

China's posts solid growth, but more support likely needed to meet 5% target

China's economy beat forecasts across the board in the first quarter, as policy support boosts GDP and domestic demand. But tariff headwinds will likely necessitate more monetary and fiscal easing. We expect China to take additional measures to meet this year's "around 5%" growth target



5.4% YoY

 China's 1Q25 GDP

Higher than expected

China's first-quarter GDP showed a strong start to the year

China's first-quarter growth registered a stronger-than-expected 5.4% year on year, beating our 5.3% forecast and market expectations for 5.2% growth. The economy is off to a much-needed strong start in 2025, as second-quarter growth will likely take hits from the sharp escalation of President Trump's trade war.

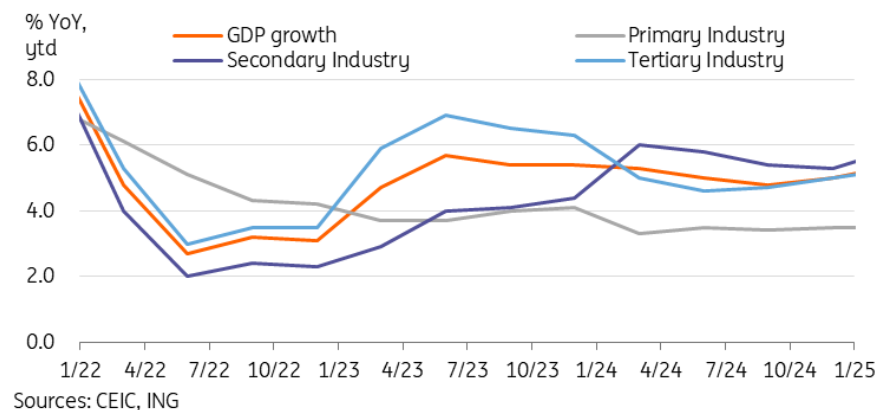
Once again, the manufacturing sector supported secondary industry growth of 5.9% YoY, the highest level since the first quarter of 2024. Moving forward, the trade-war impact on manufacturing will be watched closely to see if China's overcapacity problem gets worse. Despite

strong first-quarter manufacturing activity, we saw the industrial capacity utilisation rate slumped from 76.2% to 74.1%.

The secondary industry has now outpaced the tertiary industry growth for five straight quarters. With manufacturing likely to take a hit from tariffs, China's ability to maintain solid growth moving forward could depend on the tertiary industry helping to pick up the slack.

This year's policy will be focused on supporting domestic demand. One important aspect will be [building out the services sector](#), including childcare and elderly care and so-called "life services" like catering, domestic services, healthcare and tourism. We will see if these efforts bear fruit in the coming quarters.

China 1Q25 GDP showed a strong start to the year



China's property prices edge closer toward a trough

China's 70-city property price data saw a smaller sequential decline in both new home and used home prices in March, with prices down -0.08% and -0.23% month on month, respectively.

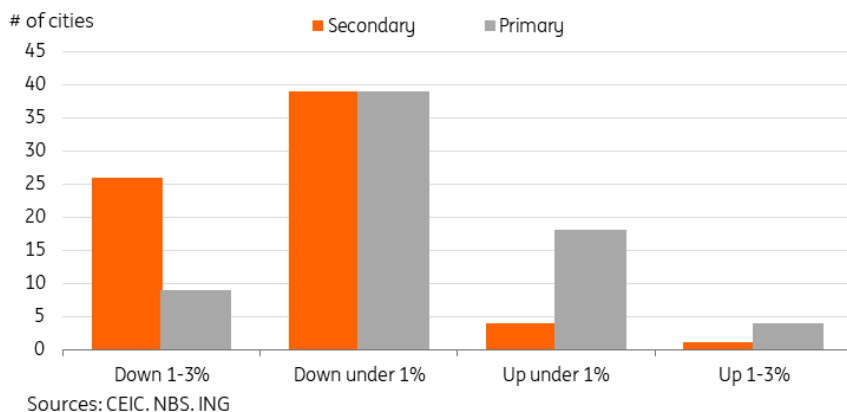
Despite continued declines, the data once again offers some reasons for optimism. For example, 29 cities saw new home prices stable or increasing, while 14 saw used home prices stable or rising.

In the new home market, 18 cities eked out gains of under 1% in the first quarter, while five saw prices rise over 1%. On the flip side, 39 cities saw price declines of under 1%, while nine saw a price drop of over 1%. The used-home market showed a slightly weaker picture, with four cities seeing price gains of under 1%, one with prices rising more than 1%, 39 with price drops under 1%, and 26 with prices dropping more than 1%. No city saw prices drop more than 2%.

This data suggests that property prices are in the process of establishing a trough.

Amid China's attempt to increase confidence and boost domestic demand, we believe that stabilising the property market remains a paramount priority. It's difficult to imagine consumers spending confidently as long as their biggest asset continues to lose value every month. March data should be seen as another small step in the right direction.

