AIA Investment Management HK Limited 友邦投資管理香港有限公司

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Market GPS 投資「友」導

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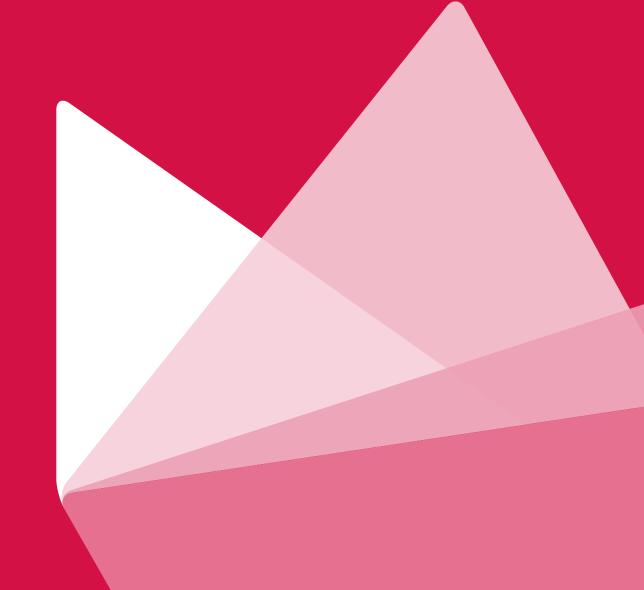
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China - Policies Shift To Stabilization

中國-政策轉趨穩健

China saw a series of regulatory and structural reforms in 2021. Their impacts have been felt in various sectors including internet, e-commerce, online gaming, education and the property sector.

Constraints on the property sector, notably under the "Three red-lines" policy, have triggered a series of credit defaults among property developers. Looking ahead, even though more small, low credit quality developers may run into liquidity issues, the market expected that higher-rated developers should remain relatively healthy and presenting a low risk of default.

Therefore, the spillover risks to the broader property sector and consequently the financial sector should remain minimal, given the non-performing loans reserves and core tier-1 capital in the banking system are more than enough to absorb the isolated shocks.

That said, tight regulations on developers' leverage will likely stay in 2022, and the structural reform for "Houses are built to be inhabited, not for speculation" will continue its course. The market generally expected that a property downcycle in the next 12-18 months given both developer and home buyer activities remain subdued.

中國在2021年進行了一系列監管和結構性改革,影響遍及互聯網、電子商務、網絡遊戲、教育和房地產等多個行業。

房地產行業的限制,特別是在"三條紅線"政策下,引發了房地產開發商的一系列信用違約。展望未來,儘管更多小型、信用質量較低的開發商可能會遇到流動性問題,但市場一般預計評級較高的開發商應保持相對健康,違約風險也相對較低。

因此,如銀行體系內有足夠的不良貸款準備金和核心一級資本去抵禦衝擊,房地產行業以至金融行業受到廣泛性牽連的機會不大。

儘管如此,在2022年監管機構對於開發商的槓桿率,可能會維持嚴格。"房子是用來住的,不是用來炒的"的結構性改革將繼續進行。鑑於開發商和購房者的活動仍然低迷,市場一般預期未來12-18個月將出現房地產下行週期。



China - Policies Shift To Stabilization

中國-政策轉趨穩健

Another major drag to the economy this year has been the service sector. As China adopt a zero-covid approach, social distancing measures and travel restrictions have resulted in lackluster services consumption. high-touch services, such as restaurants, tourism-related sectors, are very likely to stay subdued at least in early half of 2022.

