China, India and the rise of Asia in the global economy

24th September

Mark Williams, Chief Asia Economist

Shilan Shah, Deputy Chief Asia Economist

Gareth Leather, Senior Asia Economist

Leah Fahy, China Economist



China: the US election and beyond

Leah Fahy





Agenda

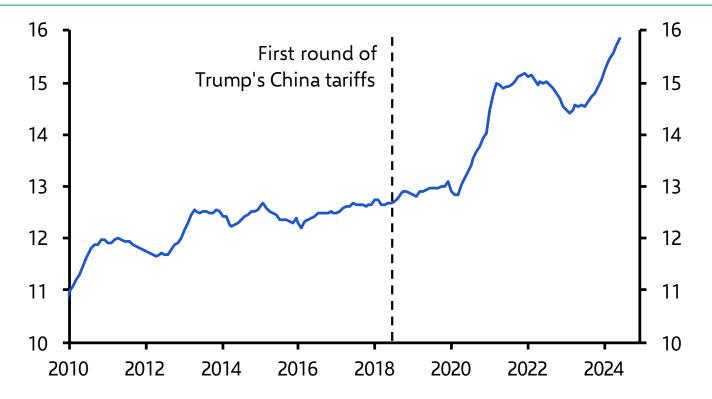
The near-term outlook

• The key differences for China between a Trump and Harris presidency

Our latest thinking on China's long-term growth



China Good Exports (% of world total, 12m sum)





Long-run Outlook: Reasons to be Downbeat

- Construction activity to fall by a further 40%
- Mounting demographic headwinds
- Slowing productivity growth
- Growing trade barriers to weigh on export growth

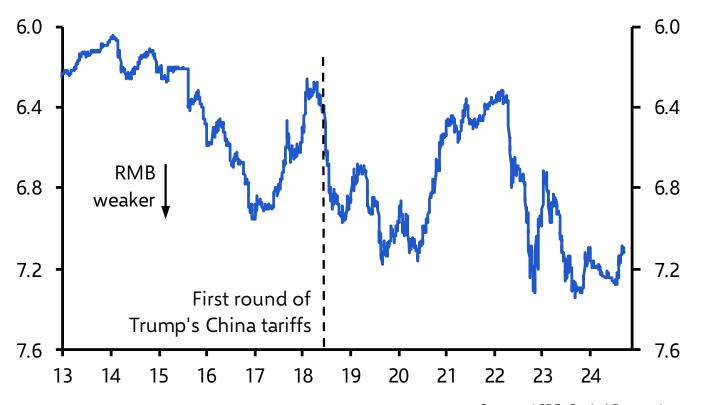


Impacts of a Trump vs Harris Administration

	Trump Presidency	Harris Presidency	
Instruments of Choice	Tariff escalation	Export controls	
Approach to Global Institutions	Destabilising	Work within global system	
Impact of Policies	Immediate threat, but unilateralist approach will dampen impact	Multilateral approach will amplify impact	



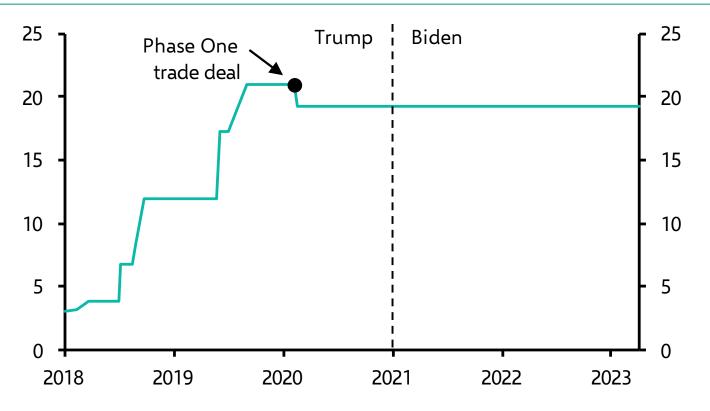
Renminbi Exchange Rate (RMB/USD, inverted)

