



China Economic Panel (CEP)

// October 2017

Results of the October survey in detail

Economic Expectations for China Once Again Show Considerable Improvement

In the most recent survey for October (29/09 - 17/10/2017) expectations regarding the economic climate in China rose considerably, with the index climbing 9.0 points to a current level of 17.3 points (compared to 8.3 points in September).

The CEP Indicator, which reflects the expectations of international financial market experts regarding China's macroeconomic development over the coming twelve months, has thus once again come in well above the long-term average of 5.3 points.





The assessment of the current economic situation has also improved and currently stands at 26.9 points. This corresponds to an increase of 1.9 points compared to the previous month. This is once again the highest value recorded since the survey began.

China Economic Panel — October¹) 2017

figure 1: CEP Indicator October 2017

source: ZEW/Fudan

-40 — Apr

While the economic expectations for China, when viewed on their own, seem to be fairly volatile around the average, the assessment of the current economic situation has shown a clear upwards trend from January 2016 onwards.

Balance of the symmetrically weighted positive and negative assessments regarding the macroeconomic environment in China in twelve months. ¹⁾Survey period 29 September 2017 – 17 October 2017. Source: ZEW/Fudan University

ZEW

China Economic Panel (CEP) October 2017

"When viewed together, we can see that the outlook for the next twelve months has significantly improved – and just in time for the Chinese Communist party's national congress," says Dr. Michael Schröder, senior researcher in the ZEW Research Department "International Finance and Financial Management" and project leader for the CEP survey.

Looking at the individual sectors of the Chinese economy, the ICT (65 points), insurance (57.5 points), services (55 points) and electronics (54.8 points) sectors scored the highest. Trailing at the bottom of the leader board, however, are the automotive industry (33.3 points), the energy sector (32.5 points) and construction (23.8 points).

The sectors which saw the strongest growth compared to the previous month were retail and investment banking and the insurance industry.

It is notable that the overall positive economic climate has had an impact on almost all the various sectors and regions of the Chinese economy.



