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## Arguments for a continuation of China's growth story

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Let's assume you are in the peculiar situation of having to participate in an Oxford-style debate where your opponent's team is arguing that China's growth story is over and that China is one big accident waiting to happen. Their main takeaway is that you should not invest into Chinese assets, else you will be burnt. Here's how you present your biased case that it is in fact not over.

Before I present to you your argumentation which is mainly based on the potential that still lies uncovered and less so on hard facts and economic data, let me tell you how an Oxford-style debate usually works.

Speakers are divided into two teams and are confronted with a statement like in our case: "China's growth story is over". The two sides have to assume clear and opposing positions. They present alternatively in front of an audience and a Board, who will decide which side has proposed the more convincing arguments and therefore won the debate. The speeches are usually timed and consist of an introduction, an argumentative body and a conclusion. Even though the introduction and the conclusion are a very essential part, we want to focus on arguments one could use.

### Trade war between China and the USA

Let's start with the elephant in the room. Markets have been hit hard by the trade war in May, China's growth momentum has weakened further and everyone was in suspense ahead of the G20 summit. However, the trade war cannot go on forever. Trump announced his candidacy for the next presidential elections and if he wants to sell his image as a hands-on dealmaker, he has to deliver a trade deal with China. There were three main promises during his 2016 campaign. The first one to reduce regulation and taxes was delivered. The second promise, tackling immigration and building a wall that Mexico pays for, is still in progress. Hence, Trump has urgency to deliver on the third promise of changing the terms of trade between US and China.

Even though the trade war has been broadened to a tech war and Huawei was hit hard, China also has leverage over the US with natural resources and the means to flatten the impact of the trade war. With the US/China truce and the softer stance on Huawei the talks during the G20 summit have proven to be constructive. Interestingly, the concessions have been announced by the US side and not entirely been confirmed by the Chinese. Is this a further indication that China has the upper hand and the US needs a deal real bad?

### Room for monetary policy benefits growth story

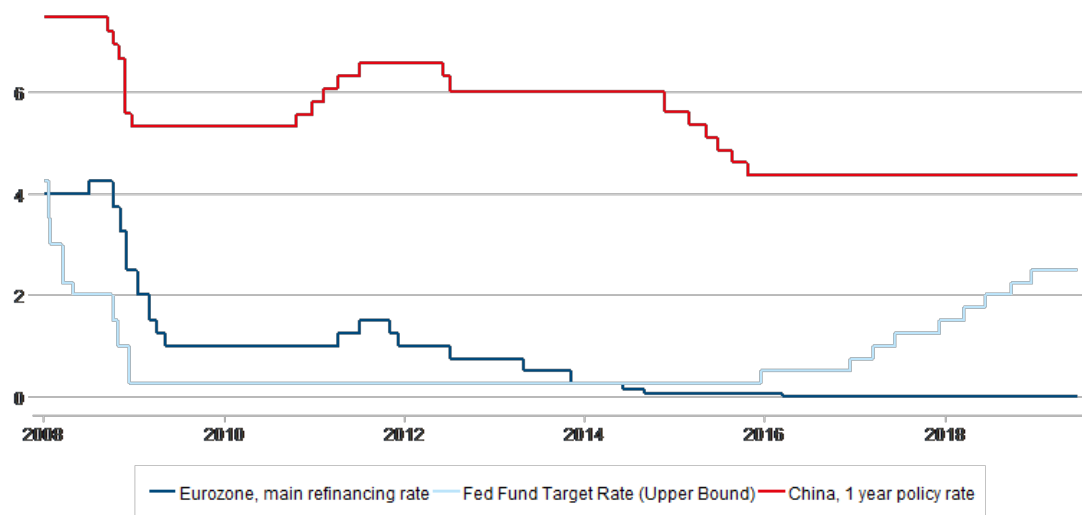


Figure 1, Source: Bloomberg

Compared to most developed countries, China has still room for monetary policy (see Figure 1). Recent fiscal measures have focused on tax cuts (cuts of 1.4% of GDP announced last year and roughly 2% of GDP announced this year), rather than infrastructure investments. Due to the high savings rates (~ 40% of disposable income compared to less than 10% in the US), the effect may not be immediate, but over the long term the tax cuts should lead to a better allocation of resources, since individual and corporates will factor in risk and reward trade-offs when investing their excess savings in the future.

