

## China: The retaliation cycle

A tit-for-tat trade war will hurt China's economic growth in the second quarter and will put pressure on the yuan



### The trade war officially begins

On Friday, the US imposed tariffs on \$34 billion of Chinese goods prompting China to respond with [levies of its own](#). The US administration is keen to close the trade deficit, and it believes that imposing tariffs on China can do the trick. We don't agree with this rationale.

We expect that this is just the beginning of the trade war. The US will likely hit back, and though this may not happen immediately, it's just a matter of time. When the US does retaliate, China will too, probably without any delay. The momentum of this trade battle is controlled by the US. It can retaliate quickly to rock the market, or do so more slowly to allow investors to adjust.

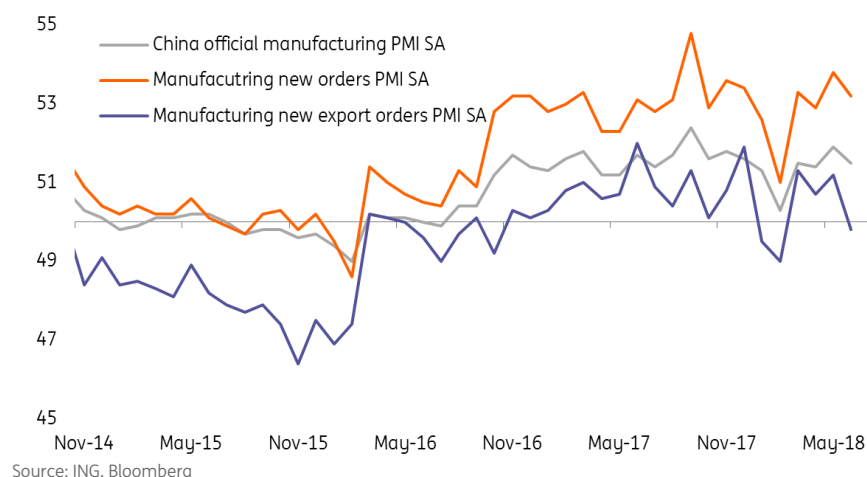
### Economic growth to soften in 2Q18

So how could this affect the economy? Well, tariffs don't just reduce the profit margins of exporters, they can also mean that exporters lose out on entire orders to other economies that trade similar goods. China's exports could be hit, and supply chain industries in China could be affected. This includes logistic services and packaging manufacturers, as well as the affected exporters' suppliers. This has been reflected in lower PMI readings (driven by lower export orders), which would imply lower 2H18 export activity. We suspect the negative impact from the trade war

has yet to be fully reflected in the economic data.

But the threat from the trade war that has delayed investment decisions is not the only negative factor for the economy. Financial deleveraging reform is biting economic activity, especially in infrastructure investment, and therefore [we have lowered our 2Q18 GDP forecast from 6.8% YoY to 6.7%.](#)

## PMI shows export orders shrinking while domestic orders holding up well



## Supportive measures in 2H18 would stabilise growth

Having said that, we're still optimistic for economic growth in the second half of the year given the supportive measures being implemented by the government. Firstly, by not following the Fed in hiking the 7-day reverse repo and instead cutting the reserve ratio, the central bank (PBoC) has started to switch its monetary policy stance from tightening to loosening. These policies should help stabilise borrowing costs faced by corporates, especially SMEs, which could be hurt most by a trade war.

Secondly, there's fiscal spending, with participation in technology-related investment pools. Though these investment pools would not benefit export sectors, they would directly contribute to GDP, and raise the chances of China having its own high-tech components (for example advanced semiconductor chips) in the future.

We also expect other fiscal support - eg, restructuring the individual salary tax - to support domestic consumption, and could increase domestic sales to reduce the impact of tariffs on exports. In the past, this has not proved easy, because goods destined for export were considered to be too expensive for the domestic market. But this has changed. We expect that both the export market and the domestic market are now more compatible with an increasing middle class.

Put this all together, and our baseline case is that GDP will rise in the second half of 2018 at a rate of 6.7% year on year.

## Yuan could continue to weaken as trade war continues

We have also revised our end-year [USD/CNY forecast to 7.0](#) from 6.60, and forecast the same USD/CNH as we believe the spread between CNY and CNH will continue to be small.

This revision reflects the fact that China has room to let the currency weaken by market forces in the middle of a trade war because it is opening up its market to attract more capital inflows. It reduces our previous concern that a weaker yuan would deplete foreign exchange reserves.

7.00 per dollar seems a steep depreciation but this speed is in line with [our forecasts of other Asian currencies](#). China cannot defy gravity when it comes to appreciating against other Asian currencies, especially against Japan, South Korea and Taiwan because these are competitors in electronic exports. China won't depreciate against these Asian currencies because it won't initiate a currency war in the middle of a trade war.

