

Misunderstanding China

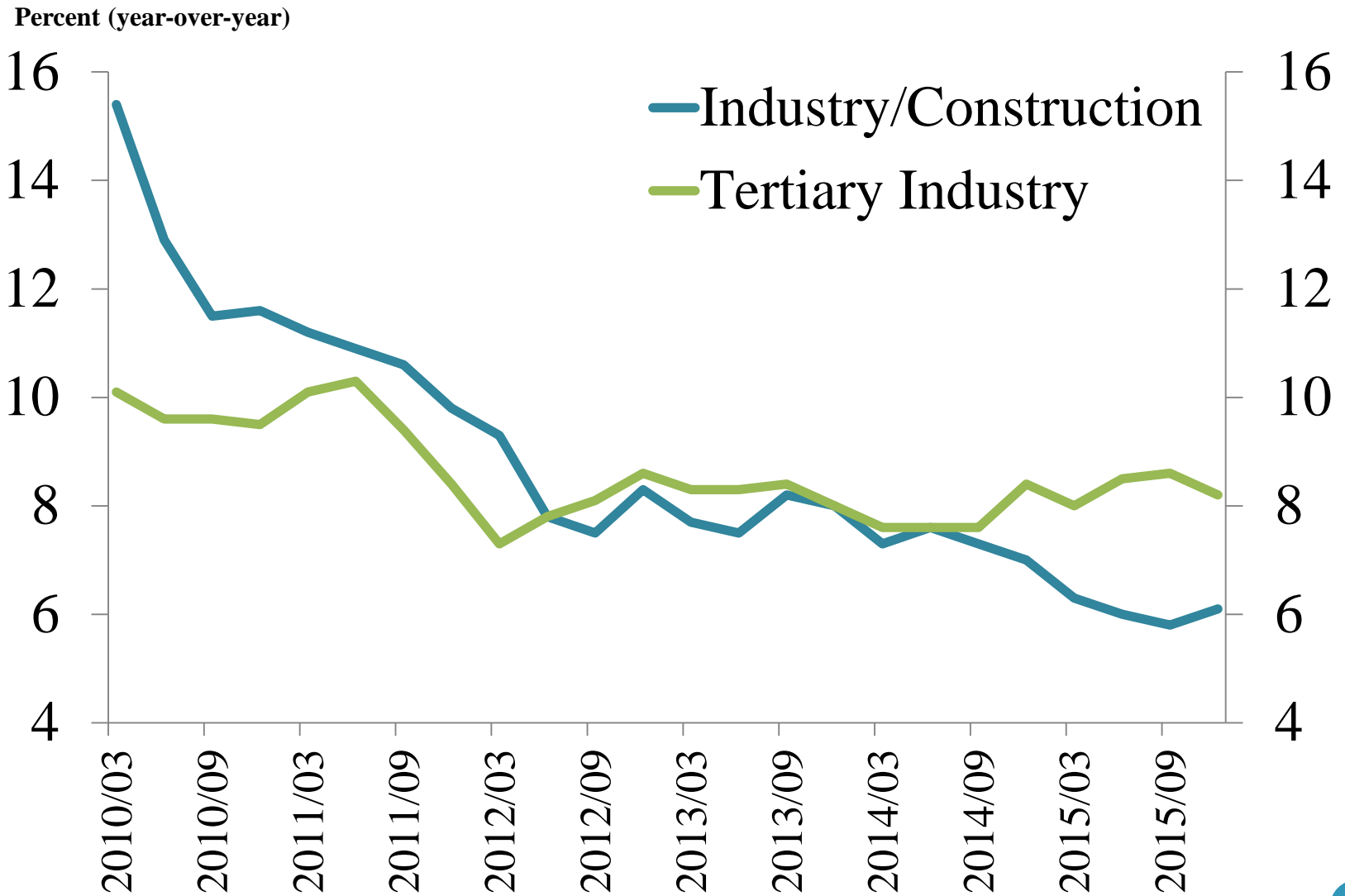
Global Economic Prospects

Peterson Institute for International Economics

April 11th, 2016

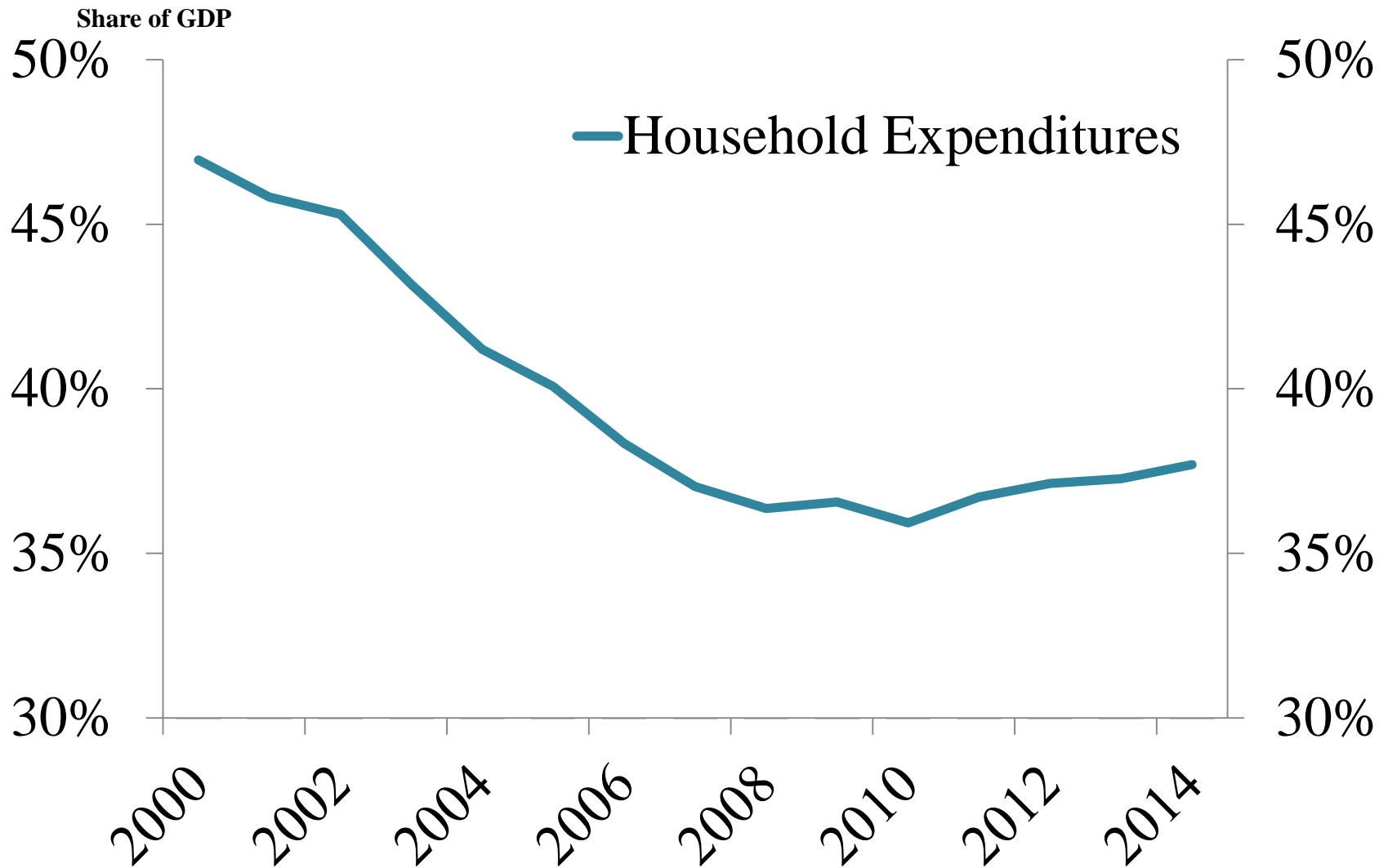
Nicholas R. Lardy
Anthony M. Solomon Senior Fellow

