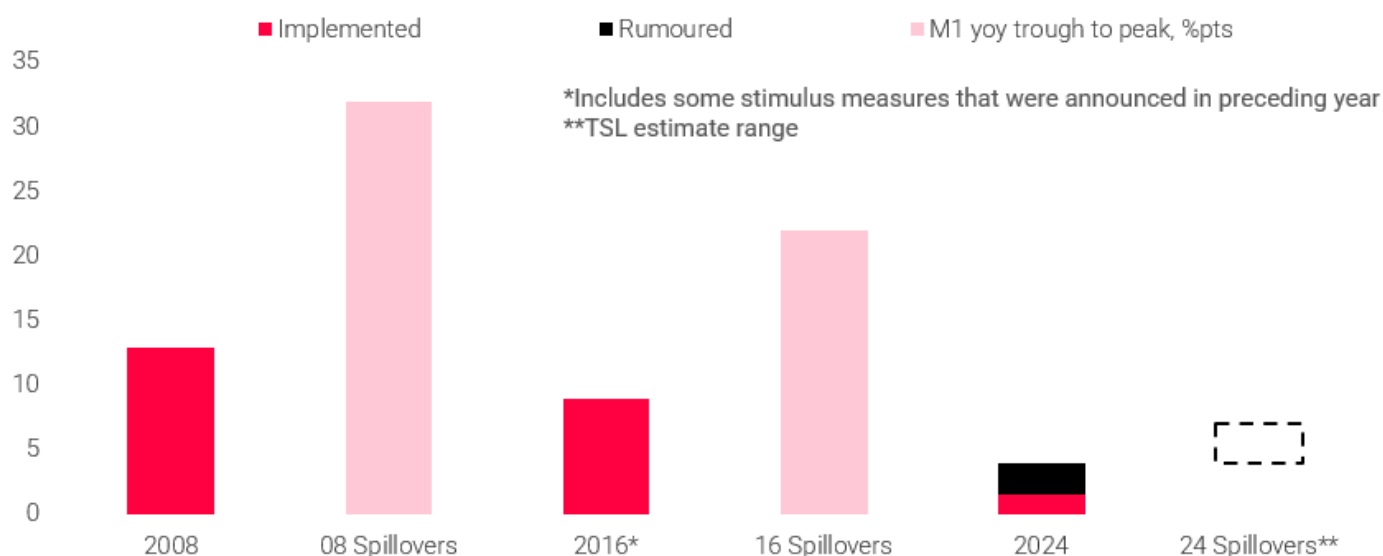


STIMULUS SIGNPOSTS: WHAT TO WATCH IN CHINA

Rory Green

Last week Beijing unveiled its largest post-Covid stimulus, sending a strong signal that – eventually – they will do whatever it takes and triggering an immediate surge in Chinese assets. We think the rally has legs, but the cyclical and structural growth implications are less clear. Fiscal stimulus and the multiplier of government easing will determine the cyclical outlook and the duration of market moves. Below we set out six key signposts to watch.

Stimulus in context (monetary + fiscal % of stimulus year GDP)



To put the announced measures in context, we estimate that the stimulus is significantly smaller than past “bazookas”: just 1.5% of GDP, compared with combined fiscal and monetary stimulus of 13% in 2008 and 9% in 2015-16. If rumoured fiscal measures are added (we assume a base line of RMB2trn), this round of easing will stack up to ~4% of GDP.

