

## **Press Release**

(embargoed until 4:30 p.m. on 17 May 2019)

### **Economic Situation in the First Quarter of 2019 and Latest GDP and Price Forecasts for 2019**

The Government released today (17 May) the First Quarter Economic Report 2019, together with the revised figures on Gross Domestic Product (GDP) for the first quarter of 2019.

The Government Economist, Mr Andrew Au, described the economic situation in the first quarter of 2019 and provided the latest GDP and price forecasts for 2019.

#### **Main points**

- \* The Hong Kong economy expanded modestly by 0.6% in the first quarter of 2019 over a year earlier, slower than its growth of 1.2% in the preceding quarter. Exports were adversely affected by the weaker performance of the global economy and various external headwinds. Domestic demand also lacked momentum, reflecting cautious local economic sentiment amid a challenging external environment. The modest year-on-year growth also reflected the high base of comparison in the same quarter of last year when the economy grew strongly by 4.6%. On a seasonally adjusted quarter-to-quarter comparison, real GDP grew by 1.3% in the first quarter against the low base of comparison in the preceding quarter when a contraction of 0.5% was recorded.
- \* The uncertainties stemming from US-Mainland trade tensions and other external developments continued to dampen production and trading activities in Asia. As a result, total exports of goods weakened further to show a year-on-year decline of 4.1% in real terms in the first quarter, similar to the situations in many Asian economies. Exports of services also recorded decelerated growth of 1.1%, yet sustained expansion of inbound tourism continued to provide support.
- \* Domestic demand weakened in the first quarter as compared with a year earlier. Private consumption expenditure only showed marginal expansion of 0.2% year-on-year in real terms, reflecting partly the cautious local consumer sentiment and partly the exceptionally high base of comparison in the same quarter of last year. Overall investment expenditure continued to fall by 7.1% as business sentiment has turned cautious since the latter part of last year.
- \* The labour market remained tight. The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate held steady at a low level of 2.8% and the underemployment rate was likewise at a low level of 1.0%. Wages and earnings continued to record real gains.
- \* In contrast to the performance of the real economy, the local stock market staged a strong rebound in the first quarter as investor sentiment improved along with the reported progress of the US-Mainland trade talks during the quarter and receding concerns about further US interest rate hikes. The residential property market also rebounded, with trading activities picking up notably and flat prices reverting to an increase.

- \* The global economy had a weak start in 2019 due to US-Mainland trade tensions and other headwinds. Lately, US-Mainland trade tensions have escalated again, as the US has raised the rate of additional tariffs on around US\$200 billion worth of imports from the Mainland and indicated its intention to further extend the scope of these tariffs. The Mainland has also announced countermeasures. Nevertheless, both sides reiterated that they would continue to negotiate. The recent developments show that there are deep differences between both sides. On the other hand, there have been some positive developments in the external environment so far this year, including the better-than-expected performance of the Mainland economy, solid performance of the emerging market economies in Asia and earlier improvement in global financial market sentiments. Yet, apart from US-Mainland trade tensions, other external uncertainties, such as Brexit, geopolitical tensions, and domestic politics in some advanced economies also warrant attention.
- \* Hong Kong's export performance in the period ahead will, to a large extent, depend on whether the US and the Mainland can reach a trade agreement. If the two sides can reach an agreement shortly, this would help reduce uncertainties in the external environment and boost global economic sentiment, thereby rendering solid support to Asia's exports including Hong Kong's later this year and providing impetus to other segments of the local economy.
- \* Domestic demand would also continue to be affected by various uncertainties in the external environment. Yet, the largely stable labour market should continue to provide support to local consumption. Moreover, various surveys conducted between February and April also suggested that business sentiment in Hong Kong, albeit still cautious, displayed some relative improvement.
- \* With the global economy facing various challenges, the performance of the Hong Kong economy in the first quarter of 2019 was within expectations. As such, the forecast real GDP growth of 2-3% for 2019 as announced in the Budget is maintained in the current round of review. Currently, the near-term economic outlook is subject to a high level of uncertainty. If US-Mainland trade tensions do not show any easing in the near term, they would pose a drag on the global economy, and the Hong Kong economy would inevitably face greater downward pressure. The Government will continue to closely monitor developments on both the external and local fronts in the coming months and review the economic growth forecast for this year in the August round.
- \* Underlying consumer price inflation went down slightly to 2.7% in the first quarter. Looking ahead, inflation will stay moderate in the near term. The earlier moderation in fresh-letting residential rentals should have a mitigating effect in the coming months. External price pressures also eased recently. The forecast rates of underlying and headline consumer price inflation for 2019 are thus both maintained at 2.5% in the current round of review, the same as those announced in the Budget.