Growth of Industry/Construction and Tertiary Industry, 1Q 2010 – 4Q 2015



Source: China National Bureau of Statistics

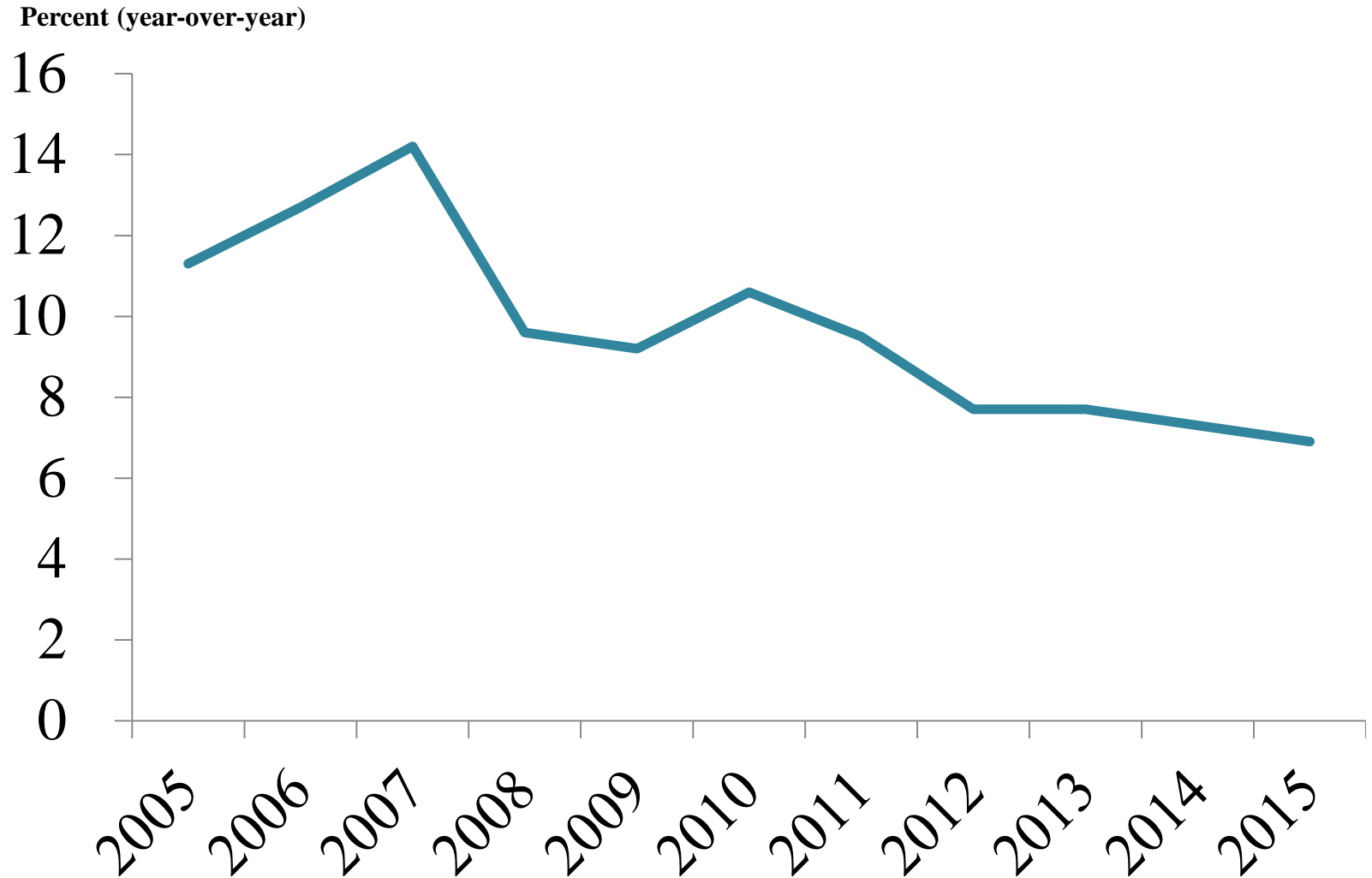
Private Consumption Growth



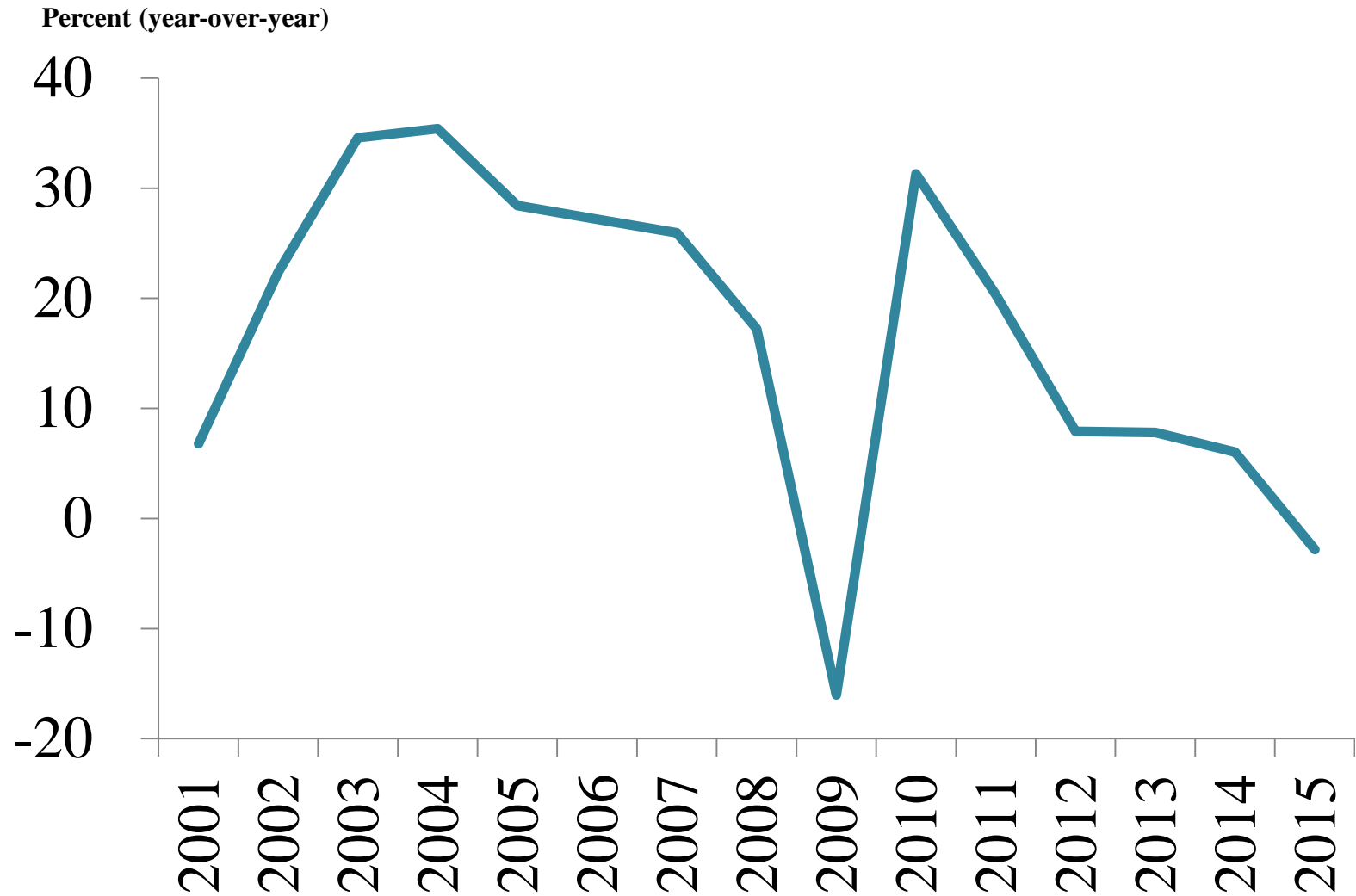
Structural Drivers of the Transition

- Demographics
- Engel Curve --- upper middle income status
- Build out of social safety net
- No more undervaluation of the currency
- Relative labor intensity of services