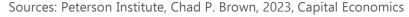






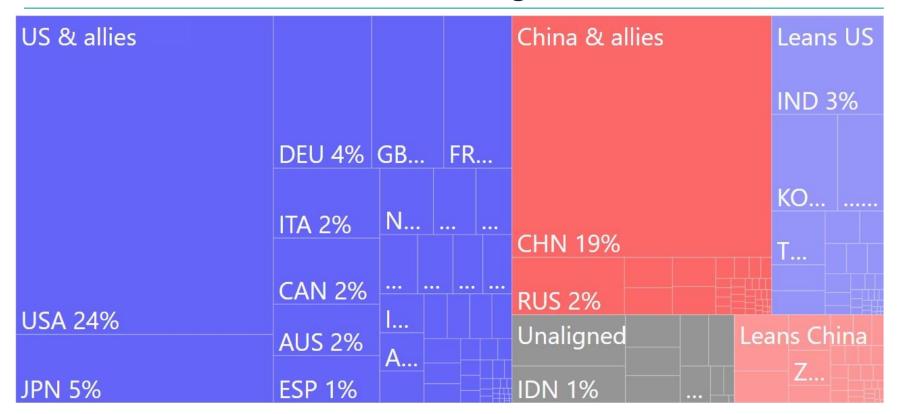
Average Tariff on US Goods Imports from China (%, 2017 weights)







Share of Global GDP (market exchange rates, 2022)





India: an era of optimism

Shilan Shah





Agenda

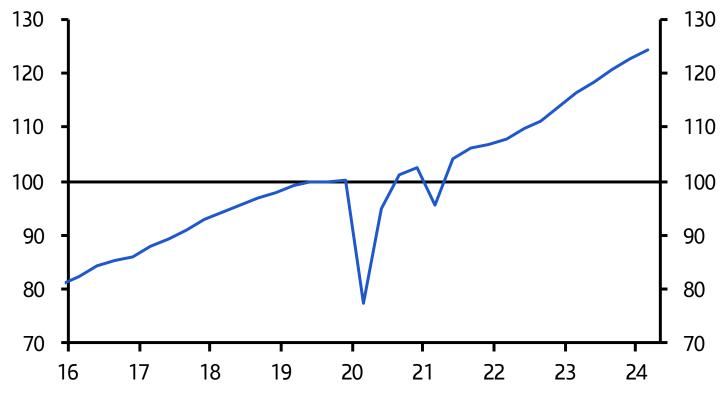
Near-term outlook

Reasons for optimism over the long term

• India's economy in a fracturing world



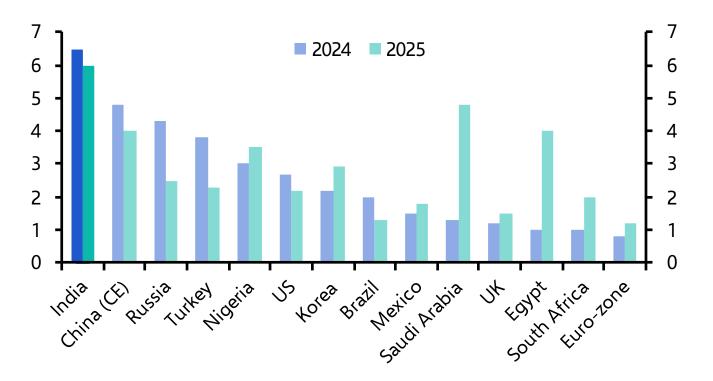
India Real GDP (Q4 2019 = 100)



Sources: CEIC, Capital Economics



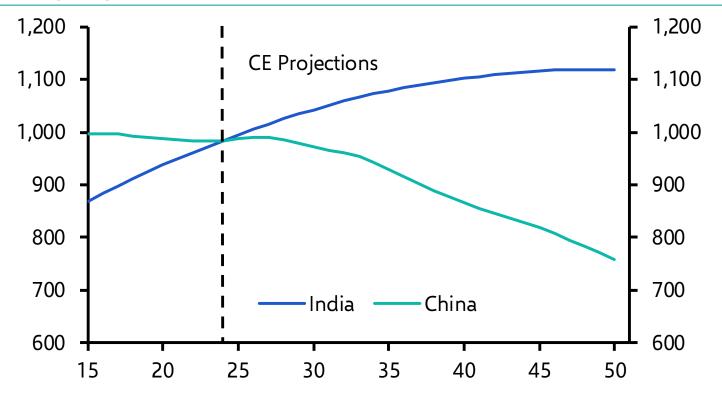
Annual GDP Growth (CE Forecasts, %)







