

## Renminbi

### ECB gives renminbi its forex seal of approval

Central bank invested €500m of reserves in renminbi-denominated assets in first half



An employee arranges bundles of Chinese one-hundred yuan banknotes © Bloomberg

JUNE 13, 2017 by: Claire Jones in Frankfurt

The European Central Bank has started to hold foreign exchange reserves in renminbi in what amounts to a seal of approval for Beijing's ambitions to internationalise its currency.

The ECB invested €500m of its reserves in renminbi-denominated assets during the first half of this year, reflecting China's importance as one of Europe's largest trading partners, the bank said on Tuesday.

While the €500m amount is just a sliver of the ECB's €68bn forex reserves, the purchase of renminbi assets reflects the growing acceptance in Europe of China's status as a global economic superpower — along with a desire to build closer ties with one of the world's largest economies.

The ECB is the most powerful central bank to date to invest in renminbi.

**“The ECB's investment is modest in size but has huge symbolic significance,” said Eswar Prasad, a professor at Cornell University. “For the central bank behind the euro, the world's second most important reserve currency after the dollar, to hold renminbi assets in its own foreign exchange reserve portfolio speaks volumes about how far the Chinese economy and its currency have come.”**

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ESWAR PRASAD, CORNELL UNIVERSITY

The purchases follow a decision taken behind closed doors by the ECB's governing council in January but not announced until the purchases were completed.

Mr Prasad added: "Everybody wants to be friends with China. The ECB's actions can be seen as downpayment for establishing stronger trade and financial links."

The ECB also invests in dollars and yen as well as gold. It sold dollars to fund the renminbi purchases but still holds the majority of its foreign-exchange reserves in the US currency.

The popularity of the renminbi has risen since the [International Monetary Fund in 2016 included it alongside the dollar, the euro, the yen and the pound](#) in its "special drawing rights" basket of the most important global currencies.

Other central banks including the Swiss National Bank have also bought assets denominated in the Chinese currency. As low-risk investors, central banks have tended to purchase safer assets such as government bonds.

"It's an important signal that the ECB is not immune to the broader trend," said Ousmène Mandeng, a researcher at the London School of Economics. "Though the numbers are rather small — it's a very modest start."

The ECB started to consider investing in renminbi as early as 2014, with a discussion in the governing council during the autumn of that year.

As well as setting interest rates and supervising lenders, central banks are responsible for investing trillions of dollars in of reserve assets, built up through interventions in currency markets and as a buffer to protect against liquidity shortages in foreign currencies.

According to IMF data, public officials manage reserves worth \$10.8tn. Some of those investments are held in the form of gold, but more than \$5tn is in dollar-denominated assets such as US Treasury bonds, reflecting the US's role as the sole global economic superpower during much of the latter half of the 20th century.

Some \$1.5tn is held in euros and smaller amounts, in sterling and yen.

# It is difficult to envision the renminbi making the leap to a major reserve currency in the absence of major reforms

ESWAR PRASAD

Purchases of China's currency by global central banks have lagged behind its rise as an economic power — in part because of the restrictions Beijing places on foreign investments into China and the currency's fixed exchange rate. A [greater share of reserves](#) is still held in currencies of smaller economies such as the UK, Australia and Canada.

“It is remarkable that a currency that does not yet have a market-determined exchange rate has become a de facto as well as de jure reserve currency,” said Mr Prasad. “[But] it is difficult to envision the renminbi making the leap to a major reserve currency in the absence of major reforms to China's financial markets, exchange rate regime and overall economic and institutional structure.”

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