Market Strategy

市场策略

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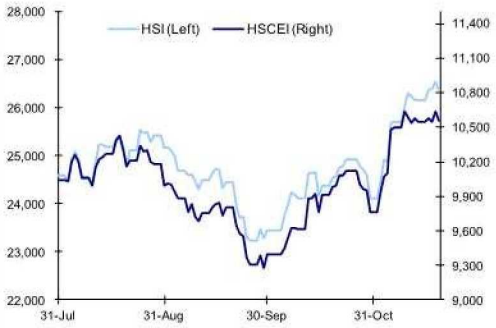
Positive Catalyst from the RCEP to Support Economic Recovery in Asia-Pacific Region

RCEP协议的建立预期将利好泛亚太地区经济复苏

Summary 摘要

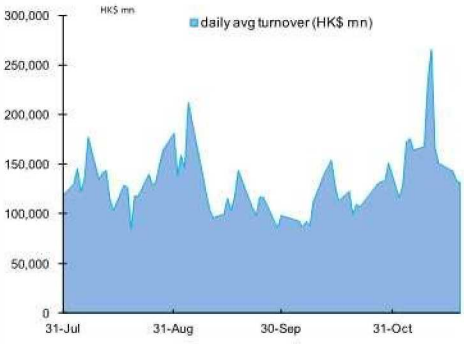
On November 15, China, Japan, The Republic of Korea, Australia, Australia, New Zealand and the 10 ASEAN countries, a total of 15 countries, formally signed the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP) agreement. The combined GDP amount, population, and trade volume of the 15 members account for about 30% of the corresponding respective global amounts. The signing of the RCEP agreement means that nearly one-third of the global economy will become an integrated market. The RCEP sets high standards for its rules and the rules are more flexible and inclusive of its members than in previous economic agreements. Since the countries covered in the agreement are highly complementary in their economic structure and exports, it is seen to be highly conducive to the development of China's imports and exports with China's trade imports expected to increase. Also, it will contribute to solving problems of excess capacity. Meanwhile, the agreement will help to build up a stable regional industry chain and value chain and reduce friction through long-term mutually beneficial goods and services. The integration of economic trade within the Asia-Pacific region through partial concessions to member countries in foreign trade will become an important foreground for China to promote the Belt and Road Initiative and reshape the world structure; this in turn is expected to deepen regional integration in East Asia, which may also help accelerate international circulation of the RMB currency. What's more, it will help China to emerge at the forefront of global trade practices and governance through participation in establishing high standard rules of the trade agreement. **For sectors under our coverage, industries such as automobiles**

HSI & HSCEI Quarterly Performance



Sources: Bloomberg, Guotai Junan International.

Quarterly Daily Turnover



Sources: Bloomberg, Guotai Junan International.

& components, banking, clean energy (solar), consumer (apparel), electric equipment, infrastructure, internet, machinery, ports and shipping & logistics are expected to benefit; sectors such as cement and construction materials, consumer (food & beverage, household products, retail), and real estate would likely remain neutral, while other industries such as aviation, clean energy (natural gas), conglomerate, consumer (hotels), education, electricity, environmental protection, consumer (gaming), health care, manufacturing, nonferrous metals, precious metals, telecommunication equipment, telecommunication services, and non-bank finance are expected to be less impacted by the establishment of the RCEP.

11 月 15 日，中国、日本、韩国、澳大利亚、新西兰和东盟 10 国，共 15 国，正式签署区域全面经济伙伴关系（RCEP）协定。协定中 15 个成员国 GDP 总量、所覆盖人口以及贸易总额均占全球总量约 30%。RCEP 协议的签署意味着全球近三分之一的经济体量形成一体化大市场。其规则制定标准较高，规则更加灵活、包融。由于协议覆盖国家在经济结构和贸易领域产品的互补性强，有利于中国进出口，中国的贸易进口或将增大；化解过剩产能；通过长期互惠的货物、服务贸易构建起稳定的区域产业链、价值链，减少区域摩擦；深化东亚区域一体化，通过对成员国在外贸方面的部分让利以整合亚太地区，是中国推进一带一路、重塑世界格局的重要铺垫，有助于加速实现人民币的国际化；并且通过参与制定高标准的贸易协定利于中国融入新的世界贸易规则的体系。**对于我们覆盖的行业而言，汽车及零部件、银行、清洁能源（太阳能）、消费(服装)、电力设备、基建、互联网、机械、港口和航运物流行业预期将会受益；而水泥建材、消费(食品饮料，日用品，零售)、房地产行业则保持中性。航空、清洁能源(天然气)、综合、消费(酒店)、教育、电力、环保、消费(博彩)、医药、制造、有色金属、贵金属、通信设备、电信服务、非银金融行业受 RCEP 建立的直接影响轻微。**

