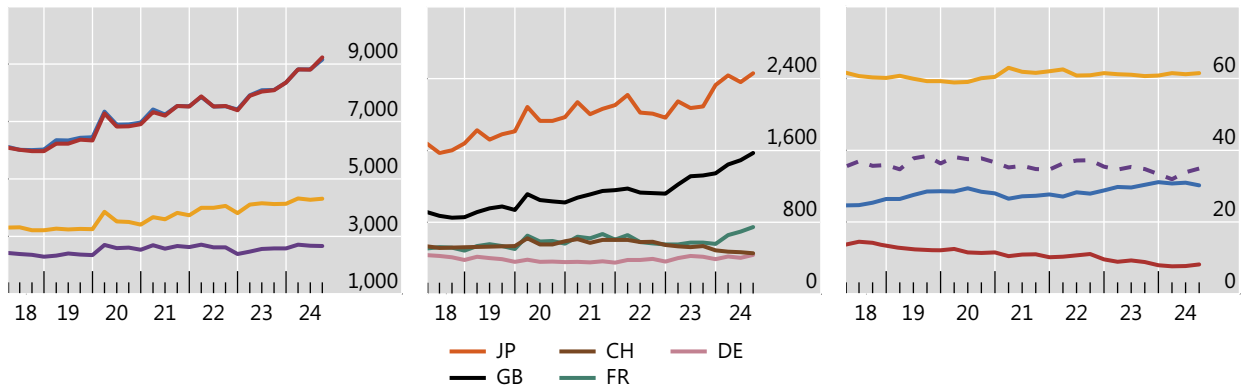
Foreign claims of selected creditors, in USD bn^{1,3}

International claims, by sector and maturity, in per cent⁴

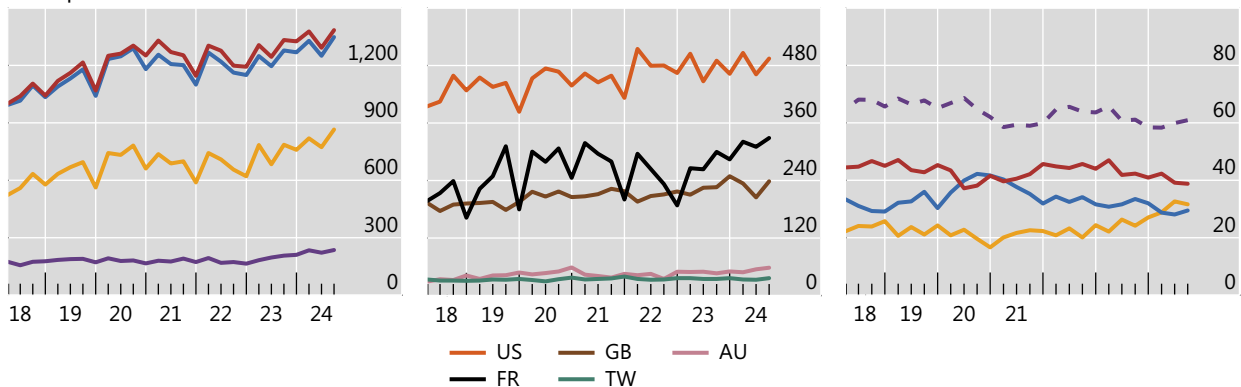
On the euro area



On the United States



On Japan



¹ Amounts outstanding at quarter-end. Amounts denominated in currencies other than the US dollar are converted to US dollars at the exchange rate prevailing on the reference date. ² Excludes domestic claims, ie claims on residents of a bank's home country. ³ Foreign claims on a guarantor basis, by nationality of reporting bank. The banking systems shown are not necessarily the largest foreign bank creditors on each reference date. ⁴ As a percentage of international claims outstanding. ⁵ On an immediate counterparty basis. Includes the unconsolidated claims of banks headquartered outside but located inside CBS-reporting countries. ⁶ On a guarantor basis.

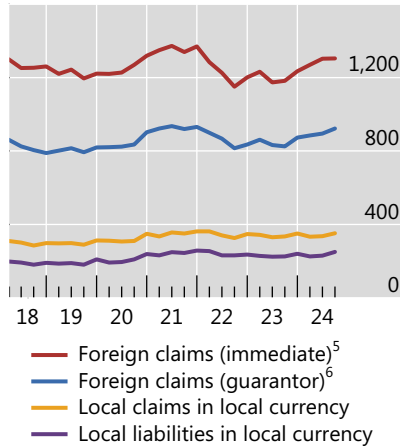
Source: BIS consolidated banking statistics (CBS). Further information is available at www.bis.org/statistics/consstats.htm.