More cities are starting to see prices edge up



Strong beat in retail sales showed impact of trade-in policies

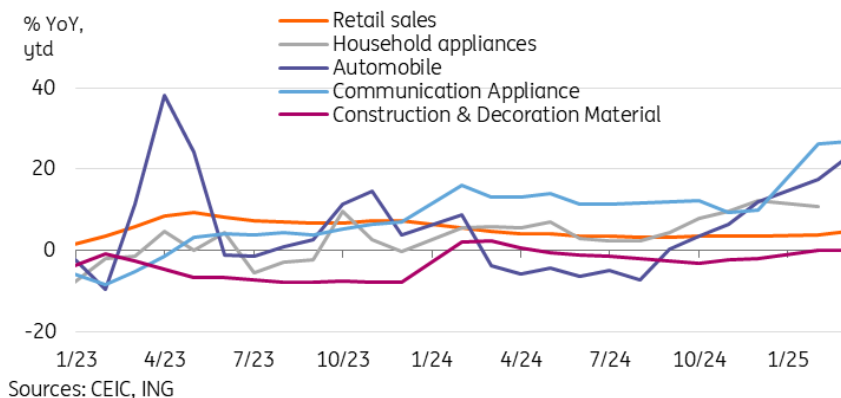
Retail sales accelerated to 5.9% YoY in March, up from 4.0% YoY in the first two months of the year. This is a significant beat from market forecasts for a smaller uptick to 4.3% YoY, and represents the highest level since 2023, a year which benefited from base effects from the pandemic. Over the first quarter, retail sales grew 4.6% YoY.

We are seeing a clear impact from the trade-in policy in the retail sales data. The trade-in policy beneficiary categories, particularly automobiles and household appliances in 2024, were expanded at the start of the year to include more consumer electronics. These include laptops, smartphones, home decoration and renovation materials. Most categories saw growth far eclipsing headline retail sales growth, with household appliances (35.1%) and communication equipment (28.6%) two clear standout categories. Auto sales also managed a respectable 5.5% YoY growth in March.

The "eat, drink, and play" theme continued to see above-average growth, with catering (6.8%), alcohol & tobacco (8.5%), and sports and recreation (26.2%) all seeing solid gains.

The non-beneficiary categories of discretionary consumption generally underperformed. The exceptions were gold and jewelry, which saw growth bounce back to 10.6% YoY.

Trade-in policy is having a clear impact on consumption



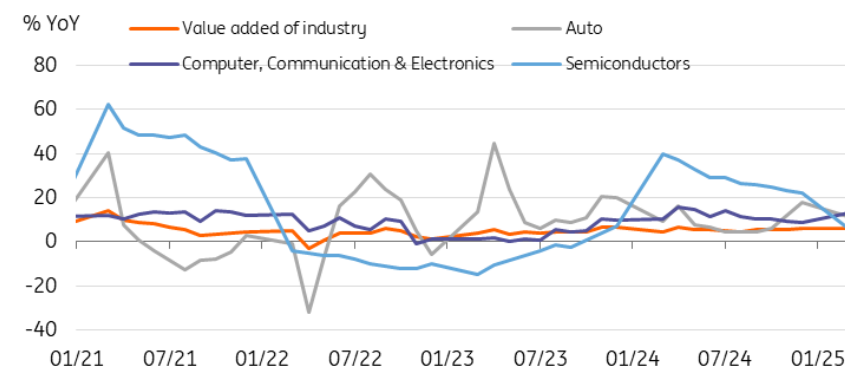
Value-added of industry hit highest level since 2021

The value-added of industry also surprised to the upside, accelerating to 7.7% YoY from 5.9% YoY in the first two months of the year. This was the highest rate since the second quarter of 2021.

Manufacturing grew a solid 7.9% YoY on the month, with hi-tech manufacturing, in particular, outperforming at 10.7% YoY. By product output, we saw strong growth in power generation equipment (107.2%), new energy vehicles (40.6%), and industrial robots (16.7%). Semiconductors (9.2%), smartphones (7.0%), and computer equipment (7.8%) saw growth closer to the aggregate level.

Moving forward, the tariff shock is expected to have a spillover effect on manufacturing. Strengthening domestic demand and seeking alternative export destinations will help offset some of the impact. But manufacturing is likely to take a hit, nonetheless. On the brighter side, the US is not a major-end destination for many of the products seeing the fastest growth.