## Details

### GDP

According to the revised data on the *Gross Domestic Product (GDP)* released today by the Census and Statistics Department, GDP expanded modestly by 0.6% in real terms in the first quarter of 2019 over a year earlier (revised from the advance estimate of 0.5%), slower than its growth of 1.2% in the preceding quarter. On a seasonally adjusted quarter-to-quarter comparison, real GDP grew by 1.3% in the first quarter (revised from the advance estimate of 1.2%) against the low base of comparison in the preceding quarter when a contraction of 0.5% was recorded (*Chart*).

2. The latest figures on GDP and its major expenditure components up to the first quarter of 2019 are presented in *Table 1*. Developments in different segments of the economy in the first quarter of 2019 are described below.

### External trade

3. *Total exports of goods* weakened further to record a year-on-year decline of 4.1% in real terms in the first quarter of 2019, after showing virtually no change in the preceding quarter, as uncertainties stemming from US-Mainland trade tensions and other external developments continued to dampen production and trading activities in Asia. The weak export performance was similar to the situations in many economies in the region. Analysed by major market, and with reference to external merchandise trade statistics, exports to the US declined noticeably, especially for products directly affected by the additional tariffs imposed by the US last year. Exports to the Mainland posted an enlarged decrease. Exports to most other major markets in Asia also fell, though by varying degrees. On the other hand, exports to the EU, which were less affected by the trade frictions, increased. On a seasonally adjusted quarter-to-quarter basis, total exports of goods fell by 2.4% in real terms in the first quarter, having decreased by 2.5% in the preceding quarter.

4. Growth in *exports of services* also decelerated, from 3.3% year-on-year in real terms in the preceding quarter to 1.1% in the first quarter. Underpinned by a surge in visitor arrivals, exports of travel services saw further solid growth, albeit at a somewhat decelerated rate amid softer per capita visitor spending. Exports of financial services declined modestly amid less active global financial activities. Exports of transport services and business and other services likewise saw modest decreases. On a seasonally adjusted quarter-to-quarter basis, exports of services rose by 3.5% in real terms in the first quarter, having increased by 1.3% in the preceding quarter.

## **Domestic sector**

5. Domestic demand was lacklustre in the first quarter compared with the same quarter of last year. *Private consumption expenditure* expanded by a meagre 0.2% year-on-year in real terms in the first quarter of 2019 after an increase of 2.7% in the preceding quarter. The marginal year-on-year growth has to be viewed against the high base of comparison resulting from the exceptionally strong growth of 8.9% in the same quarter of last year, though it also reflected the adverse impacts of various external uncertainties on local consumer sentiment. The late arrival of the Easter holidays (which started in mid-April this year but in late March last year) also dragged down the year-on-year comparison of residents' expenditure abroad. On a seasonally adjusted quarter-to-quarter comparison, private consumption expenditure increased by 0.7% in real terms in the first quarter after showing virtually no change in the preceding quarter. Meanwhile, *government consumption expenditure* continued to grow solidly by 4.5% in real terms in the first quarter over a year earlier, after 4.9% growth in the preceding quarter.

6. Overall investment spending in terms of *gross domestic fixed capital formation* fell further by 7.1% year-on-year in real terms in the first quarter, following a decline of 5.8% in the preceding quarter, as business sentiment has turned cautious amid the external uncertainties since the latter part of last year. Within the total, expenditure on acquisitions of machinery, equipment and intellectual property products switched to a decline of 1.8%, dragged down by weakened spending by the private sector. Expenditure on building and construction recorded a further fall of 3.5% as spending by both the private and public sectors contracted. Meanwhile, as the number of property transactions remained below its year-ago level, the costs of ownership transfer continued to fall.

## **The labour sector**

7. The labour market remained tight in the first quarter of 2019. The *seasonally adjusted unemployment rate* held steady at a low level of 2.8%. The *underemployment rate* was likewise at a low level of 1.0%. Meanwhile, on the back of the tight manpower situation, wages and earnings registered further year-on-year growth in real terms across most of the major sectors.