We expect to see an oscillating uptrend in the Hong Kong stock market in the short run. The increase in trade activity with member countries will likely stimulate the revival of the domestic manufacturing industry and accelerate the recovery of the domestic economy from the pandemic. However, since China and most of the RCEP member countries already have bilateral free trade agreements, the RCEP may not bring a significant increase to the domestic economy in the near term. Recently, market risk appetite has partially rebounded. Although the pandemic situation overseas may still experience several relapses before there is a general application of a valid COVID-19 vaccine, further blockade measures may gradually have less impact on the economy and capital markets given that a number of monetary policy tools are still underpinned in Europe and the United States, along with establishment of more globally developed measures in coping with the pandemic. Uncertainty related to the US presidential election has decreased, but the new round of fiscal stimulus is still up in the air. Hong Kong's local economy has seen an initial uptrend from the bottom; GDP growth rate may return to positive in 1Q20 if Hong Kong can soon reopen its customs. We expect the Hong Kong stock market to gradually rebound in the short term, during which there may be periodical corrections due to potential relapses in the overseas pandemic situation.

港股市场短期内预计将呈波动上升走势。与成员国之间的贸易活跃度提升有望刺激制造业回暖，在一定程度上加速国内经济从疫情影响中复苏。但由于中国与 RCEP 多数成员国之间已经拥有正在生效的双边自贸协定，短期内 RCEP 的建立可能并不会对国内经济带来特别明显的增量。近期市场风险偏好有所回升。尽管在有效的新冠疫苗得到广泛应用前，海外疫情仍有反复的风险，但鉴于欧美国家多项货币政策工具仍在持续托底，且治疗疫情方面亦存有较多经验，后续封锁措施对于经济及资本市场的扰动预计冲击将逐渐减弱。美国大选相关不确定性有所减少，但新一轮的财政刺激方案依旧悬而未决。香港本地经济呈复苏态势，若后续能尽快实现通关，2021 年 1 季度 GDP 增速有望转正。我们预计港股短期将逐步回升，期间也可能受海外疫情复发影响出现阶段性的回调。

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1. An Overview of the RCEP Agreement

The RCEP 协议简介

The Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP) agreement is the world's largest free trade agreement. On November 15, China, Japan, The Republic of Korea, Australia, New Zealand and the 10 ASEAN countries (Indonesia, Thailand, Singapore, Malaysia, Philippines, Vietnam, Myanmar, Cambodia, Laos and Brunei), a total of 15 countries, formally signed the RCEP agreement. The combined GDP amount, population, and trade volume of the 15 members account for about 30% of the corresponding respective global amounts. The signing of the RCEP agreement means that nearly one-third of the global economy will become an integrated market.

区域全面经济伙伴关系（RCEP）协定是全球规模最大的自由贸易协定。11 月 15 日，中国、日本、韩国、澳大利亚、新西兰和东盟 10 国（印度尼西亚、泰国、新加坡、马来西亚、菲律宾、越南、缅甸、柬埔寨、老挝、文莱），共 15 国，正式签署 RCEP 协定。协定中 15 个成员国 GDP 总量、所覆盖人口以及贸易总额均占全球总量约 30%。RCEP 协议的签署意味着全球近三分之一的经济体量形成一体化大市场。

The RCEP agreement enhances liberalization and facilitation of trade and investment. The RCEP agreement requires all 15 members to commit to zero tariffs, open their markets and reduce trade barriers. For consumers, it is beneficial in: (1) reducing and exempting trade tariffs, thus reducing the price of imported goods; (2) industrial cooperation to reduce the price of domestic commodities; and (3) reducing barriers in international travel. For producers, it is beneficial in: 1. reducing production costs; 2. improving labor efficiency; 3. introducing advanced technology; and 4. improving the quality of commodities.

RCEP 协定提高了贸易投资自由化和便利化。RCEP 协定要求 15 个成员国均承诺降至零关税、开放市场、减少贸易壁垒。对消费者而言，有利于：1.减免贸易关税，降低进口商品价格；2.产业协作，降低国产商品价格；3.降低出国旅行阻碍。对生产者而言，有利于降低生产成本，提高劳动效率，引进先进技术，提升商品质量。

The objectives of the RCEP are to: (a) establish a modern, comprehensive, high-quality, and mutually beneficial economic partnership framework to facilitate the expansion of regional trade and investment and contribute to global economic growth and development, taking into account the stage of development and economic needs of the Parties, especially of Least Developed Country Parties; (b) progressively liberalize and facilitate trade in goods among the Parties through, inter alia, progressive elimination of tariff and non-tariff barriers on substantially all trade in goods among the Parties; (c) progressively liberalize trade in services among the Parties to achieve substantial elimination of restrictions and discriminatory measures with respect to trade in services among the Parties; and (d) create a liberal, facilitative, and competitive investment environment in the region, that will enhance investment opportunities and the promotion, protection, facilitation, and liberalization of investment among the Parties.