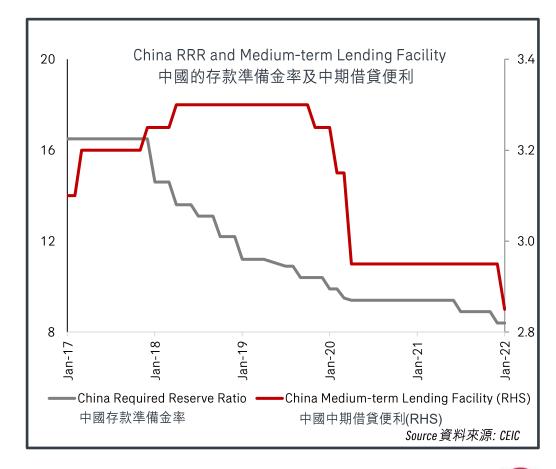
External trade has been the only economic bright spot, thanks to the strong goods demand globally. However, high base effects and the rebalancing of goods and services consumption going forward, will likely dampen the contribution to growth.

Indeed, the latest policy signals from the PBoC via rates cuts and the policy statement from the Central Economic Work Conference are turning less negative and are gradually tilting towards the easing side, with a focus on preventing a severe economic downturn.

今年拖累經濟的另一個主要因素是服務業。隨著中國採取零疫情措施, 社會疏離措施和旅行限制會導致消費低迷。餐廳、旅遊相關行業等高接 觸服務行業很可能在 2022 年上半年維持低迷狀態。

由於全球商品需求強勁,對外貿易一直是唯一的經濟亮點。然而,高基數效應以及未來商品和服務消費的重新佈局,將可能減少對外貿易在經濟增長的貢獻。

事實上,中國通過降息發出的最新政策信號和中央經濟工作會議的政策聲明正在變得不那麼消極,並逐漸向寬鬆方向傾斜,防止經濟嚴重下滑。





Major Economic & Market News

Asia Pacific

- In January, the FTSE MPF Greater China Index went down by 1.5% in the HKD term. Within the region, the CSI 300 Index was the underperformer, losing 7.6% in the HKD term. However, the HSCEI (the offshore index of Chinese companies) did well and registered 1.4% gain as investors expect China's economic policies would be more accommodative to stabilise the economy.
- The Hang Seng Index rebounded in January and gained 1.7%, outperforming other major equity indices. Rising interest rate expectation bodes well for the financial sector which is the largest component of the Hang Seng Index. The financial sub-index rose sharply by 7.9% in January.
- The Nikkei 225 Index went down by 6.2% in January and underperformed its counterparts in the US (the S&P 500 down 5.3%) and the Eurozone (the Euro Stoxx down 3.8%). Investor sentiment in Japan was also battered by Fed's hawkish stance. The rapid rise in the number of infected cases in Japan and geopolitical tensions in Ukraine also kept investors on the sideline. South Korea's seasonally adjusted real GDP growth accelerated to 1.1% quarter-on-quarter in Q4 last year from 0.3% a quarter ago. The pick-up in economic momentum was mainly driven by rebound in private consumption and solid export growth.

主要經濟與市場新聞

亞太區

- 富時強積金大中華股票指數(以港元計算)於一月下跌1.5%。 區內的滬深300指數表現相對較差,以港元計算下跌7.6%。然 而,反映中國企業離岸股價的恆生中國企業指數則錄得較佳的 表現,上漲1.4%,因投資者預計中國將採取較寬鬆的經濟政策 以穩定經濟。
- 恒生指數於一月反彈,上漲1.7%,表現優於其他主要股票指數。 金融業佔恒生指數的比重最高,利率預期的上升有利金融行業, 導致恆指金融分類指數在一月份大幅上漲了7.9%。
- 日經225指數在一月下跌了6.2%,落後於美國標準普爾500指數 (下跌5.3%)和歐洲斯托克指數(下跌3.8%)。日本的投資者 情緒也受到美國聯儲局鷹派立場的打擊。日本感染病例的迅速 上升和烏克蘭的地緣政治緊張局勢也使投資者維持觀望態度。 韓國經季節性調整後的實際GDP季度增長,從上一季的0.3%加速至去年第四季度的1.1%。經濟勢頭的回升主要是由私人消費 反彈和出口強勁增長所推動。