## **The asset markets**

8. Following the sharp correction in 2018, the *local stock market* staged a strong rebound in the first quarter of 2019 as investor sentiment received a boost from easing concerns about US-Mainland trade tensions during the quarter and receding expectations of further interest rate hikes in the US. The Hang Seng Index soared and closed the quarter at 29 051, up by 12.4% from end-2018. On 16 May, the Hang Seng Index closed at 28 275.

9. The *residential property market* rebounded in the first quarter. Trading activities picked up notably. The number of residential property transactions, in terms of the total number of sale and purchase agreements for residential property received by the Land Registry, jumped by 55% from 8 900 in the fourth quarter of 2018 to 13 900 in the first quarter of 2019, yet was still 8% lower than a year earlier when the market was very buoyant. Flat prices reverted to an increase of 5% during the first quarter, and the level in March 2019 exceeded the 1997 peak by 118%. The index of home purchase affordability remained elevated at around 69% in the first quarter. Meanwhile, flat rentals on average were little changed during the first quarter, with the increase in March offsetting the decreases in January and February. Rentals for offices and flatted factories increased by 4% and 2% respectively during the quarter, while those for retail premises declined by 1%.

## **Prices**

10. Consumer price inflation went down slightly in the first quarter. Netting out the effects of the Government's one-off relief measures, *underlying consumer price inflation* eased to 2.7% in the first quarter from 2.9% in the preceding quarter. *Headline consumer price inflation* went down to 2.2% from 2.6%. Locally, the increase in the private housing rental component of consumer price inflation remained steady following the consolidation of fresh-letting residential rentals earlier on. Meanwhile, the increases in wages and earnings amid a tight labour market were accompanied by sustained labour productivity growth. This, coupled with the moderate increase in commercial rental costs, has helped keep the cost pressures faced by businesses largely in check. External price pressures showed some easing, thanks to lower inflation rates in many of our major import sources, the general softening in global commodity and energy prices, and the year-on-year appreciation of the Hong Kong dollar along with the US dollar against other major currencies.

## **Latest GDP and price forecasts for 2019**

11. The global economy had a weak start in 2019 due to US-Mainland trade tensions and other headwinds. Lately, US-Mainland trade tensions have escalated again, as the US has raised the rate of additional tariffs on around US\$200 billion worth of imports from the Mainland and indicated its intention to further extend the scope of these tariffs. The Mainland has also announced countermeasures. Nevertheless, both sides reiterated that they would continue to negotiate. The recent developments show that there are deep differences between both sides. On the other hand, there have been some positive developments in the external environment so far this year, including the better-than-expected performance of the Mainland economy, the solid performance of the emerging market economies in Asia and the earlier improvement in global financial market sentiments. Yet, apart from US-Mainland trade tensions, other external uncertainties, such as Brexit, geopolitical tensions, and domestic politics in some advanced economies also warrant attention.

12. Hong Kong's export performance in the period ahead will, to a large extent, depend on whether the US and the Mainland can reach a trade agreement. If the two sides can reach an agreement shortly, this would help reduce uncertainties in the external environment and boost global economic sentiment, thereby rendering solid support to Asia's exports including Hong Kong's later this year and providing impetus to other segments of the local economy.