Consolidated claims of reporting banks on emerging market and developing economies (EMDEs)

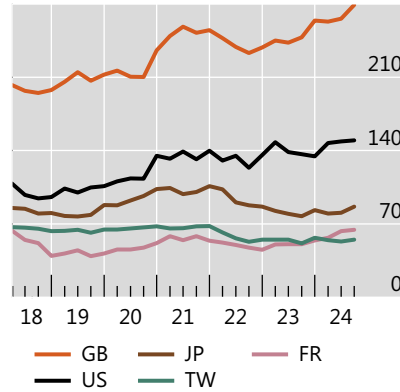
Graph B.2

Foreign claims and local positions, in USD bn^{1,2}

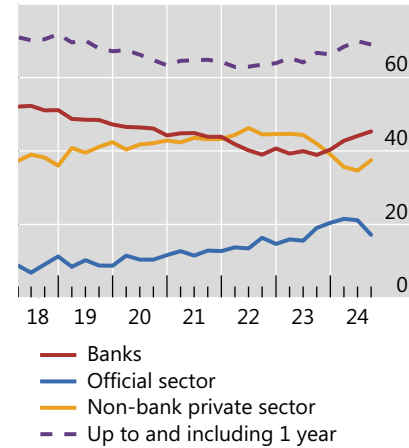
On China



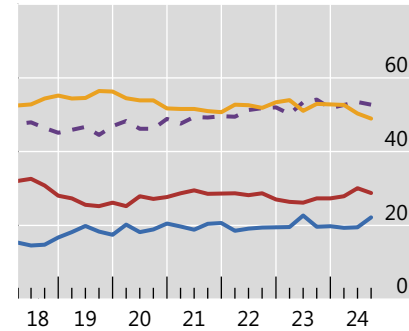
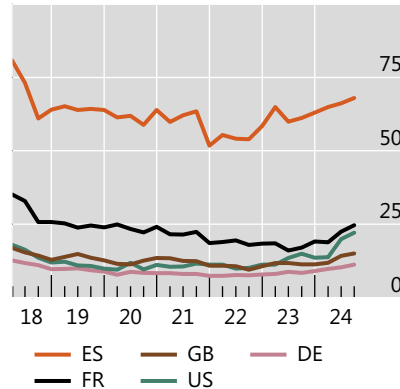
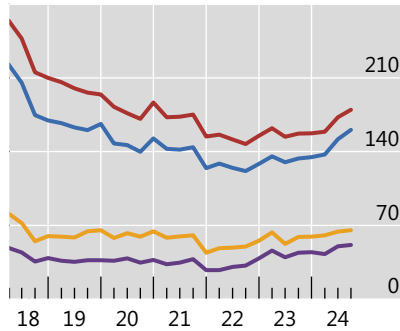
Foreign claims of selected creditors, in USD bn^{1,3}



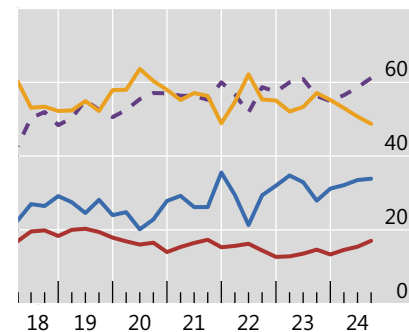
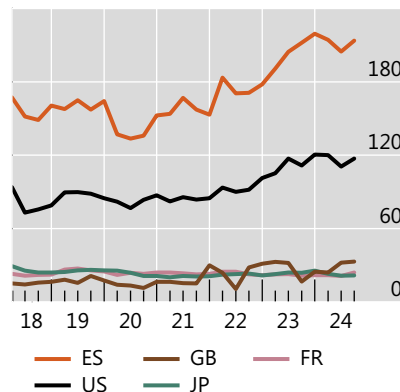
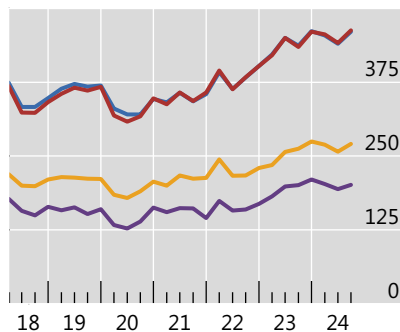
International claims, by sector and maturity, in per cent⁴