Major Economic & Market News

US

- US equity market started the year with record-breaking performance. Both the S&P 500 and the Dow Jones Industrial Average closed at record highs in early January. However, investor sentiment turned sour after the Federal Reserve sent a hawkish message to the markets. The S&P 500 eventually ended the first month of 2022 with 5.3% loss and the Dow Jones Industrial Average lost 3.3%.
- Economic momentum softened somewhat in January partly due to the resurgence of infected cases. The University of Michigan Consumer Sentiment Index, the Conference Board Consumer Confidence Index, the ISM Manufacturing PMI and the ISM Services PMI all came in below their December's readings.

Europe

• The Euro Stoxx Index lost 3.8% in January but outperformed the S&P 500 (-5.3%) and the Nikkei 225 (-6.2%) as investors expect monetary condition in the Eurozone would be relatively more accommodative than that of the US. European Central Bank (ECB) president Christine Lagarde in mid-January stated in an interview that the ECB did not need to act as boldly as the US Federal Reserve because economic situation in the Eurozone is different. The Markit Eurozone Composite PMI dropped to an elevenmonth low of 52.3 in January as business activities were battered by rising COVID-19 infection rates.

主要經濟與市場新聞

美國

- 美國股市以破紀錄的表現開始了新的一年。標準普爾500指數和 道瓊斯工業平均指數均在一月初創下歷史收市高位。然而,在聯 儲局向市場發出鷹派訊息後,投資者情緒變得悲觀。標準普爾 500指數最終在2022年第一個月下跌5.3%,道瓊斯工業平均指數 則下跌3.3%。
- 經濟勢頭於一月份有所減弱,部分原因是感染病例再度攀升。密歇根大學消費者信心指數、經濟諮商會消費者信心指數、ISM製造業採購經理指數和ISM服務業採購經理指數均低於其十二月的數值。

歐洲

 歐洲斯托克指數在一月份下跌3.8%,但表現較標準普爾500指數 (-5.3%)和日經225指數(-6.2%)好,因為投資者預計歐元區 的貨幣政策將會相對比美國寬鬆。歐洲央行行長拉加德在一月中 旬接受採訪時表示,歐洲央行不需要像美國聯儲局那樣積極退市, 因為歐元區的經濟形勢有所不同。Markit歐元區綜合採購經理指 數在一月跌至52.3,是最近十一個月以來的低點,原因是商業活 動受到新冠病毒感染率上升的打擊。

Financial Market Performance: Year-to-date Ended January

金融市場表現:年初至今截至一月底

ngs YTD Change: % 年初至今孌動:%
-3.3
-3.8
-6.2
-7.6
1.7
-10.6
-0.4
7.0
-10.1

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Currencies (vs USD) 貨幣 (兌美元)	Month-end Readings 月底讀數	YTD Change: % 年初至今變動:%
Developed Countries 發達國家		
EUR歐元	1.12	-1.5
GBP 英鎊	1.34	-0.5
CAD 加元	1.27	0.7
AUD 澳元	0.71	-2.7
JPY 日圓	115.2	0.0
East Asia 東亞		
CNY人民幣	6.36	0.2
KRW 韓圜	1,207	-1.5
SGD 新加坡元	1.35	0.0
TWD 新台幣	27.82	-0.3
THB泰銖	33.26	0.2

Commodities 商品	Month-end Readings 月底讀數	YTD Change: % 年初至今變動:%
CRB 商品指數	583	0.8
Oil (WTI) 原油價格	89	18.4
Gold (LBMA) 黃金價格	1,795	-0.6
Copper (LME) 銅價	9,620	-0.7

10-Year Govt Bond Yields 國債息率 (10年期)	Month-end Readings 月底讀數	YTD Change: 年初至今變動:
US 美國	1.79	27
Eurozone 歐元區	0.03	22
Japan 日本	0.18	9
China 中國	2.73	-5
	Source 負	資料來源: CEIC



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