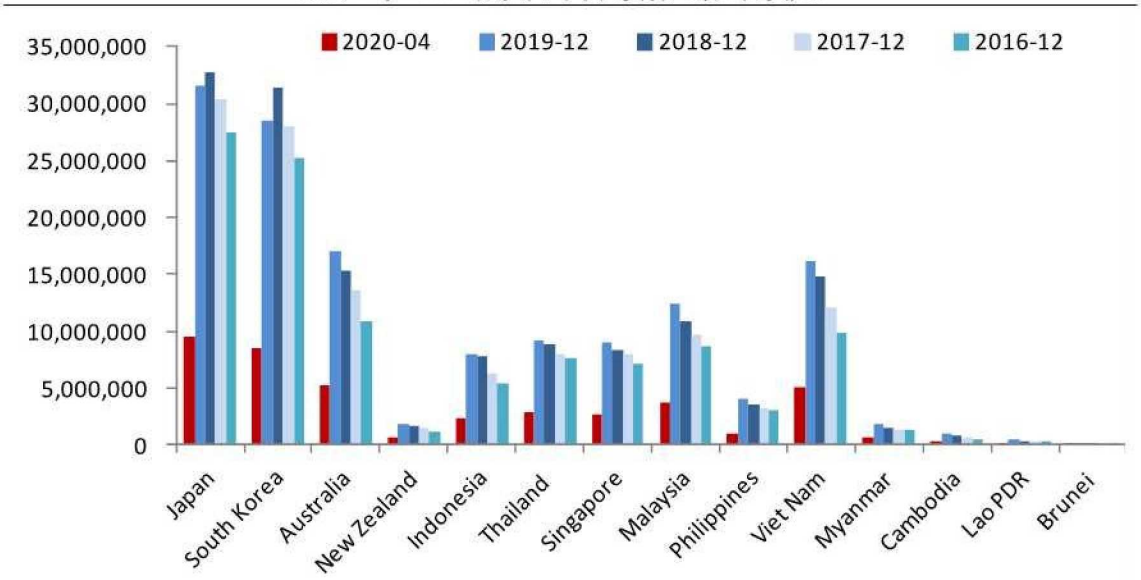
RCEP 协定的目标是：（一）共同建立一个现代、全面、高质量和互惠共赢的经济伙伴关系合作框架，以促进区域贸易与投资的扩张，推动全球经济增长与发展，同时兼顾缔约方，特别是最不发达国家缔约方，所处的发展阶段和经济需求；（二）通过逐步取消缔约方之间实质上所有货物贸易的关税和非关税壁垒，逐步实现缔约方之间货物贸易的自由化和便利化；（三）逐步在缔约方之间实施涵盖众多服务部门的服务贸易自由化，以实现实质性

取消缔约方之间在服务贸易方面的限制和歧视性措施；以及（四）在区域内创造自由、便利和具有竞争力的投资环境，以增加缔约方之间的投资机会，提升投资的促进、保护、便利化和自由化。

The ASEAN is now China's largest trading partner. In the first three quarters of 2020, trade between China and ASEAN reached US$481.81 billion, up 5.0% YoY, and China's investment in ASEAN increased 76.6% YoY. In 2019, the total trade deficit between China and the other 14 RCEP member countries was US$93.73 billion.