On Türkiye



On Brazil



¹ Amounts outstanding at quarter-end. Amounts denominated in currencies other than the US dollar are converted to US dollars at the exchange rate prevailing on the reference date. ² Excludes domestic claims, i.e. claims on residents of a bank's home country. ³ Foreign claims on a guarantor basis, by nationality of reporting bank. The banking systems shown are not necessarily the largest foreign bank creditors on each reference date. ⁴ As a percentage of international claims. ⁵ On an immediate counterparty basis. Includes the unconsolidated claims of banks headquartered outside but located inside CBS-reporting countries. ⁶ On a guarantor basis.

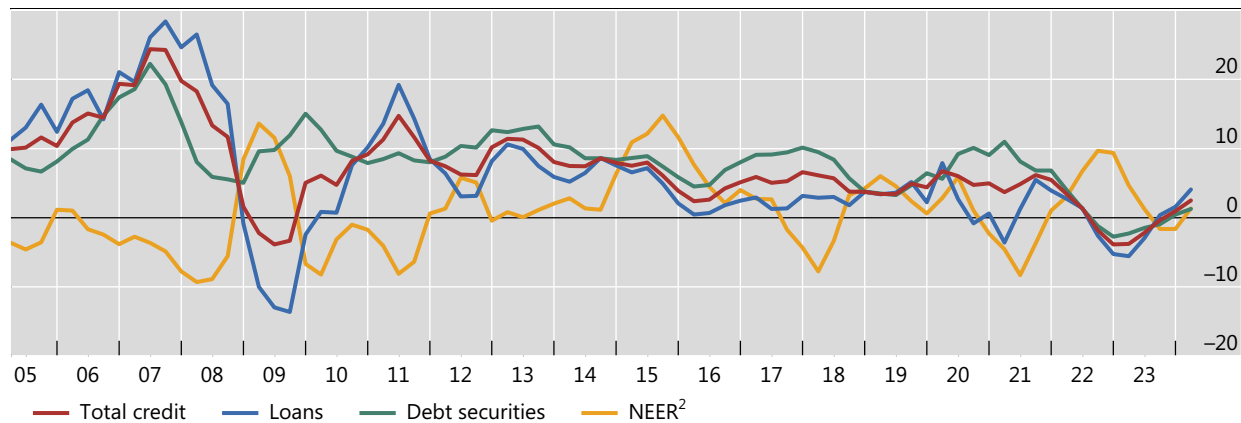
Source: BIS consolidated banking statistics (CBS). Further information is available at www.bis.org/statistics/consstats.htm.

Annex C Global liquidity indicators

US dollar credit outside the United States¹

Annual change, in per cent

Graph C.1



Further information on the BIS global liquidity indicators is available at www.bis.org/statistics/gli/gli_methodology.pdf.