Slowing GDP Growth, 2005 – 2015

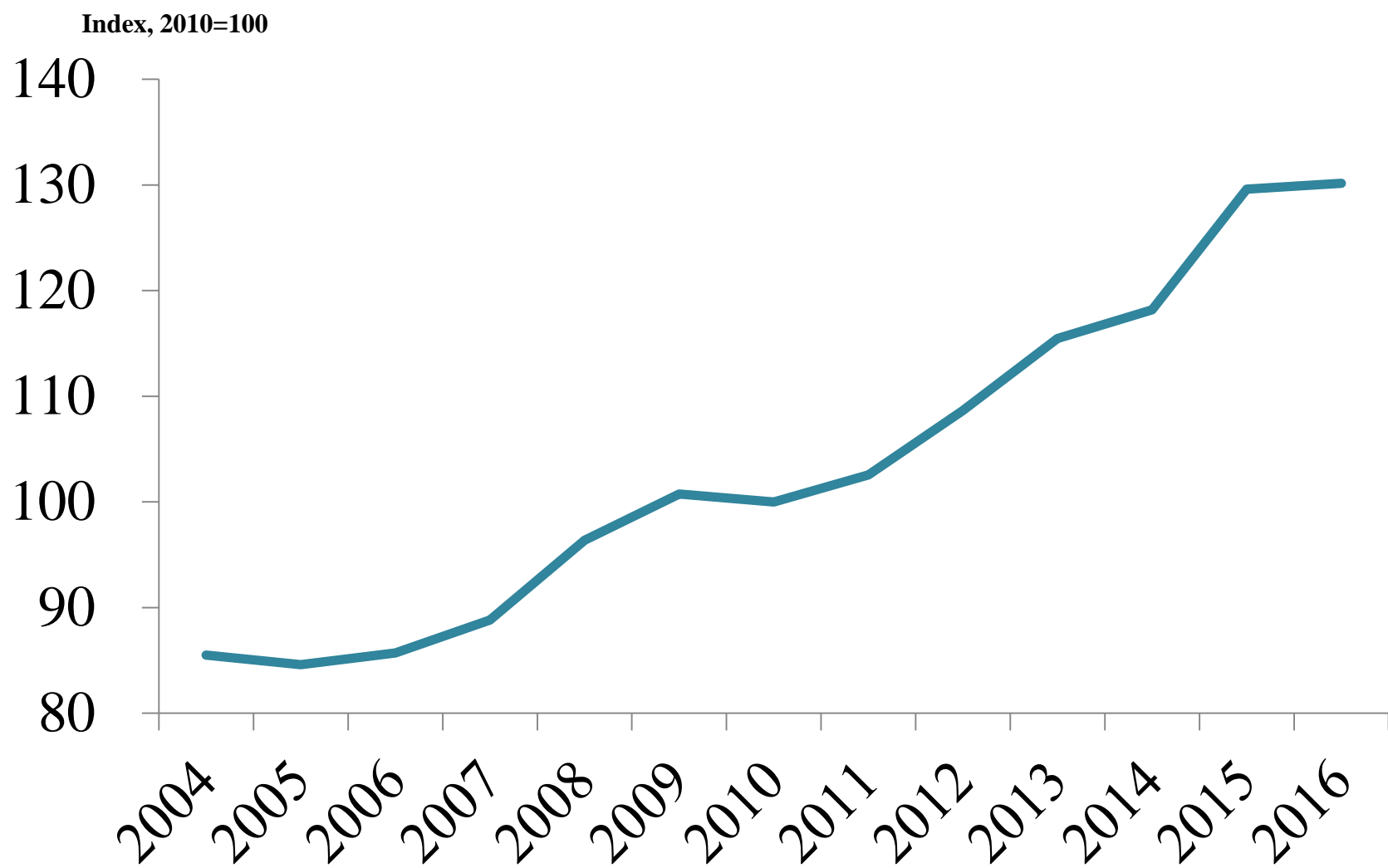


China's Export Growth, 2001 – 2015



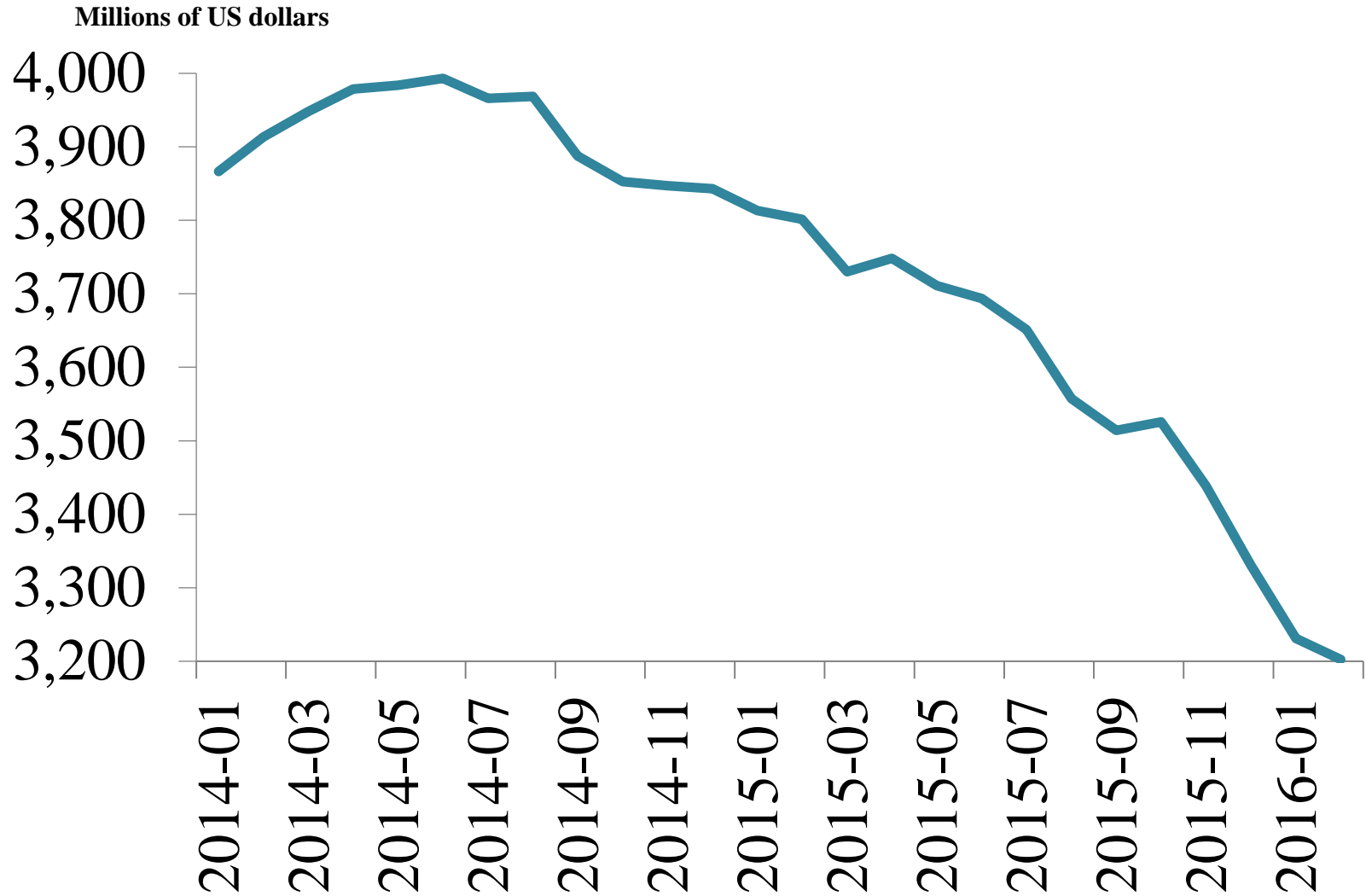