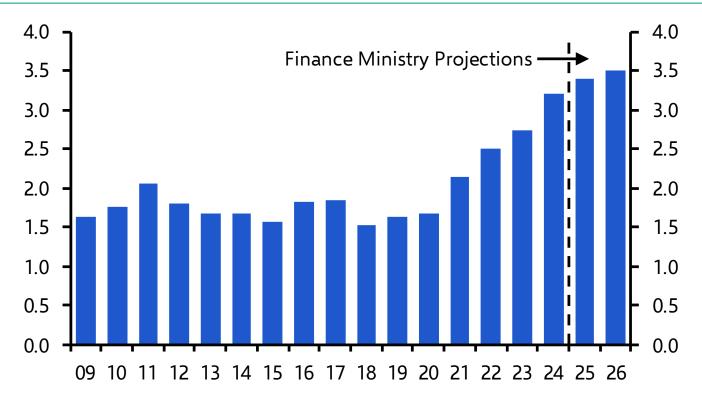
Working-Age Population (Millions)







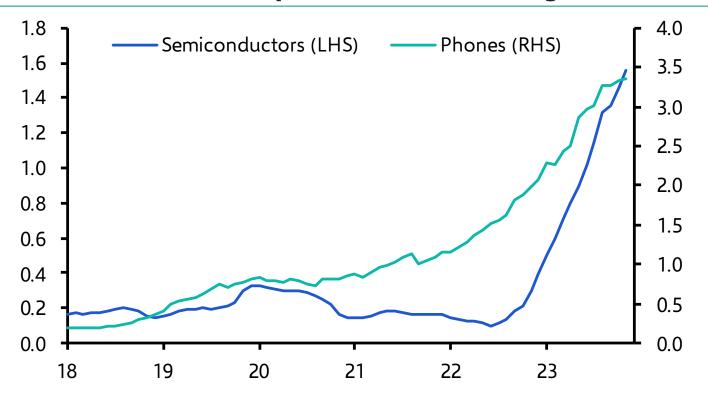
India Government Capital Expenditure (% of GDP)







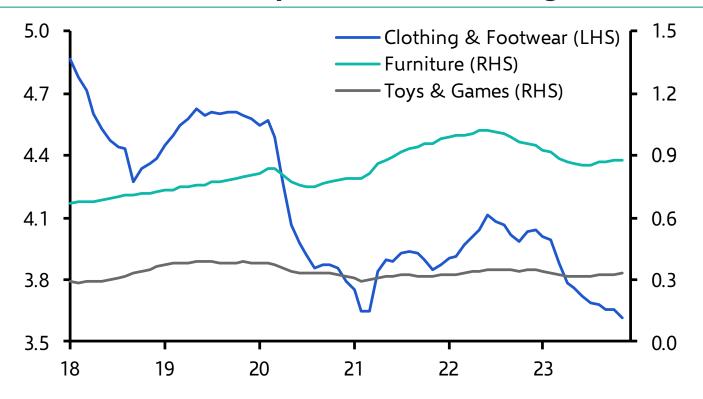
India's Share of Global Exports (%, 12m Average)



Sources: UN Comtrade, Capital Economics



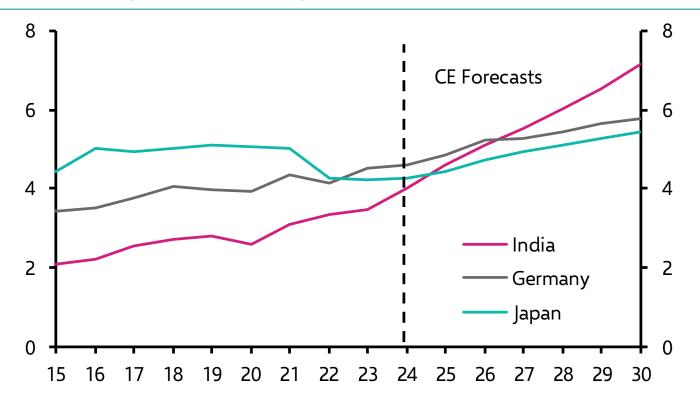
India's Share of Global Exports (%, 12m Average)