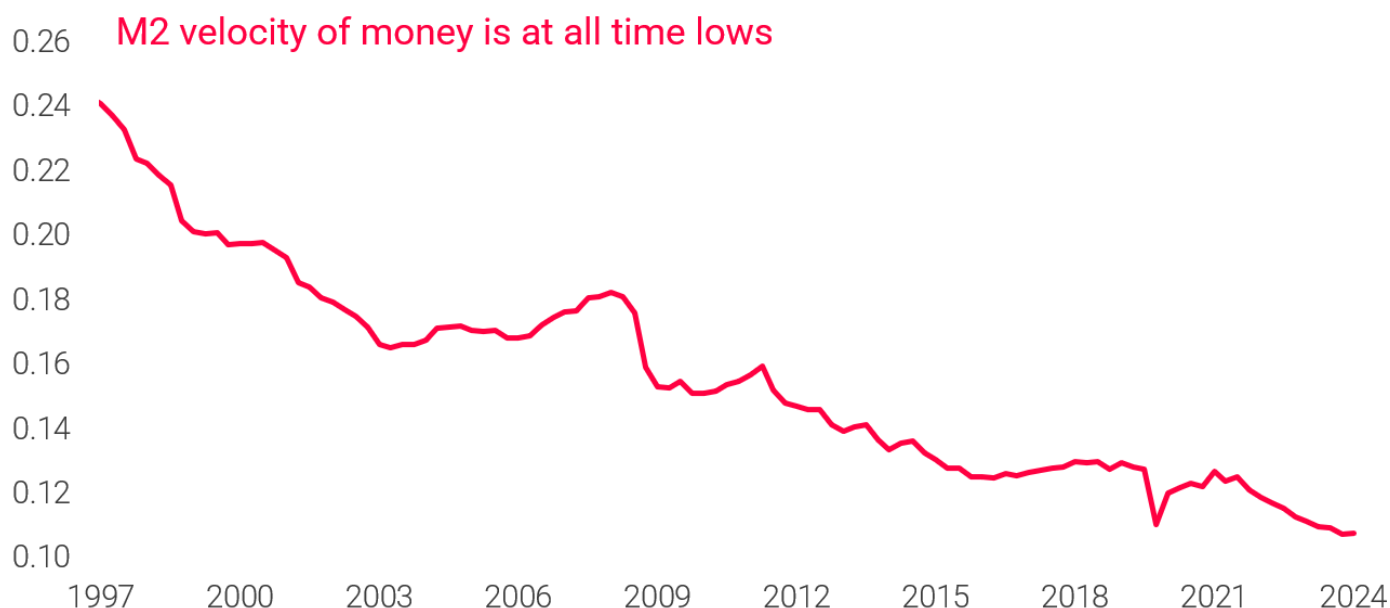
Also, the multiplier of fiscal and monetary easing is different post-Covid. In 2008 and 2016 households and the private sector reacted strongly to government easing: the relaxation of lending controls added 31% of GDP in credit in 2008-09. This time round, the multipliers will be significantly weaker owing to 1) the underlying economic conditions (weak balance sheets, low confidence, high debt levels, etc.) and 2) stimulus tools that have a higher income focus compared with the more typical infrastructure/property-centred easing.

This is not quite a Mario Draghi moment, but it’s close to being one. “We will do whatever it takes – eventually” perhaps best sums up the official stance. And this is the most positive takeaway from the messaging blitz. A pain threshold has been reached and Beijing will do enough to stabilize activity. As previously noted, demand-creating

fiscal stimulus is key to make this post-Covid rally stick. The September Politburo signalled there is more to come, with rumours rapidly escalating from an initial RMB2trn to more than RMB10trn. We think the former is more likely. While a total 4% of GDP is a good start and sufficient to stabilize cyclical activity, it will not address structural property issues.

Bullish China. Markets are looking through a cyclical soft patch and structural headwinds as the PBoC put comes into play and on shore sentiment is running high – stockbrokers have stayed open to register new accounts through the National Day Holiday. Tests for the rally lurk ahead. Our six signposts to watch over the next six weeks or so:

- National holiday spending, travel and home sales data
- Fiscal stimulus announcement - NPC meeting in late October is likely to approve new bond issuance
- Official comments on the equity market: Will officials worry about a 2015 style bubble or let it run?
(The latter would suggest a stronger pro-growth stance)
- US election – a Harris victory would be bullish China
- Data on cement production, local bond issuance, home sales
- GDP targets for 2025 (rumours should come in late November/December)



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