

大中华地区一周回顾

5 May 2025

摘要: 以战止战

尽管中国在第一季度表现出韧性 —— 体现在新冠疫情后重新开放以来,中国的宏观经济意外指数达到了 2023 年 5 月以来的最高水平 —— 但贸易战的不利影响已开始在市场情绪和数据方面显现出来。中国官方制造业采购经理人指数 (PMI) 在 4 月降至 49.0,较上月下降 1.5 个百分点,重新回到收缩区间,并且创下了 2023 年 12 月以来的最低水平。此次降幅大于季节性变化,且在供需两端都呈现出疲软态势。值得注意的是,外部压力,尤其是关税压力加剧带来的影响,已开始对企业信心和工业活动造成压力。

价格压力也进一步减弱。原材料购进价格指数下降了 2.8 个百分点,而出厂价格指数下降了 3.1 个百分点,这反映出需求疲软的状况以及全球大宗商品价格的持续下跌。这些动态表明,4 月的生产者价格指数 (PPI) 很可能仍将处于深度负增长区间。

就业分项指数微降 0.3 个百分点,这表明劳动力需求出现了轻微的疲软迹象。然而,这可能尚未完全体现出持续的关税战所带来的滞后影响。展望未来,劳动力市场状况的进一步恶化可能会在未来几个月给制造业信心和PMI 数据带来额外的下行压力。

尽管如此,中国商务部上周在新闻发布会上表示,尽管面临外部压力,但自4月初以来,中国的出口总体上保持了稳定增长。4月底闭幕的春季广交会吸引了来自219个国家和地区的22.4万名海外采购商,创下了同期的历史新高。采购商的踊跃参与凸显了海外需求的韧性,以及在国际贸易环境日益复杂的情况下,全球对中国商品的持续青睐。

在贸易战方面,中国外交部上周发布了一部备受瞩目的双语视频,名为《中国不跪》,警告不要向外部压力屈服。视频中称: "向霸凌者低头就如同饮鸩止渴,只会加深危机。" 这一信息凸显了北京方面的强硬立场,并表明除非美国暂停其报复性关税,否则短期内中美之间不太可能进行有意义的接触。

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然而,金融市场似乎并未理会这种强硬的言辞,反而对中国商务部更为缓和的声明做出了积极回应。商务部指出: "美方近期通过相关方面多次主动向中方传递信息,希望与中方谈起来。对此,中方正在进行评估。" 尽管美元指数依然坚挺,但人民币以及整体亚洲货币周五大幅上涨。总体来看,中国的以战止战的策略似乎开始产生效果。

中国的消费品以旧换新计划取得了重大进展,为国内需求提供了重要支撑。截至 4 月 27 日,在汽车以旧换新计划下,共有 281.4 万辆汽车完成了置换。此外,12 大类主要家电产品共更新了 4941.6 万件,同时购买了 3785.5 万件包括智能手机和平板电脑在内的新数码产品。该计划还支持了 4090.6 万件家居装修和厨卫用品的升级,以及更换了超过 420 万辆电动自行车。总体而言,这些举措创造了超过 7200 亿元人民币的销售额,凸显了财政杠杆的作用。

根据初步估算,香港 2025 年第一季度的实际 GDP 同比增长加速至 3.1%,这得益于出口大增,而 2024 年第四季度的同比增长经过上调为 2.5%。经季节性调整后,经济环比增长 2.0%(2024 年第四季度: 0.9%)。

在今年第一季度,私人消费支出同比收缩速度加快至 1.2% (2024 年第四季: -0.2%),但其他 GDP 组成部分的强劲扩张抵消了这一影响。商品和服务出口的增长分别加速至 8.7%和 6.6% (2024 年第四季: 1.3%和6.5%),前者主要是由于美国关税实施前的出口前置。同时,固定资本形成恢复增长,同比增长 2.8% (2024 年第四季: -0.7%)。然而,政府消费的增长放缓至 1.2% (2024 年第四季: 2.1%)。

我们将对 2025 年和 2026 年的全年 GDP 增长预测下调至 1.9%和 2.3%,主要考虑到了全球增长放缓以及中美贸易关系恶化,而预测亦是 基于在关税问题上中美双方将做出某程度的让步以及中国政府推出更宽松的财政/货币政策的假设。我们预计在未来几个季度的经济数据中会出现 软弱迹象,但衰退仍然不是我们的基准情景。