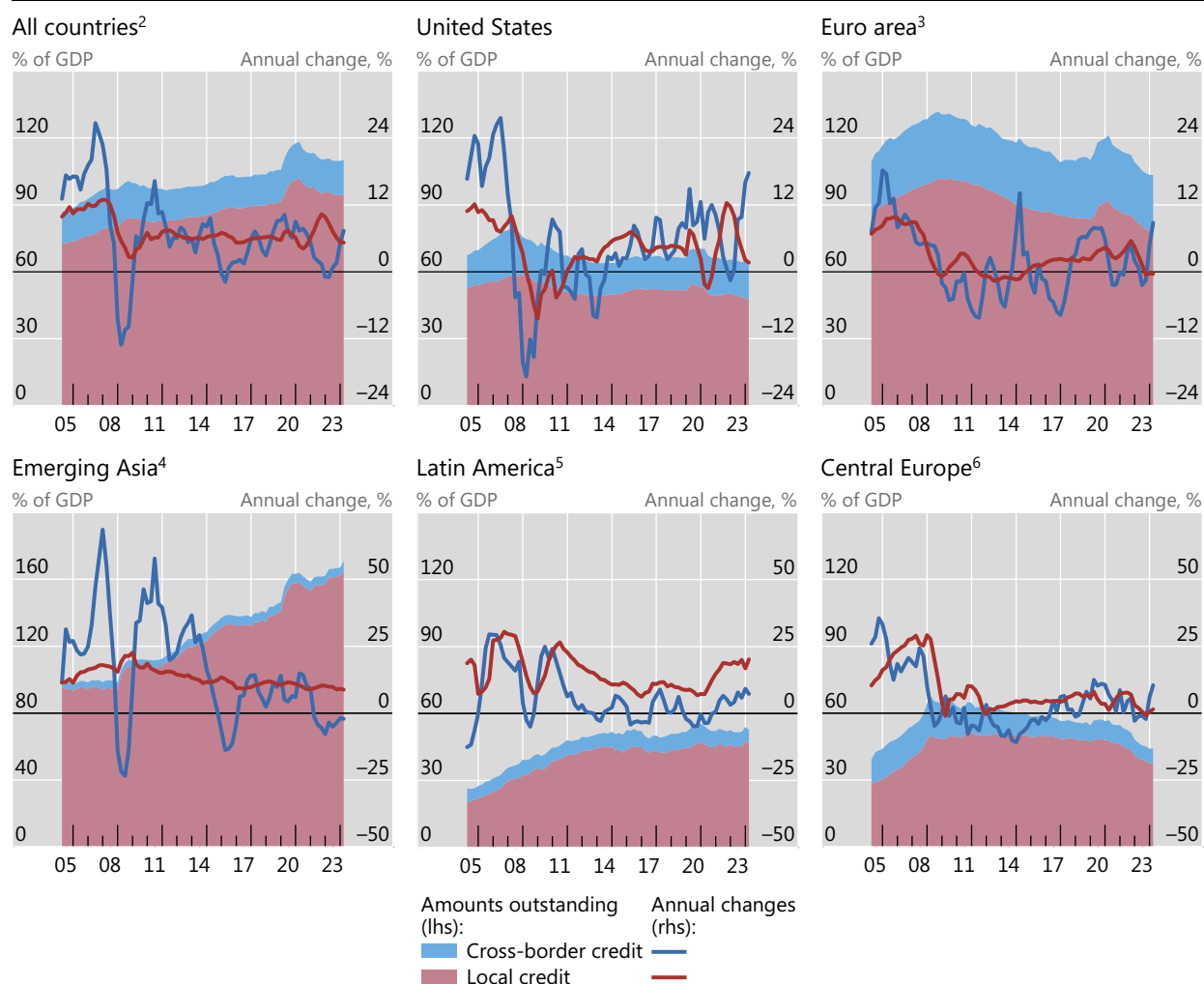
¹ Annual growth of US dollar-denominated credit to non-banks outside the United States. ² Annual growth of the US dollar nominal effective exchange rate (NEER). An increase indicates an appreciation of the US dollar NEER.

Sources: Datastream; Dealogic; Euroclear; LSEG; Xtrakter Ltd; national data; BIS locational banking statistics; BIS effective exchange rate statistics; BIS calculations.

Global bank credit to the private non-financial sector, by residence of borrower

Banks' cross-border credit plus local credit in all currencies¹

Graph C.2



Further information on the BIS global liquidity indicators is available at www.bis.org/statistics/gli/gli_methodology.pdf.

¹ Cross-border claims of LBS-reporting banks to the non-bank sector plus local claims of all banks to the private non-financial sector. Weighted averages of the economies listed, based on four-quarter moving sums of GDP. ² Australia, Canada, Denmark, Israel, Japan, New Zealand, Norway, Russia, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and the United Kingdom, plus the countries in the other panels. ³ Austria, Belgium, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Portugal and Spain. ⁴ China, Hong Kong SAR, India, Indonesia, Korea, Malaysia, Singapore and Thailand. ⁵ Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia and Mexico. ⁶ The Czech Republic, Hungary and Poland.

Sources: BIS statistics on credit to the non-financial sector; BIS locational banking statistics (LBS); BIS calculations.