	ZEW/Fudan C	hina Eco	nomic	Panel: Re	esults C	October 2	017					
Current economic situation	very	good	go		nor			ad	ver	v bad	ba	lance
China	11.5	(+ 1.5)	30.8	(- 2.5)	57.7	(+4.3)	0.0	(- 3.3)	0.0	(+/- 0.0)	26.9	(+ 1.9)
USA	4.0	(+0.2)	56.0	(+29.1)	40.0	(-29.3)	0.0	(+/- 0.0)	0.0	(+/- 0.0)	32.0	(+14.7)
Economic expectation (1 Y)	imp	rove	slightly	improve	not c	hange	slightly	worsen	wo	rsen	ba	lance
China (CEP-Indicator)	3.8	(+ 0.5)	50.0	(+6.7)	23.1	(- 0.3)	23.1	(- 3.6)	0.0	(- 3.3)	17.3	(+ 9.0)
GDP (growth rate) in %		2017 Q 4		2	018 Q 1			2017			2018	
China		6.8			6.8			6.8			6.7	
USA		2.6			2.6			2.5			2.7	
Inflation (CPI) in %				nths						/ear		
China			1.9 (1						2.1(2			
USA			1.0 (0						1.2(1			
Interest rates			3 mc							/ear		
SHIBOR (3 months) One-year deposit rate			1.5 (1	,					4.4(4			
One-year lending rate			4.3 (4						4.4(4			
Stock market indices			3 mo	,					,	/ear		
SSE Composite Index			3.444 (3						3.617(3			
Hang Seng Index			28.488 (2					:	28.449(2			
Growth Enterprise Market Index (SZ)	1.546(1.449) 1.609 (1.603)											
WTI Crude Oil (US-Dollar)			51 (4	8)					52(4	18)		
Monetary aggregate M2 (6 M)				ncrease				decrease		rease		lance
China M2 growth rate	9.1	(+ 5.1)	50.0	(-14.0)	13.6	(+ 1.6)	27.3	(+11.3)	0.0	(- 4.0)		(- 3.5)
Specific indicators China (1 Y)				ncrease		_	_	decrease		rease		lance
Foreign exchange reserves	4.5	(- 7.5)	50.0	(+6.0)	22.8	(- 9.2)	18.2	(+6.2)	4.5	(+4.5)	15.9	(-12.1)
FDI outflow (out of China) FDI inflow (into China)	18.2 0.0	(+ 6.2) (+/- 0.0)	50.0 59.1	(+10.0) (+3.1)	9.1 18.2	(- 6.9) (- 5.8)	18.2 13.6	(-13.8) (- 2.4)	4.5 9.1	(+4.5) (+5.1)	29.6 13.7	(+13.6) (- 2.3)
Export activity	22.7	(+7.3)	45.5	(-16.0)	9.1	(+ 9.1)	18.2	(- 2. 4) (- 4.9)	4.5	(+4.5)	31.9	(- 2.7)
Import activity	18.2	(+ 6.7)	40.9	(-1.4)	18.2	(- 5.0)	18.2	(- 1.0)	4.5	(+ 0.7)	25.1	(+ 5.8)
Domestic consumption	18.2	(+10.5)	63.6	(-13.3)	13.7	(- 1.7)	0.0	(+/- 0.0)	4.5	(+4.5)	45.5	(- 0.7)
Employment rate	4.5	(+4.5)	31.8	(-10.5)	50.1	(- 7.6)	13.6	(+13.6)	0.0	(+/- 0.0)	13.6	(- 7.6)
Growth rate of new car registrations	4.5	(- 7.5)	68.2	(+4.2)	18.2	(- 1.8)	9.1	(+5.1)	0.0	(+/- 0.0)	34.1	(- 7.9)
Total share of world trade	13.6	(+13.6)	54.5	(-10.7)	13.7	(-16.8)	18.2	(+13.9)	0.0	(+/- 0.0)	31.8	(+ 1.3)
Exchange rates			3 mo							/ear		
Yuan / US-Dollar		6.70 (6.58)							6.84 (6.70)			
US-Dollar / Euro			1.17 (1						1.19(1			
Sectors (1 Y)				ncrease				decrease		rease		lance
Retail banking	15.0 25.0	(+10.5) (+11.4)	75.0 60.0	(+15.9) (+5.5)	5.0 5.0	(-22.4) (-17.8)	0.0 10.0	(- 4.5) (+ 0.9)	5.0 0.0	(+ 0.5) (+/- 0.0)	47.5 50.0	(+20.2) (+13.7)
Investment banking Insurance	30.0	(+11.4)	65.0	(+ 5.5)	0.0	(-17.8)	0.0	(+0.9)	5.0	(+7- 0.0)	57.5	(+18.3)