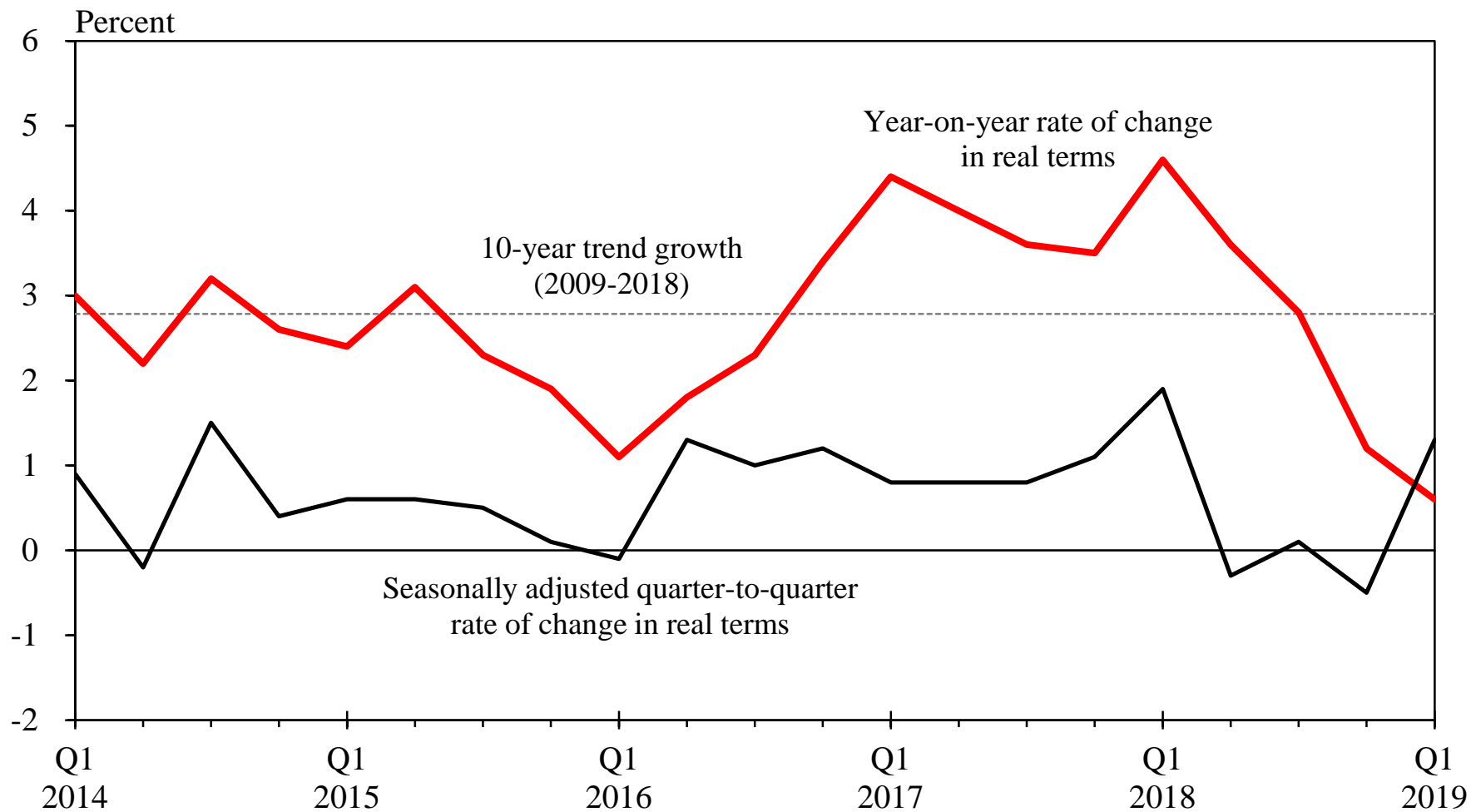
13. Domestic demand would also continue to be affected by various uncertainties in the external environment. Yet, the largely stable labour market should continue to provide support to local consumption. Moreover, various surveys conducted between February and April also suggested that business sentiment in Hong Kong, albeit still cautious, displayed some relative improvement.

14. With the global economy facing various challenges, the performance of the Hong Kong economy in the first quarter of 2019 was within expectations. As such, the forecast real GDP growth of 2-3% for 2019 as announced in the Budget is maintained in the current round of review (*Table 2*). Currently, the near-term economic outlook is subject to a high level of uncertainty. If US-Mainland trade tensions do not show any easing in the near term, they would pose a drag on the global economy, and the Hong Kong economy would inevitably face greater downward pressure. The Government will continue to closely monitor developments on both the external and local fronts in the coming months and review the economic growth forecast for this year in the August round. For reference, the latest forecasts by private sector analysts range from 1.2-2.7%, averaging around 2.2%.

15. Inflation will stay moderate in the near term. The earlier moderation in fresh-letting residential rentals should have a mitigating effect in the coming months. External price pressures also eased recently. The forecast rates of underlying and headline consumer price inflation for 2019 are thus both maintained at 2.5% in the current round of review, the same as those announced in the Budget (*Table 2*).

(The First Quarter Economic Report 2019 is now available for online download, free of charge at [www.hkeconomy.gov.hk/en/situation/index.htm](http://www.hkeconomy.gov.hk/en/situation/index.htm). The Report of the Gross Domestic Product, First Quarter 2019, which contains the GDP figures up to the first quarter of 2019, is also available for online download, free of charge at the homepage of the Census and Statistics Department, [www.censtatd.gov.hk](http://www.censtatd.gov.hk).)

