

China Leading Indicators - downside risks confirmed

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Summary: More evidence of a slowdown unfolding

- Chinese leading indicators have pointed to a peak in the cycle since the beginning of the year (see Why China's Growth is Strong Now - and Why it will Slow Down in 2017, 5 January).
- The PMI data for May confirm our view of downside risks to the Chinese economy this year.
- Why slow down? Two main engines of recovery are turning lower.
 - 1. Slowing housing market.
 - 2. Fading boost from infrastructure.
- Recently, financial stress has pushed bond yields higher adding to the cumulative policy tightening, which is why we now see downside risks.
- There are also signs that the Chinese export engine is losing some steam – a sign the global manufacturing cycle is turning lower.
- China is moving from a reflationary force in 2016 to a deflationary force in 2017.



Source: Macrobond Financial, Markit, Danske Bank

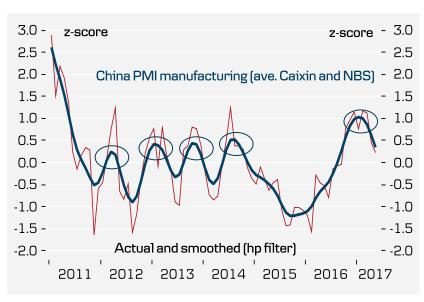
Financial implications of slowdown

- While global equity markets including emerging markets – are still strong, the decline in China points to increasing risks of correction.
- Fears of a hard landing may resurface in H2.
- Bullish for fixed income, as global cycle peaks and deflationary impact rises.
- Bearish for commodities as already seen in markets.



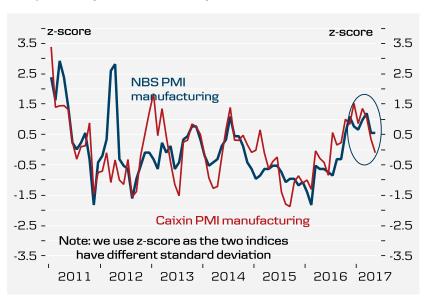
The cycle has turned - Caixin PMI points to downside risk

The Chinese cycle is turning lower again



Source: Macrobond Financial, Markit, Danske Bank

Both PMI indices trending lower - Caixin especially weak in May





New orders weakening - export engine also losing steam

New orders confirm picture of weaker demand



Source: Macrobond Financial, Markit, Danske Bank

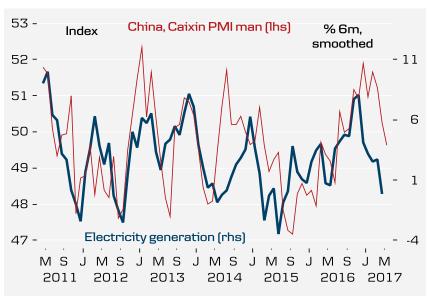
PMI export orders also peaking – fits well with the peak in US cycle seen in ISM data





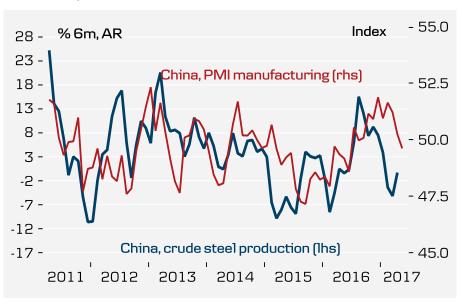
Steel and electricity give clear warning signs - still point lower

Electricity generation points to more weakness



Source: Macrobond Financial, Markit, Danske Bank

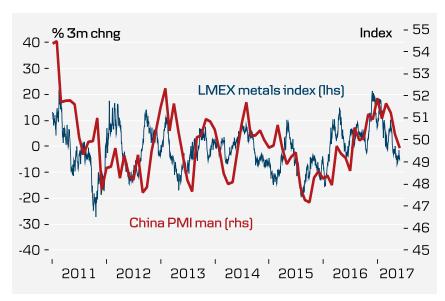
Steel production also lower – gave an early heads up for weakness ahead in PMI