Nominal GDP (US\$ Trillions)



Sources: CEIC, Capital Economics



Risks and opportunities in South East Asia

Gareth Leather



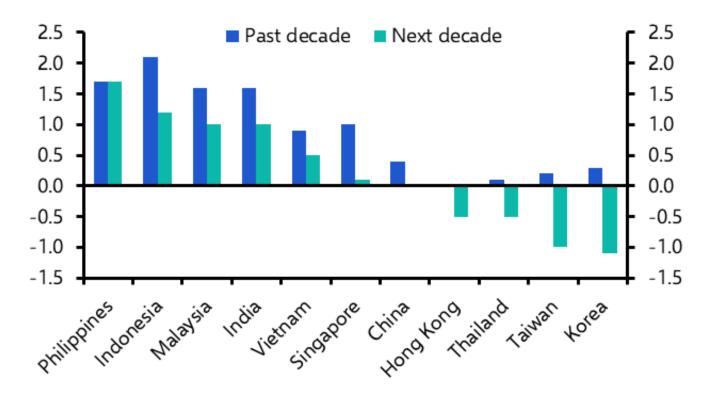


Agenda

- Demographics still positive in South East Asia
- Vietnam the boost from China-US decoupling
- Indonesia encouraging progress on reform
- Asia's rise up the global rankings

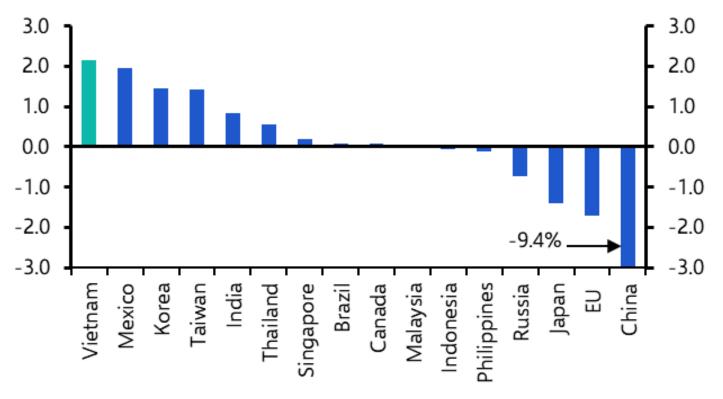


Labour Force (% annual average change)





Share of US Imports by Source (% change since Jan. 2018)



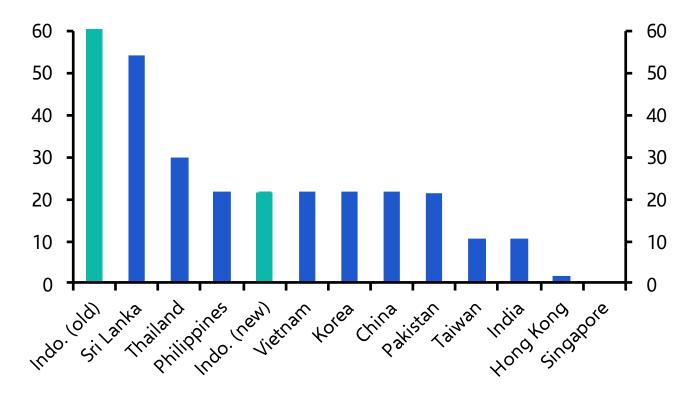


Vietnam's Appeal

- Location near supply chains of southern China
- Reform-minded government
- Improving business environment & infrastructure
- The "next China"



Severance Pay for Dismissing an Employee (weeks)





Ranked by 2040 Nominal GDP at Market Exchange Rates

Rank in 2023	Rank in 2040	Change		Country	Average Real GDP (% y/y) 2024-2040
1	1	\Rightarrow	0	US	2.5
2	2	\Rightarrow	0	China	1.7
5	3	1	2	India	5.7
4	4	\Rightarrow	0	Japan	0.5
16	10	1	6	Indonesia	5.0
33	21	1	12	Vietnam	6.1
13	15	1	-2	South Korea	8.0
30	25	1	5	Philippines	4.7
21	27	4	-6	Taiwan	3.0
34	32	1	2	Malaysia	3.7
27	31	4	-4	Thailand	2.5
42	37	1	5	Pakistan	4.0
29	39	1	-10	Singapore	2.1
38	45	4	-7	Hong Kong	1.3