RMB Real Effective Exchange Rate, 2004 – 2016

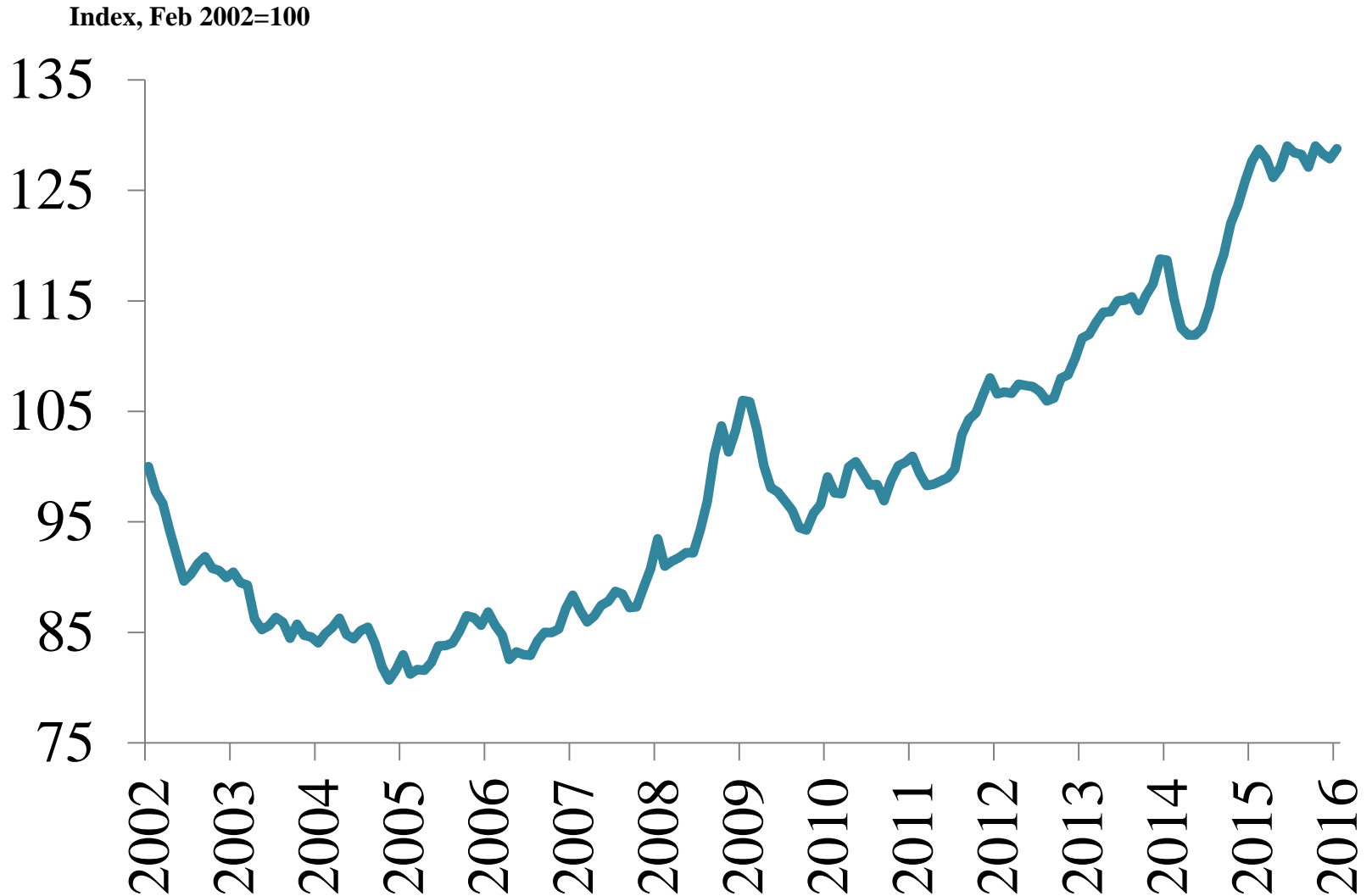




Foreign Exchange Reserves, Jan 2014 – Feb 2016