### ING global forecasts

	2017					2018F					2019F					2020F				
	FIRST QUARTER	2Q	3Q	4Q	FY	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q	FY	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q	FY	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q	FY
<b>United States</b>																				
GDP (% QoQ, ann)	1.2	3.1	3.2	2.9	2.3	2.0	4.0	3.3	2.3	2.9	1.5	2.2	2.0	1.9	2.2	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.8
CPI headline (% YoY)	2.6	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.3	2.7	2.9	2.6	2.6	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.1	1.9	2.1
Federal funds (% eop) <sup>1</sup>	0.75	1.00	1.00	1.25		1.50	1.75	2.00	2.25		2.50	2.50	2.75	2.75		3.00	3.25	3.25	3.00	
3-month interest rate (% eop)	1.15	1.30	1.33	1.56		2.30	2.35	2.62	2.84		3.04	2.99	3.27	3.30		3.55	3.72	3.54	3.46	
10-year interest rate (% eop)	2.40	2.30	2.30	2.40		3.00	3.00	3.00	3.20		3.30	3.20	3.20	3.20		3.20	3.10	3.00	2.90	
Fiscal balance (% of GDP)					-3.5					-4.0					-4.7					-5.0
Fiscal thrust (% of GDP)					0.0					1.4					0.8					0.4
Debt held by public (% of GDP)					76.1					77.3					79.8					83.0
<b>Eurozone</b>																				
GDP (% QoQ, ann)	2.7	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.4	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.6	2.0	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.2	0.9	1.6
CPI headline (% YoY)	1.5	1.3	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.7	2.0	1.6	1.7	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7
Refi minimum bid rate (% eop)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50
3-month interest rate (% eop)	-0.33	-0.33	-0.33	-0.33		-0.33	-0.33	-0.33	-0.33		-0.25	-0.20	-0.10	0.10	0.10	0.15	0.30	0.40	0.50	0.50
10-year interest rate (% eop)	0.45	0.40	0.45	0.42		0.50	0.30	0.40	0.50		0.60	0.70	0.70	0.80	0.80	0.90	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Fiscal balance (% of GDP)					-0.9					-0.9					-1.1					-1.0
Fiscal thrust (% of GDP)					0.2					0.2					0.3					0.1
Gross public debt/GDP (%)					89.2					87.7					86.1					85.1
<b>Japan</b>																				
GDP (% QoQ, ann)	1.9	2.3	1.6	1.3	1.7	-0.6	1.8	1.9	1.0	1.0	6.1	-7.8	1.2	1.4	0.7	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.6
CPI headline (% YoY)	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.5	1.3	0.7	1.0	0.6	0.9	0.6	2.2	2.2	2.3	1.8	2.3	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Excess reserve rate (%)	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1		-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1		-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
3-month interest rate (% eop)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.0	0.0	0.05	0.1		0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	
10-year interest rate (% eop)	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10		0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10		0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1		0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	
Fiscal balance (% of GDP)					-4.8					-4.1					-3.6					-3.0
Gross public debt/GDP (%)					221.0					223.0					224.0					226.0
<b>China</b>																				
GDP (% YoY)	6.9	6.9	6.8	6.8	6.9	6.8	6.7	6.7	6.8	6.8	6.7	6.7	6.6	6.6	6.7	6.6	6.5	6.5	6.4	6.5
CPI headline (% YoY)	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.8	1.6	2.5	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.2	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.0	1.9	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.7	2.0
PBOC 7-day reverse repo rate (% eop)	2.45	2.45	2.45	2.50		2.55	2.55	2.55	2.55	2.55	2.55	2.60	2.65	2.70	2.70	2.70	2.70	2.70	2.75	2.75
10-year T-bond yield (% eop)	3.29	3.57	3.61	3.90		3.75	3.54	3.50	3.40	3.40	3.30	3.20	3.10	3.00	3.00	3.00	2.95	2.95	2.90	2.90
Fiscal balance (% of GDP)					-3.7					-3.5					-3.5					-3.5
Public debt, inc local govt (% GDP)					50.0					85.0					100					100
<b>UK</b>																				
GDP (% QoQ, ann)	1.3	1.0	1.9	1.6	1.5	0.9	1.9	1.5	1.8		1.5	1.4	2.3	1.7		2.1	1.7	1.7	1.7	
CPI headline (% YoY)	2.1	2.7	2.8	3.0	2.7	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.3	2.5	2.2	2.1	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.2
BoE official bank rate (% eop)	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.25	1.25	1.50	1.50	1.50
BoE Quantitative Easing (Ebn)	445	445	445	445		445	445	445	445	445	445	445	445	445	445	445	445	445	445	445
3-month interest rate (% eop)	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.52		0.60	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.85	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.30	1.35	1.60	1.65	1.65
10-year interest rate (% eop)	1.15	1.10	1.35	1.20		1.45	1.48	1.70	1.80	1.80	1.90	1.90	2.00	2.00	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2
Fiscal balance (% of GDP)					-2.5					-1.8					-1.7					-1.4
Fiscal thrust (% of GDP)					-0.5					-0.4					-0.4					-0.3
Gross public debt/GDP (%)					87.0					86.5					86.0					85.5
<b>EUR/USD (eop)</b>																				
EUR/JPY (eop)	1.08	1.12	1.20	1.20		1.25	1.17	1.17	1.23		1.25	1.30	1.33	1.35		1.36	1.37	1.38	1.40	
USD/CNY (eop)	112	115	110	113		107	110	110	110		108	105	102	100		98.0	95.0	93.0	90.0	
EUR/CNY (eop)	6.89	6.78	6.65	6.51		6.28	6.67	6.80	7.00		7.00	6.80	6.80	6.50		6.5	6.4	6.4	6.3	
EUR/GBP (eop)	0.87	0.88	0.94	0.89		0.88	0.88	0.88	0.86		0.83	0.82	0.81	0.80		0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	
<b>Brent Crude (US\$/bbl, avg)</b>																				
	55	51	52	61	55	67	72	70	68	69	64	66	67	66	66	61.0	66.0	71.0	66.0	66.0

<sup>1</sup>Lower level of 25bp range; 3-month interest rate forecast based on interbank rates

Source: ING forecasts

Source: ING Global Research

[Click here to download our global forecasts](#)

## Author

### **Iris Pang**

Chief Economist, Greater China

[iris.pang@asia.ing.com](mailto:iris.pang@asia.ing.com)