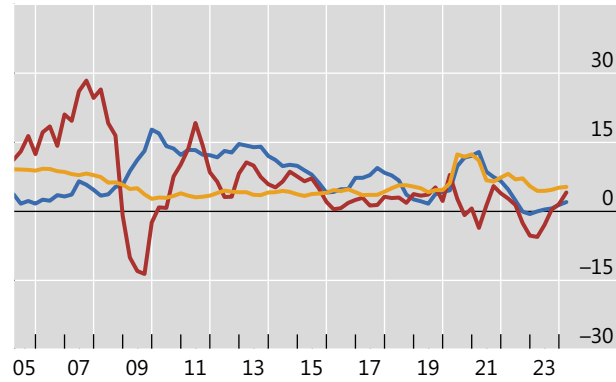
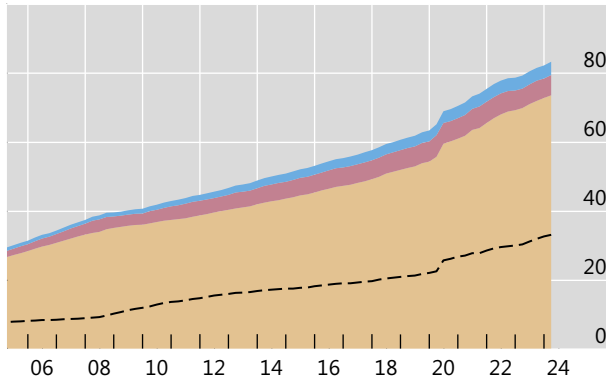
Global credit to the non-financial sector, by currency

Graph C.3

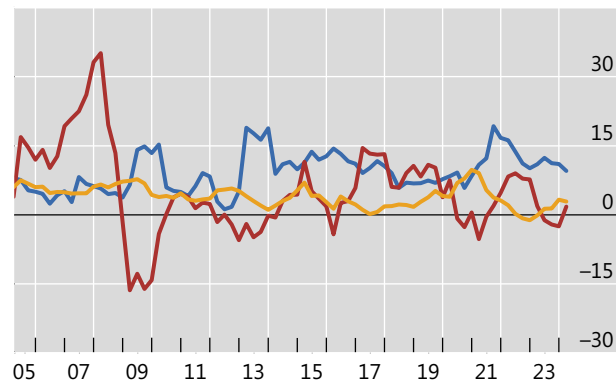
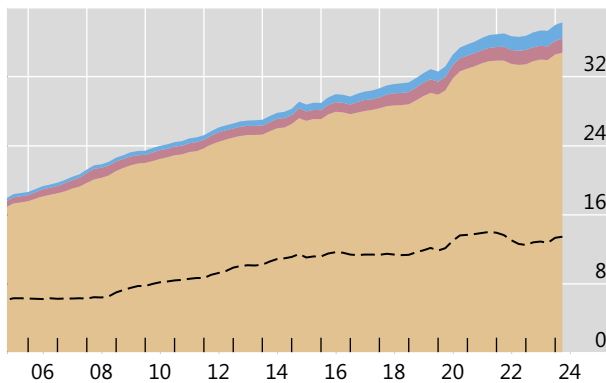
Amounts outstanding, in trillions of currency units¹

Annual change, in per cent²

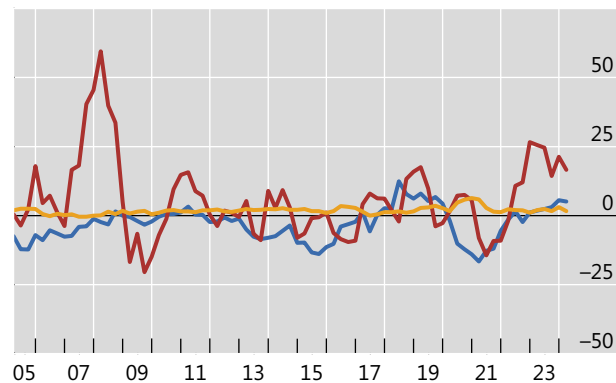
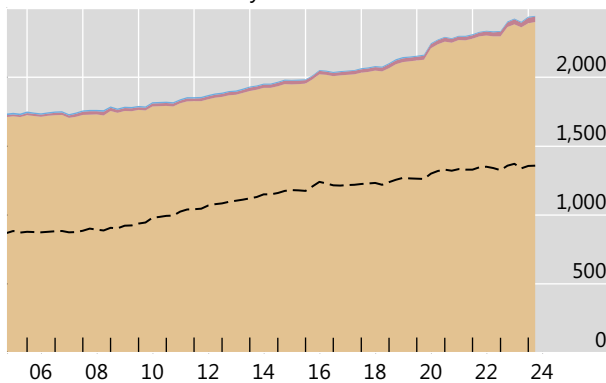
Credit denominated in US dollars