China, India and the rise of Asia in the global economy

24th September

Mark Williams, Chief Asia Economist

Shilan Shah, Deputy Chief Asia Economist

Gareth Leather, Senior Asia Economist

Leah Fahy, China Economist



Macro Forecasts

	GDP (% y/y)		Inflation (%)		Policy Rates (%)	
	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025
China*	4.8	4.0	0.5	0.5	1.60	1.40
Japan	-0.2	0.8	2.6	1.8	0.50	0.50
South Korea	2.0	2.0	2.4	1.5	3.00	2.00
Taiwan	4.5	3.0	2.1	2.0	2.00	2.00
India	6.5	6.0	4.2	3.8	6.25	5.50
Pakistan	2.5	3.0	13.7	7.0	16.00	14.00
Indonesia	5.0	5.0	2.5	2.5	5.50	5.00
Malaysia	5.3	5.0	2.1	2.5	3.00	3.00
Philippines	5.1	5.5	3.3	3.0	5.75	4.75
Thailand	2.4	3.0	0.6	2.0	2.00	1.75
Vietnam	6.2	6.5	3.6	3.0	4.00	4.00

*GDP is our China Activity Proxy measure. Policy rate refers to 7-Day Reverse Repo Rate
Source: Capital Economics



Market Forecasts (end-year)

	Currency		Stock Market		10-Year Government Bond Yield (%)	
	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025
China	7.10	7.00	3,120	3,370	2.20	2.00
Japan	145	135	2,850	3,000	1.00	1.00
South Korea	1,350	1,250	2,640	3,140	2.75	2.75
Taiwan	31.0	29.0	22,700	26,300	1.50	1.50
India	83.0	82.0	91,500	98,500	6.75	6.75
Pakistan	275	260	84,650	98,400	-	-
Indonesia	15,300	15,000	7,600	8,400	6.50	6.25
Malaysia	4.50	4.30	1,670	1,800	3.75	3.75
Philippines	56.0	54.0	7,500	8,550	6.00	5.75
Thailand	35.0	32.0	1,470	1,560	2.50	2.50
Vietnam	24,500	23,000	1,320	1,530	-	-

Source: Capital Economics



EUROPE - LONDON

Capital Economics Ltd

5th Floor, 100 Victoria Street Cardinal Place London SW1E 5JL

Telephone: +44 (0)20 7823 5000

Capital Economics Ltd. is registered in England, Registration No. 2484735. VAT No. GB 198 2919 50.

NORTH AMERICA – TORONTO

Capital Economics (N.A.) Ltd

Suite 600, 77 Bloor Street West Toronto, ON M5S 1M2

Telephone: +1 416 413 0428

The North American office is a branch of Capital Economics (N.A.) Ltd, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Capital Economics Ltd. Registered in England, Registration No. 6190831. Registered in Canada, Registration No. BN 851886358.

NORTH AMERICA - NEW YORK

Capital Economics (USA) Inc

C/O Capital Economics (N.A.) Ltd 77 Bloor Street West, Suite 600 Toronto, ON M5S 1M2

Telephone: +1 416 413 0428

Capital Economics (USA) Inc. is registered in the State of Delaware, 1209 Orange Street, Wilmington, New Castle, Delaware 19801, Registration No. 150368300

ASIA – SINGAPORE

Capital Economics (Asia) Pte. Ltd

Collyer Quay Centre #26-03, 16 Collyer Quay Singapore 049318

Telephone: +65 6595 5190

The Asian office, Capital Economics (Asia) Pte. Ltd, is a whollyowned subsidiary of Capital Economics Ltd. Registered in Singapore, Registration No. 200909395K.

Subscription enquiries: sales@capitaleconomics.com
commissioned.projects@capitaleconomics.com
Recruitment enquiries: business@capitaleconomics.com
General enquiries: support@capitaleconomics.com

Disclaimer: While every effort has been made to ensure that the data quoted and used for the research behind this document is reliable, there is no guarantee that it is correct, and Capital Economics Limited and its subsidiaries can accept no liability whatsoever in respect of any errors or omissions. This document is a piece of economic research and is not intended to constitute investment advice, nor to solicit dealing in securities or investments.