# Hong Kong's Gross Domestic Product



**Table 1**

**Gross Domestic Product, its main expenditure components  
and the main price indicators  
(year-on-year rate of change (%))**

	<u>2017<sup>#</sup></u>	<u>2018<sup>#</sup></u>	<u>Q1<sup>#</sup></u>	<u>Q2<sup>#</sup></u>	<u>2018</u> <u>Q3<sup>#</sup></u>	<u>Q4<sup>#</sup></u>	<u>2019</u> <u>Q1<sup>#</sup></u>
<i>Change in real terms of GDP and its main expenditure components (%)</i>							
Private consumption expenditure	5.6	5.5	8.9 (3.2)	6.0 (-1.0)	4.8 (0.5)	2.7 (*)	0.2 (0.7)
Government consumption expenditure	2.8	4.2	4.2 (1.7)	4.3 (1.1)	3.3 (0.6)	4.9 (1.3)	4.5 (1.4)
Gross domestic fixed capital formation	2.9	2.0	4.7	1.9	8.6	-5.8	-7.1
Building and construction	-0.5	-0.6	2.2	-0.9	1.3	-4.9	-3.5
Costs of ownership transfer	21.1	-8.3	12.5	4.8	0.7	-43.2	-38.0
Machinery, equipment and intellectual property products	3.8	8.9	5.5	4.2	21.0	4.7	-1.8
Total exports of goods <sup>&amp;</sup>	6.5	3.6	5.2 (1.8)	4.7 (-0.4)	5.1 (1.3)	* (-2.5)	-4.1 (-2.4)
Imports of goods <sup>&amp;</sup>	7.3	4.9	6.9 (1.6)	6.3 (-0.2)	7.7 (3.1)	-0.5 (-4.7)	-4.7 (-2.7)
Exports of services <sup>&amp;</sup>	2.9	4.9	7.9 (5.6)	5.5 (-3.9)	3.0 (0.4)	3.3 (1.3)	1.1 (3.5)
Imports of services <sup>&amp;</sup>	2.1	2.3	4.0 (3.7)	0.5 (-2.2)	2.5 (0.5)	2.1 (0.2)	-0.8 (0.8)
<b>Gross Domestic Product</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>4.6</b> <b>(1.9)</b>	<b>3.6</b> <b>(-0.3)</b>	<b>2.8</b> <b>(0.1)</b>	<b>1.2</b> <b>(-0.5)</b>	<b>0.6</b> <b>(1.3)</b>
<i>Change in the main price indicators (%)</i>							
<b>GDP deflator</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>3.8</b> <b>(1.8)</b>	<b>3.7</b> <b>(0.8)</b>	<b>3.8</b> <b>(0.6)</b>	<b>3.4</b> <b>(0.3)</b>	<b>3.4</b> <b>(1.6)</b>
<b>Composite CPI</b>							
<b>Headline</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>2.4</b> <b>(0.8)</b>	<b>2.1</b> <b>(0.4)</b>	<b>2.5</b> <b>(0.6)</b>	<b>2.6</b> <b>(0.7)</b>	<b>2.2</b> <b>(0.5)</b>
<b>Underlying<sup>^</sup></b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>2.4</b> <b>(0.8)</b>	<b>2.4</b> <b>(0.8)</b>	<b>2.8</b> <b>(0.6)</b>	<b>2.9</b> <b>(0.7)</b>	<b>2.7</b> <b>(0.6)</b>
<b>Change in nominal GDP (%)</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>4.0</b>

Notes : Figures are subject to revision later on as more data become available. The seasonally adjusted quarter-to-quarter rate of change is not applicable to gross domestic fixed capital formation, as no clear seasonal pattern is found for this category due to the presence of considerable short term fluctuations.

(&) Figures are compiled based on the change of ownership principle in recording goods sent abroad for processing and merchandising under the standards stipulated in the *System of National Accounts 2008*.

(#) Revised figures.

( ) Seasonally adjusted quarter-to-quarter rate of change.

(^ ) After netting out the effects of the Government's one-off relief measures.

(\*) Change within  $\pm 0.05\%$ .



**Table 2****Economic forecasts for 2019  
(rate of change (%))**

	<u>Forecasts as released on 27.2.2019</u> (%)	<u>Latest forecasts on 17.5.2019</u> (%)
<b>Real Gross Domestic Product (GDP)</b>	2 to 3	2 to 3
<b>Composite Consumer Price Index (CCPI)</b>		
<i>Underlying CCPI</i>	2.5	2.5
<i>Headline CCPI</i>	2.5	2.5