Credit denominated in euros



Credit denominated in yen



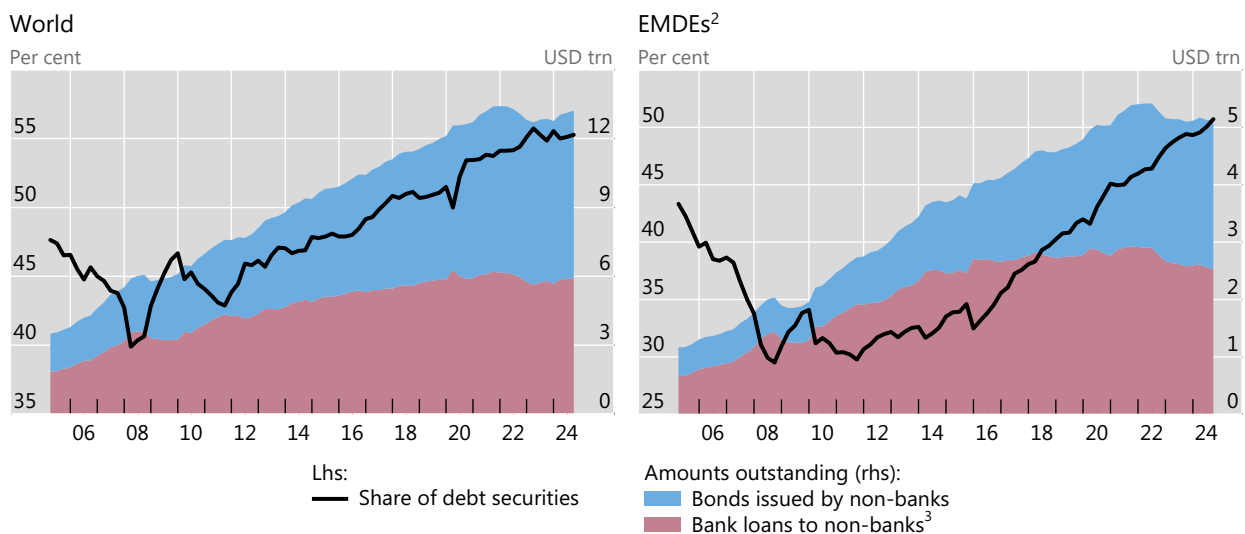
Credit to non-residents: Credit to residents:⁵
 Bank loans³ Total
 Debt securities⁴ — — Of which: government

Credit to non-residents: Credit to residents:⁵
 Bank loans³ — — Credit to residents:⁵
 Debt securities⁴ — —

Further information on the BIS global liquidity indicators is available at www.bis.org/statistics/gli/gli_methodology.pdf.

¹ Amounts outstanding at quarter-end. ² Based on quarterly break- and exchange rate-adjusted changes. ³ Loans by LBS-reporting banks to non-bank borrowers, including non-bank financial entities, comprise cross-border plus local loans. ⁴ Excluding debt securities issued by special purpose vehicles and other financial entities controlled by non-financial parents. Euro-denominated debt securities exclude those issued by institutions of the European Union. ⁵ Credit to non-financial borrowers residing in the United States / euro area / Japan. National financial accounts are adjusted using BIS banking and securities statistics to exclude credit denominated in non-local currencies.

Sources: Datastream; Dealogic; Euroclear; LSEG; Xtrakter Ltd; national data; BIS locational banking statistics (LBS); BIS calculations.



Further information on the BIS global liquidity indicators is available at www.bis.org/statistics/gli/gli_methodology.pdf.

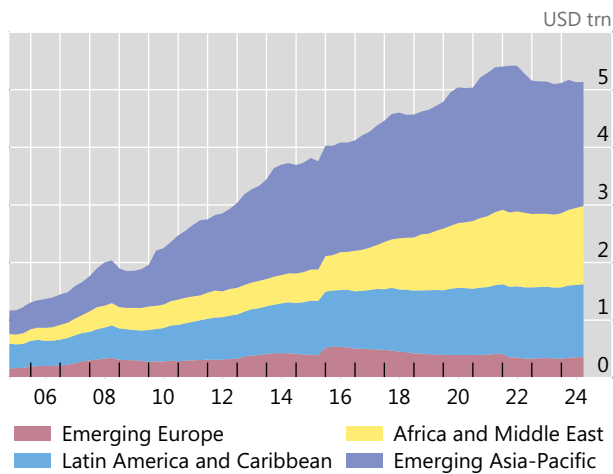
¹ Non-banks comprise non-bank financial entities, non-financial corporations, governments, households and international organisations. ² From December 2022, this grouping has been aligned with the country classification in the BIS Annual Economic report, as detailed at www.bis.org/statistics/country_groupings.pdf. ³ Loans by LBS-reporting banks to non-bank borrowers, including non-bank financial entities, comprise cross-border plus local loans.