Automotive	9.5	(+12.6)	61.9	(- 3.3)	14.3	(- 7.5)	14.3	(+1.3)	0.0	(+/- 0.0)	33.3	(+ 7.2)
Chemical / Pharmaceutical	33.3	(+15.9)	38.1	(- 9.7)	19.1	(- 7.0)	9.5	(+ 0.8)	0.0	(+/- 0.0)	47.6	(+10.6)
Machinery / Engineering	23.8	(+10.8)	42.9	(- 9.3)	28.5	(- 2.0)	0.0	(- 4.3)	4.8	(+4.8)	40.5	(+ 3.5)
Electronics	38.1	(+16.4)	38.1	(-14.1)	19.0	(- 7.1)	4.8	(+4.8)	0.0	(+/- 0.0)	54.8	(+ 7.0)
Retail and commerce	19.0	(+1.6)	66.7	(+1.5)	9.5	(+0.7)	4.8	(+0.5)	0.0	(-4.3)	50.0	(+ 6.4)
Construction	19.0	(+10.3)	38.1	(- 5.4)	14.3	(+ 1.2)	28.6	(- 1.8)	0.0	(-4.3)	23.8	(+12.8)
Energy	10.0 40.0	(-17.3)	55.0 55.0	(+5.0)	25.0 0.0	(+ 6.8)	10.0 5.0	(+5.5)	0.0	(+/- 0.0)	32.5 65.0	(-17.6)
Information Technology Services	40.0 35.0	(- 0.9) (+12.3)	45.0	(+ 5.0) (-14.1)	15.0	(- 4.6) (+10.4)	5.0	(+ 5.0) (- 8.6)	0.0	(- 4.5) (+/- 0.0)	55.0	(+ 3.6) (+ 9.5)
		, ,		. ,		, ,		, ,		rsen		lance
Economic expectation (1 Y) Beijing	15.0	(+10.5)	45.0	(+ 8.6)	30.0	nange (-24.6)	10.0	(+ 5.5)	0.0	(+/- 0.0)	32.5	(+12.0)
Shanghai	20.0	(+15.5)	50.0	(- 4.5)	25.0	(-11.5)	5.0	(+ 0.5)	0.0	(+/- 0.0)		(+13.0)
Hong Kong	0.0	(+/- 0.0)	40.0	(+17.3)	35.0	(-15.1)	20.0	(- 2.7)	5.0	(+ 0.5)	5.0	(+ 9.5)
Guangzhou	21.1	(+11.6)	47.4	(- 9.7)	26.2	(+ 2.3)	5.3	(-4.2)	0.0	(+/- 0.0)	42.2	(+ 8.9)
Shenzhen	36.8	(-10.8)	52.6	(+14.5)	10.6	(- 3.7)	0.0	(+/- 0.0)	0.0	(+/- 0.0)	63.1	(- 3.6)
Tianjin	26.3	(+12.0)	31.6	(+ 3.0)	26.3	(-11.8)	15.8	(- 3.2)	0.0	(+/- 0.0)		(+15.1)
Chongqing	31.6	(+7.8)	36.8	(+ 8.2)	21.1	(-12.2)	10.5	(- 3.8)	0.0	(+/- 0.0)		(+13.8)
Real estate price expectation (1 Y)				increase				decrease		rease		lance
Beijing Shanghai	5.0 5.0	(-4.1)	20.0 35.0	(-11.8)	40.0 30.0	(+17.3)	35.0 25.0	(- 1.4)	0.0 5.0	(+/- 0.0)	-2.5 5.0	(-9.3)
Shanghai Hong Kong	10.0	(- 8.6) (+ 5.5)	50.0	(+3.2) (+22.7)	25.0	(+ 2.7) (-20.5)	10.0	(- 2.3) (-12.7)	5.0	(+5.0) (+5.0)	25.0	(-10.9) (+18.2)
Guangzhou	5.3	(+ 5.5)	36.8	(-6.1)	42.1	(+13.5)	10.5	(-12.7)	5.3	(+ 5.3)	13.2	(- 8.3)
Shenzhen	5.3	(-4.2)	42.1	(+ 8.8)	31.5	(+7.7)	15.8	(-12.8)	5.3	(+ 0.5)	13.2	(+ 6.1)
Tianjin	5.3	(-4.2)	26.3	(+7.3)	47.4	(- 0.3)	10.5	(-13.3)	10.5	(+10.5)	2.7	(-4.4)
Harijiri	5.5	(-4.2)	20.3	(+ 1.5)	47.4	(- 0.3)	10.5	(-10.0)	10.5	(110.0)	2.1	()

Note: 26 analysts participated in the October survey, which was conducted during the period 9/29-10/17/2017. The analysts were asked about their expectations for the respective time horizons (Y = year, M = month). Numbers displayed are percentages in case of directional forecasts (change compared to previous survey in parentheses) and numerical values in case of point forecasts (results of previous survey in parentheses). Balances refer to the weighted distributions from positive and negative assessments.