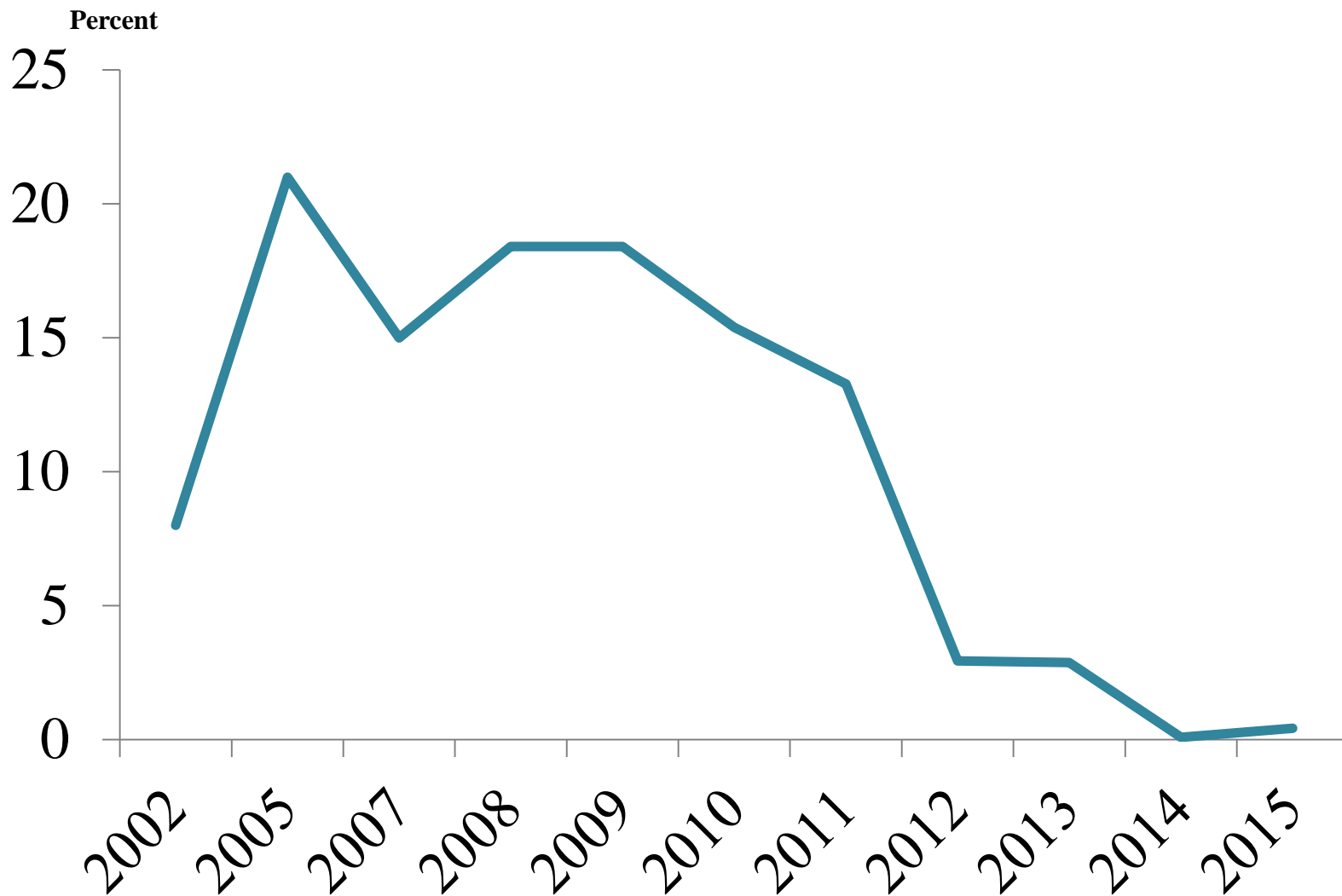


RMB Real Effective Exchange Rate, Feb 2002 – Feb 2016

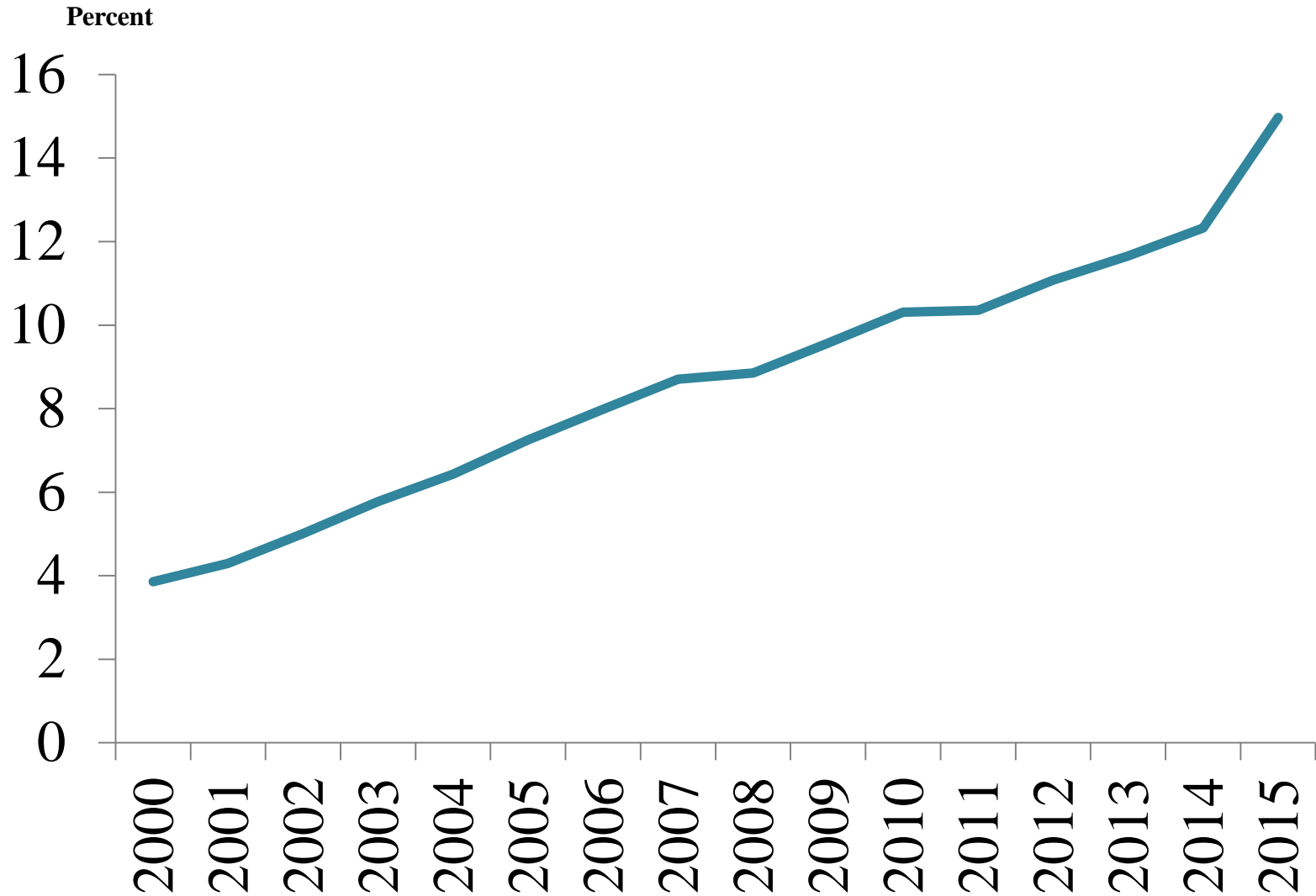