Sources: Datastream; Dealogic; Euroclear; LSEG; Xtrakter Ltd; national data; BIS locational banking statistics (LBS); BIS calculations.

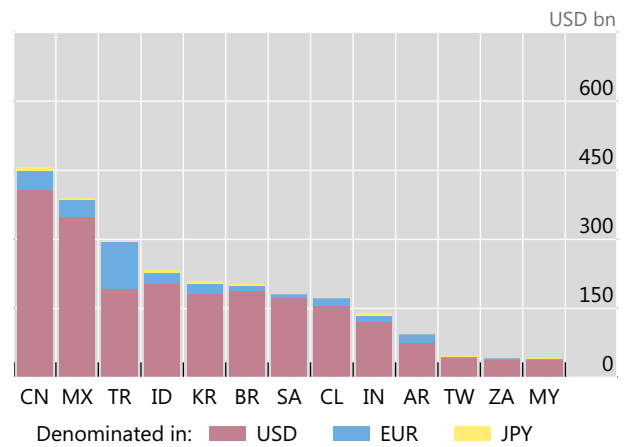
Foreign currency credit to non-banks in EMDEs¹

Graph C.5

US dollar-denominated credit by region



Foreign currency credit to selected EMDEs²



Further information on the BIS global liquidity indicators is available at www.bis.org/statistics/gli/gli_methodology.pdf.

¹ From December 2022, this grouping has been aligned with the country classification in the BIS Annual Economic report, as detailed at www.bis.org/statistics/country_groupings.pdf. ² Amounts outstanding for the latest available data.

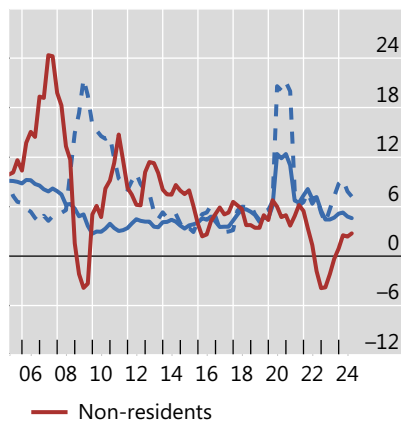
Sources: Datastream; Dealogic; Euroclear; LSEG; Xtrakter Ltd; national data; BIS locational banking statistics; BIS calculations.

Credit to non-residents and residents

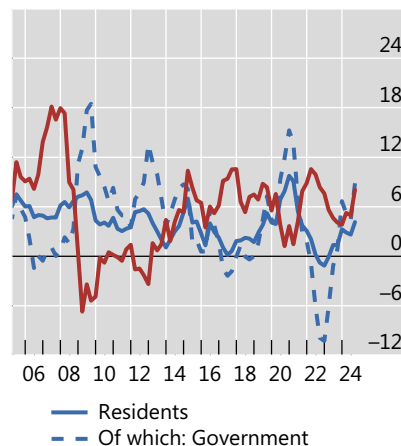
Annual growth, in per cent

Graph C.6

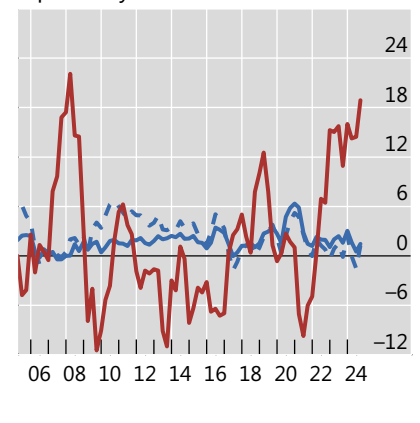
US dollar



Euro



Japanese yen



Credit to non-resident non-bank sector and resident non-financial sector.

Sources: Datastream; Dealogic; Euroclear; LSEG; Xtrakter Ltd; national data; BIS locational banking statistics (LBS); BIS calculations.