Value added of industry hit highest level since 2021 as hi-tech manufacturing ramps up



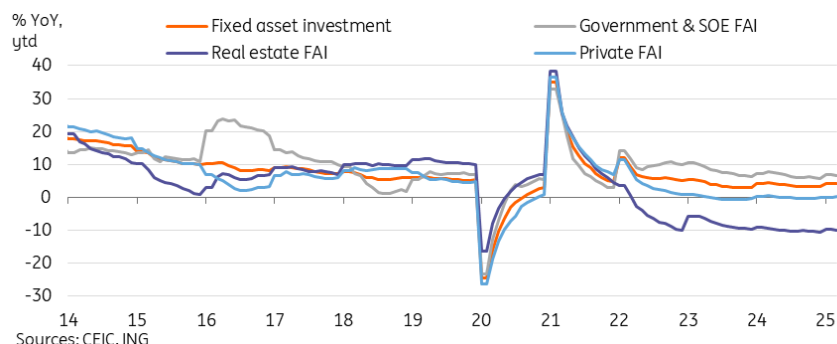
Sources: CEIC, ING

Fixed-asset investment edged up as private sector resumed investment

Fixed asset investment (FAI) surprised on the upside, though to a smaller degree compared to retail sales and industrial production. FAI rose 4.2% YoY, year to date, in 1Q25, up from 4.1% in the first two months of the year. One reason was a slight recovery of private investment, which rose to 0.4% YoY ytd. Private sector FAI growth had been flat or in YoY contraction since July 2024. This helped offset public sector FAI slowing to 6.5% YoY from 7.0%.

Manufacturing FAI continued to lead the way, with 9.1% YoY ytd growth. This category continues to benefit from policies to support equipment renewal. It's also part of a longer-term story of China upgrading its manufacturing infrastructure as it moves up the value-added ladder.

Fixed-asset investment rebounded as private sector FAI growth turned positive



First quarter data an encouraging start but more will need to be done to hit this year's growth level

Stronger than expected March data is no doubt a welcome sign for Chinese policymakers, and offers a bit of a buffer for this year's goal to achieve around 5% GDP growth.

Moving forward, the sharp escalation of tariffs will no doubt begin to have a greater impact on activity data. The April purchasing managers' index (PMI), data out a few weeks from now, is likely our first official look at how the impact is unfolding.

The March data shows positive signs that current efforts, namely the trade-in policy and the equipment renewal policy, are having a positive impact on domestic demand. However, assuming US tariffs remain in place for some time and the external demand picture deteriorates more noticeably in the coming months, it's likely that more policy support will be needed.

This expected external drag, combined with continued deflation pressures, presents a strong case for monetary policy easing. Last year's experience showed that bundled stimulus measures tend to have a stronger impact on markets. However, we observe that many voices continue to caution against rate cuts in the interest of currency stabilization. So, it's possible that a reserve requirement ratio (RRR) cut could come first. We continue to expect 30bp of rate cuts and 100bp of RRR cuts this year.

The upcoming Politburo meeting, expected to take place toward the end of this month, could be a platform for announcing further stimulus measures as well.

Author

Lynn Song

Chief Economist, Greater China

lynn.song@ing.com

Disclaimer

This publication has been prepared by the Economic and Financial Analysis Division of ING Bank N.V. ("ING") solely for information

purposes without regard to any particular user's investment objectives, financial situation, or means. *ING forms part of ING Group (being for this purpose ING Group N.V. and its subsidiary and affiliated companies).* The information in the publication is not an investment recommendation and it is not investment, legal or tax advice or an offer or solicitation to purchase or sell any financial instrument. Reasonable care has been taken to ensure that this publication is not untrue or misleading when published, but ING does not represent that it is accurate or complete. ING does not accept any liability for any direct, indirect or consequential loss arising from any use of this publication. Unless otherwise stated, any views, forecasts, or estimates are solely those of the author(s), as of the date of the publication and are subject to change without notice.

The distribution of this publication may be restricted by law or regulation in different jurisdictions and persons into whose possession this publication comes should inform themselves about, and observe, such restrictions.

Copyright and database rights protection exists in this report and it may not be reproduced, distributed or published by any person for any purpose without the prior express consent of ING. All rights are reserved. ING Bank N.V. is authorised by the Dutch Central Bank and supervised by the European Central Bank (ECB), the Dutch Central Bank (DNB) and the Dutch Authority for the Financial Markets (AFM). ING Bank N.V. is incorporated in the Netherlands (Trade Register no. 33031431 Amsterdam). In the United Kingdom this information is approved and/or communicated by ING Bank N.V., London Branch. ING Bank N.V., London Branch is authorised by the Prudential Regulation Authority and is subject to regulation by the Financial Conduct Authority and limited regulation by the Prudential Regulation Authority. ING Bank N.V., London branch is registered in England (Registration number BR000341) at 8-10 Moorgate, London EC2 6DA. For US Investors: Any person wishing to discuss this report or effect transactions in any security discussed herein should contact ING Financial Markets LLC, which is a member of the NYSE, FINRA and SIPC and part of ING, and which has accepted responsibility for the distribution of this report in the United States under applicable requirements.

Additional information is available on request. For more information about ING Group, please visit www.ing.com.