Needed Appreciation to Eliminate Undervaluation, 2002 – 2015

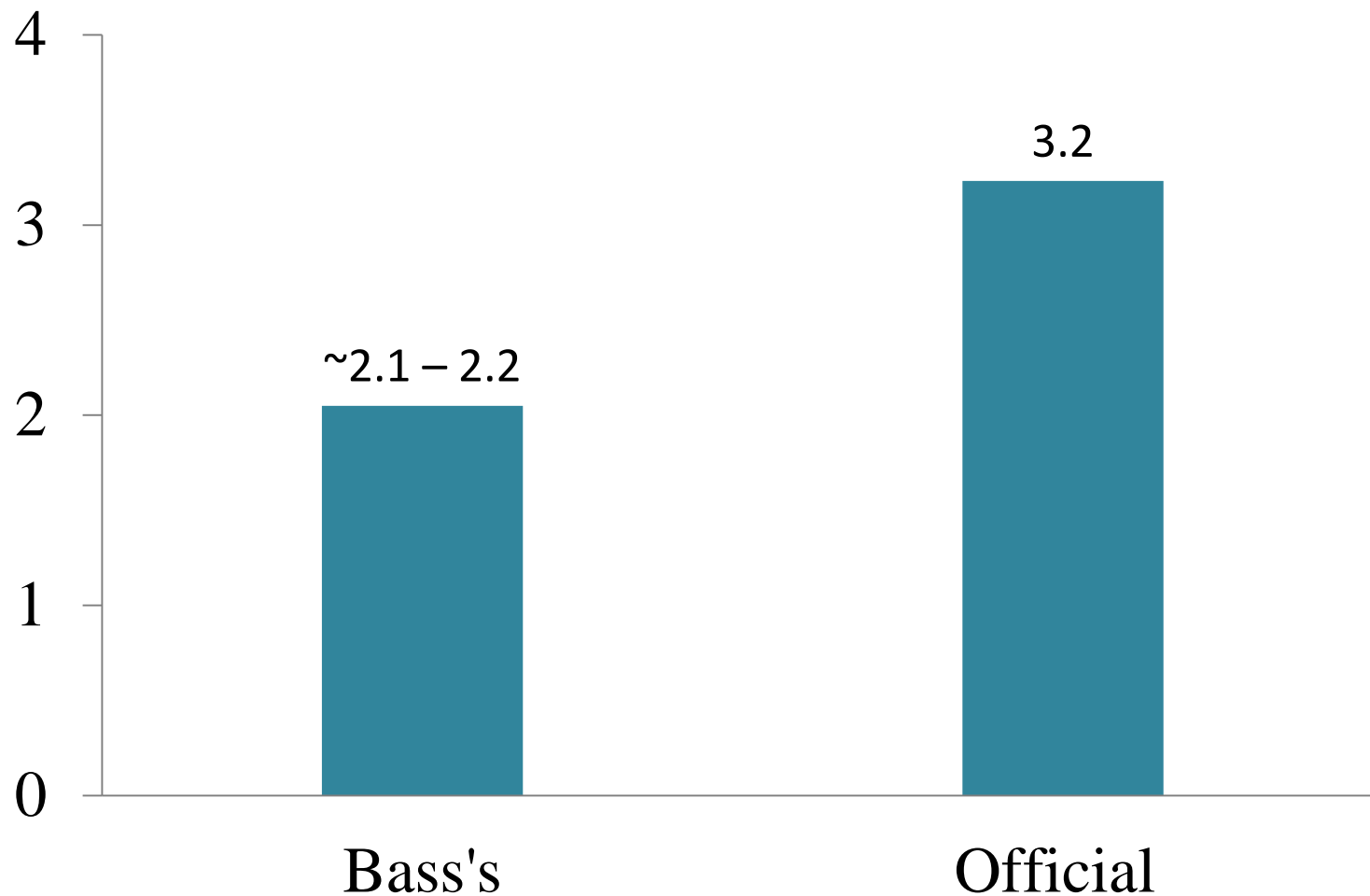