The higher savings will also put the recent credit boom into perspective. If you factor in the savings, the net credit will seem less overwhelming. Furthermore, slowing credit growth may be compensated by savings.

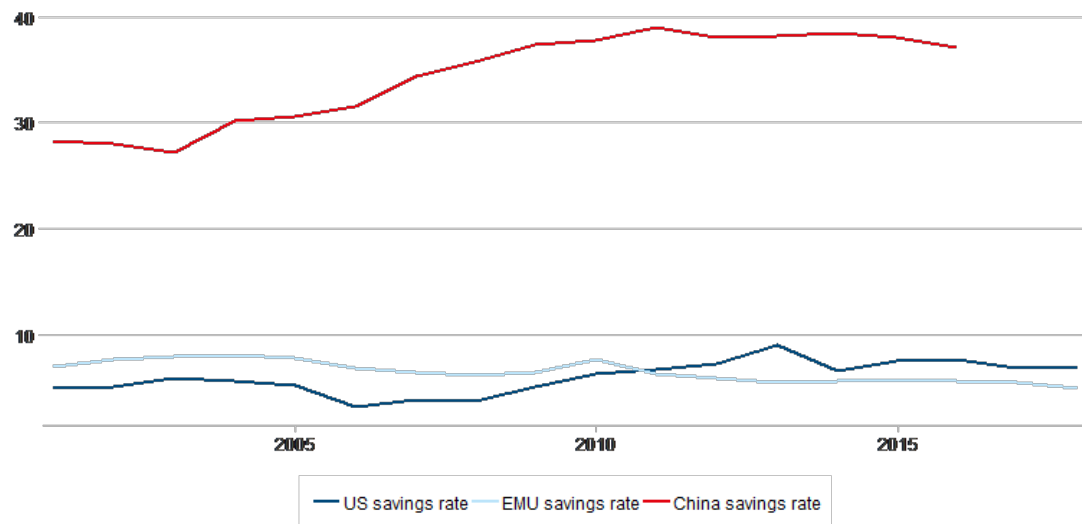


Figure 2, Source: Bloomberg

### Political structure benefits growth story

The political structure in China also accommodates long term structural decisions. Unlike in most countries the Chinese government has the possibility to implement unpopular measures that will pay off in the long term, since they do not have to please any electorate that might disempower them. Overall, this results in a higher stability of policy decisions with a longer horizon.

This is evident in long-term projects like China 2025 and the [Belt and Road Initiative \(BRI\)](#) that China is pursuing. The BRI is aimed at further market integration. The infrastructure investments may lead to less dependence on the US and propel Ricardian growth similar to the effects of the European integration. If more trade will be done in Renminbi (RMB), this will also strengthen the RMB's claim to become a reserve currency and therefore decrease the vulnerability to the US's act of weaponizing the US Dollar.

With respect to China 2025, one can observe that China is trying more and more to move up the value chain. In particular, if you consider the tech industry, one can note that China is growing more and more independent from the rest of the world. With Alibaba, Baidu and Tencet, they have companies that offer competitive alternatives to Amazon, Google and Co. Also on the electrical vehicle front, China is very well positioned, since it started quite early with subsidiaries.

### Conclusion

Overall, it's all about China's potential for structural change. Due to the major stake of State-owned-enterprises in the Chinese economy and weak intellectual property rights, there are still a lot of inefficiencies which can be resolved. One of the main tasks, China is facing, is to strengthen the private sector and lower the dependence on export and investments by increasing private spending. It is evident that China is making a lot of efforts in that direction. The reform themes of the Communist parties of China include improving the social security with a health care and pension reform among others. Increased social security might eventually trigger a reduction in the savings rate and therefore lead to higher consumption.

The trade war should in general not only be seen as evil, but as an opportunity for further reform in China. With the pressure of the US and the slowing economic growth, China might commit to further strengthen intellectual property rights. Especially this will be good news for investors in China. Opening its economy will give

China the opportunity to boost growth further through technology transfer. There are already examples of joint ventures with companies like BMW, where the foreign company has the majority stake.

The bottom line is that there is lot of potential for improvement and that one can observe that China is already making efforts to address its structural issues. Even though there is a lot of uncertainty it seems worth taking the risk. Also, with respect to China's integration into global financial markets, one can expect a boost through the inclusion in major bond and equity benchmark indices.

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