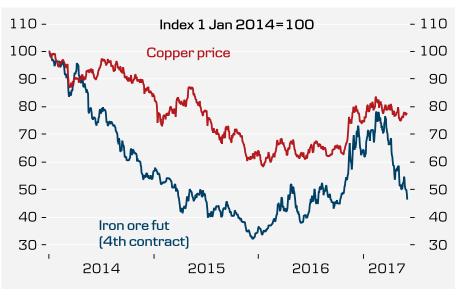
Commodity prices a good leading indicator

Metal prices a good leading indicator for PMI



Source: Macrobond Financial, Markit, Danske Bank

Collapse in iron ore prices confirms slowdown story



Source: Macrobond Financial, Markit, Danske Bank

Note: As China consumes around 50% of global metals, metal prices tend to be a good indicator for Chinese demand.



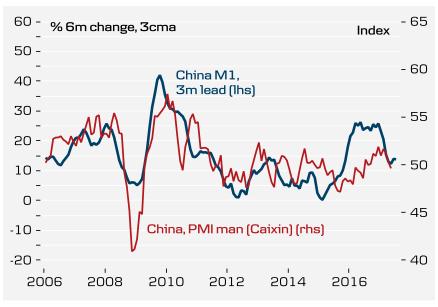
Credit impulse: tightening feeding through now

Credit impulse turned negative as policy tightening began in mid-2016 – points to more downside

22.5 -- 58 Index % 6m chng - 57 20.0 -- 56 China, credit impulse, 17.5 -9m lead (lhs) - 55 - 54 15.0 -- 53 - 52 12.5 -- 51 10.0 -- 50 7.5 -- 49 - 48 5.0 -- 47 2.5 -- 46 China, PMI manufacturing (rhs) - 45 0.0 - 12010 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017

Note: Credit impulse is calculated as the 6M change in the annual flow of total bank claims Source: Macrobond Financial, Markit, Danske Bank

Money growth stabilised lately



Source: Macrobond Financial, Markit, Danske Bank



Recent stress in bond markets adds to downside risk for housing

Yields have spiked higher lately adding to headwinds for home sales



Source: Macrobond Financial, Danske Bank

Household loan data also point to a halt to home sales activity





Infrastructure and housing set to slow in 2017

Slowdown in housing to have spillover to construction and manufacturing



Source: Macrobond Financial, Markit, Danske Bank

Planned investment growth has slowed significantly





Exports - another engine losing steam

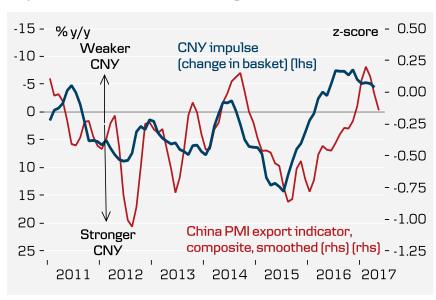
- PMI export orders indicate turn lower in export growth

Our China export model predicted the peak but overall holding up



Source: Macrobond Financial, Markit, Danske Bank

Weaker CNY has been a strong tailwind for exports but tailwind easing a bit





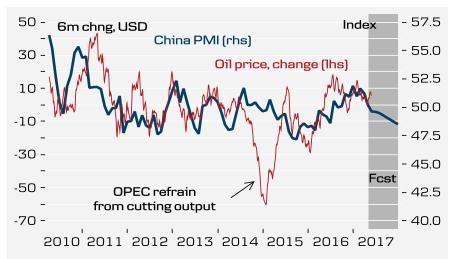
From reflationary to deflationary force

Chinese slowdown to weigh on the global business cycle



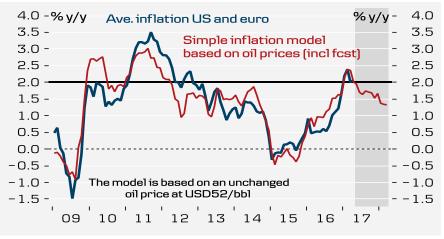
Source: Macrobond Financial, Markit, Danske Bank

Slowdown adds downward pressure to oil prices



Source: Macrobond Financial, Markit, Danske Bank

Oil prices a key driver for inflation





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Date of first publication

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