China's Share of Global Exports, 2000 – 2015



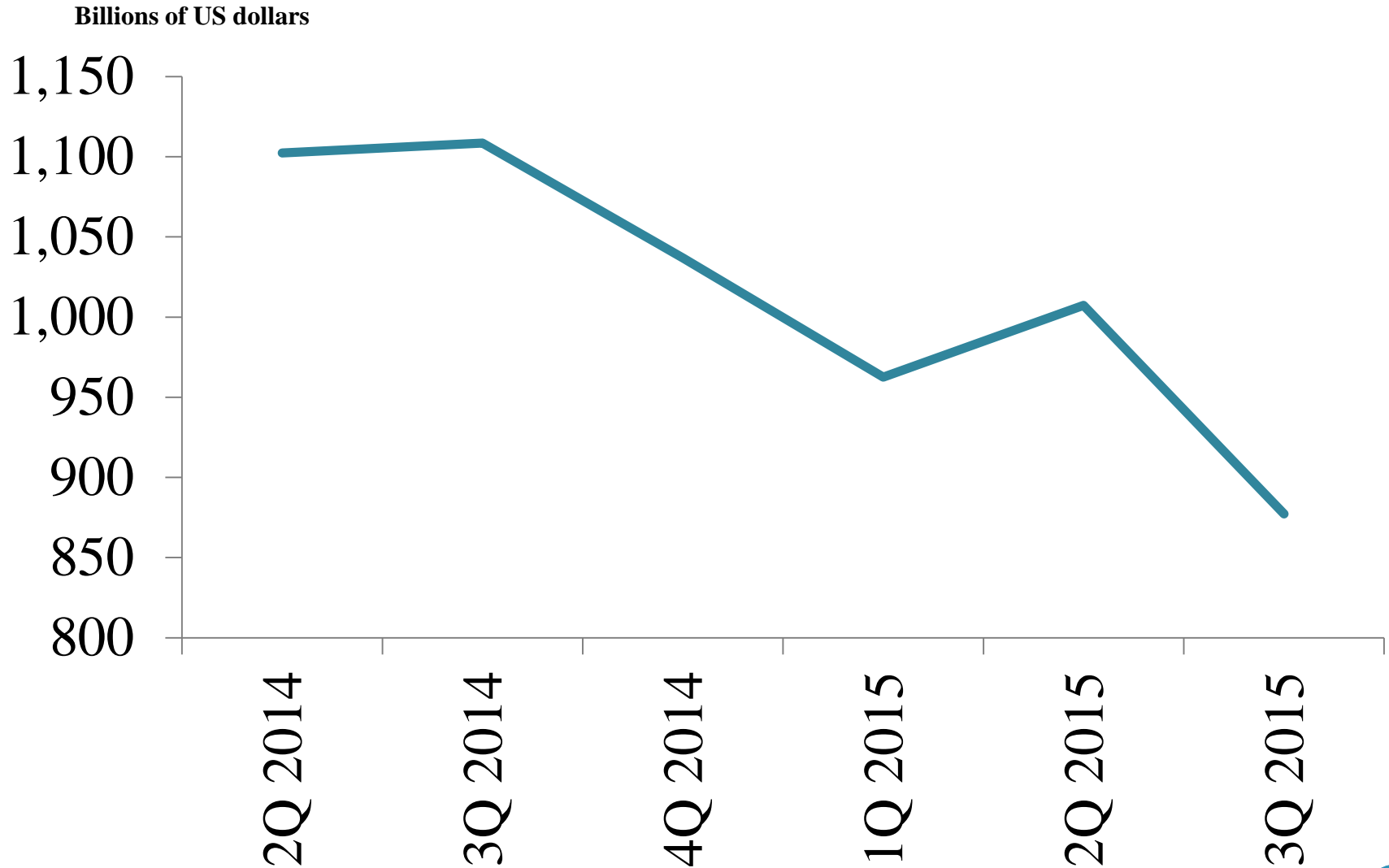
Official Foreign Exchange Reserves at the end of Jan 2016