因强方可兑换承诺被触发,香港金融管理局在周六向市场出售了 465 亿港元。因此,银行总余额将上升至 913 亿港元。预计近期现货美元对港元汇率将保持在 7.75 附近,因为由于投资相关的资金流入、近期的 IPO 和派息活动,港元流动性趋紧。



香港房价和租金继续显示出分化趋势。住宅物业价格指数连续第四个月下跌,尽管 3 月的跌幅放缓至 0.5%(1 月和 2 月分别下降 0.7%和 0.6%),刷新了 8 年的低点。与此同时,租金指数在 3 月上涨了 0.1%(1 月和 2 月均上涨 0.2%),延续了近期的反弹。交易活动在 3 月份反弹至四个月的高点,达到了 5,367 宗,主要得益于新项目的推出和部分房地产交易印花税的减免。

买租差距的缩小、最优惠利率的进一步下调,以及非本地需求的增加,可能会对房地产市场提供支持,然而日益加剧的宏观经济不确定性仍然笼罩着市场前景。我们预计 2025 年价格指数将基本保持平稳,预计上半年会有所下降,下半年将出现温和反弹。



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中国商务部上周在新闻发布会上表示,尽管面临外部压力,但自 4 月初以来,中国的出口总体上保持了稳定增长。	■ 4月底闭幕的春季广交会吸引了来自 219 个国家和地区的 22.4 万名海外采购商,创下了同期的历史新高。采购商的 踊跃参与凸显了海外需求的韧性,以及在国际贸易环境日益复杂的情况下,全球对中国商品的持续青睐。	
Key Economic News		
Facts	OCBC Opinions	
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■ 香港:根据初步估算,香港 2025 年第一季度的实际 GDP 同比增长加速至3.1%,这得益于出口大增,而 2024 年第四季度的同比增长经过上调为2.5%。经季节性调整后,经济环比增长 2.0%(2024 年第四季度:0.9%)。	■ 在今年第一季度,私人消费支出同比收缩速度加快至1.2% (2024年第四季: -0.2%),但其他GDP组成部分的强劲扩张抵消了这一影响。商品和服务出口的增长分别加速至8.7%和6.6%(2024年第四季: 1.3%和6.5%),前者主要是由于美国关税实施前的出口前置。同时,固定资本形成恢复增长,同比增长2.8%(2024年第四季: -0.7%)。然而,政府消费的增长放缓至1.2%(2024年第四季: 2.1%)。	
	■ #/(1)均対2025年和2026年的今年CDD增长预测下调英1.0%	

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■ 我们将对2025年和2026年的全年GDP增长预测下调至1.9%

和2.3%,主要考虑到了全球增长放缓以及中美贸易关系恶化,而预测亦是基于在关税问题上中美双方将做出某程度的让步以及中国政府推出更宽松的财政/货币政策的假设。我们



- 香港: 3月商品出口和进口的同比增长 分别加速至 18.5%和 16.6% (2月: 15.4%和 11.8%), 这主要是由于"解放日"前的出口前置。在此期间,贸易 平衡赤字扩大至 454 亿港元 (2月: 363 亿港元)。
- 香港:内部需求在股市情绪改善的背景 下有所稳定。香港的零售销售在3月的总额按货值和数量计算同比分别下降了3.5%和4.8%,尽管较年初前两个月9.9%的同比降幅有所减缓。今年第一季度整体零售销售同比下降了6.5%。■

- 预计在未来几个季度的经济数据中会出现软弱迹象,但衰退仍然不是我们的基准情景。
- 具体来看,对主要贸易伙伴的出口表现参差不齐。对亚洲整体和美国的商品出口同比增长分别为22.4%和11.4%,而对阿联酋和荷兰的出口则进一步下降。
- - 按月计算,3月份总零售销售按货值环比增长了2.4%。大多数商店的销售额都有不同程度的增长,唯独"食品和酒精饮料"(环比下降17.0%)、"服装和鞋类"(环比下降14.6%)以及"珠宝、手表和贵重礼品"(环比下降2.6%)的销售额有所下降。
 - 如果资产市场反弹带来的积极财富效应得以持续,预计零售销售在接下来的几个月将进一步稳定。否则,我们预计零售销售将继续疲软。



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