Trillions of US dollars

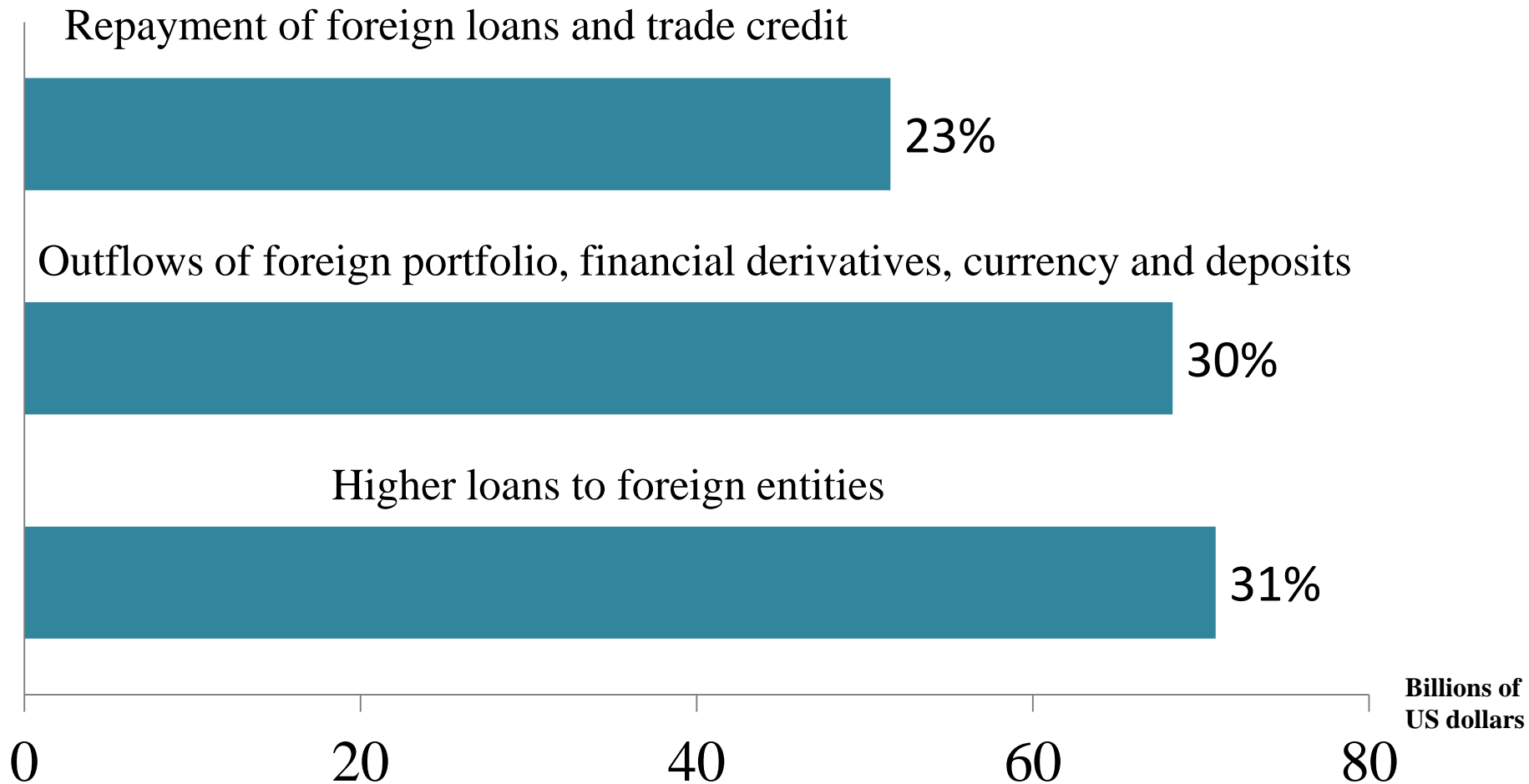




Outstanding of Cross-Border Claims, 2Q 2014– 3Q 2015



Components of Capital Outflows, 3Q 2015



Takeaways

- Services and consumption are likely to remain the major drivers of China's economic growth.
- The assertion that authorities will engineer a large step devaluation of the currency to prevent a further economic slowdown is not well founded.
- The view that the decline in China's foreign exchange reserves is because panicked mainlanders are desperately seeking ways to get money out of the country is misinformed. Rather, the decline largely reflects the unwinding of the renminbi carry trade and Chinese companies paying off dollar debt, both of which are self-limiting. Thus the market is unlikely to force a large currency depreciation.