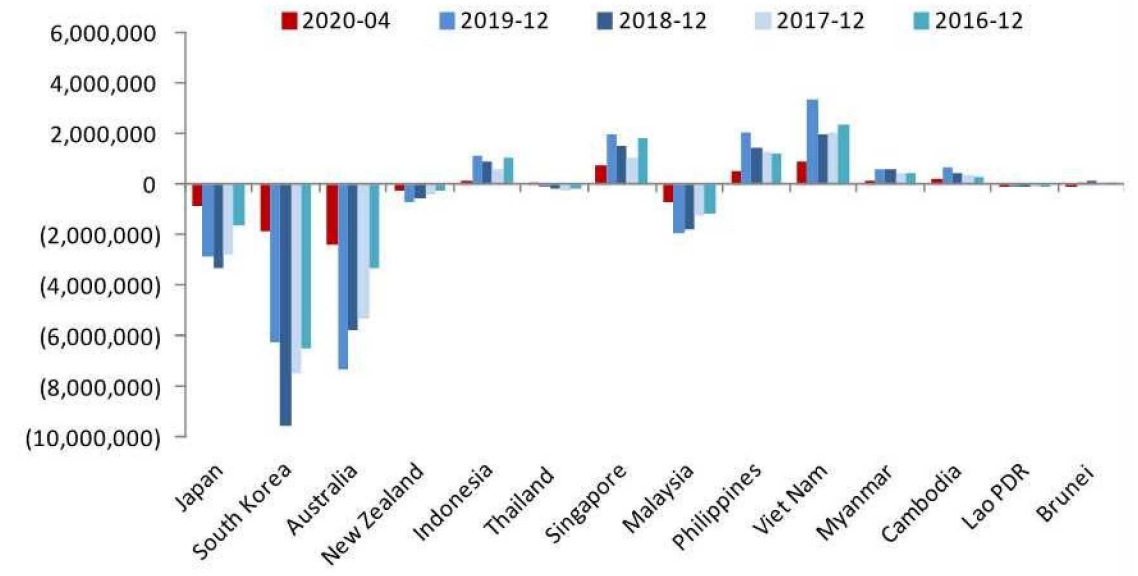
东盟目前是中国最大的贸易伙伴。2020 年前三季度，中国与东盟贸易额达 4,818.1 亿美元，同比增长 5.0%，中国对东盟投资额同比增长 76.6%。2019 年，中国与其他 14 个 RCEP 协议成员国的总贸易逆差为 937.3 亿美元。

RCEP member countries trade volume with China over the past four years (US$10,000)
过去 4 年 RCEP 成员国与中国贸易金额（万美元）



Sources：Guotai Junan International, China's General Administration of Customs.

RCEP member countries trade balances with China over the past four years(US$10,000)
过去 4 年 RCEP 成员国与中国贸易差额（万美元）



Sources：Guotai Junan International, China's General Administration of Customs.

The space for tariff concessions between China and Japan might be a highlight of the RCEP agreement. Before the RCEP agreement came into being, Japan had not signed a free trade agreement with China, and the bilateral trade tariff reduction space is larger than that for other RCEP members. Therefore, the maximum marginal contribution to the implementation of the RCEP is the reduction of trade and investment resistance between China and Japan. In 2019, the trade volume between China and Japan was US$315.03 billion, and the trade deficit was US$28.49 billion. Under the Harmonized System (HS) Category, in 2019, the category with the highest share of China's exports to Japan as a proportion of China's global exports were ore, slag and ash (63.40%, with export value of US$1,107 million), products of meat, fish, crustaceans, mollusks and other aquatic invertebrates (30.82%, US$2,848 million) and live plants; stem and root; flower arrangement and leaf cluster (25.57%, US$110 million); the category with the highest share of imports from Japan to China as a proportion of global imports to China were miscellaneous products (57.69%, with import value of US$1,361 million), photographic and film supplies (45.80%, US$1,241 million) and musical instruments and their parts and accessories (32.26%, US$170 million).

中日关税减让空间或是 RCEP 协议一大亮点。在 RCEP 协议落地之前，日本与中国并没有签署自由贸易协定，中日贸易关税减免空间相对其他 RCEP 成员国更大。因此，RCEP 协定落地的最大边际贡献是中国与日本之间贸易与投资阻力减少。2019 年，中国与日本贸易金额为 3,150.3 亿美元，贸易逆差为 284.9 亿美元。按照编码协调制度（HS）分类来看，2019 年，中国出口日本占中国出口全球份额最高的分类为矿砂、矿渣及矿灰（63.40%，出口额为 1,107 百万美元），肉、鱼、甲壳动物、软体动物及其他水生无脊椎动物的制品（30.82%，2,848 百万美元）和活植物;茎、根;插花、簇叶（25.57%，110 百万美元）；中国从日本进口占中国从全球进口份额最高的分类为杂项制品（57.69%，进口额为 1,361 百万美元），照相及电影用品（45.80%，1,241 百万美元）和乐器及其零件、附件（32.26%，170 百万美元）。

2. Comparison between the RCEP, USMCA and CPTPP

RCEP 与 USMCA 和 CPTPP 对比

The RCEP is conducive to economic trade advancement among its member countries and the process of regional integration in East Asia. The RCEP is an upgraded 10 + 1 free trade agreement of the existing agreements within ASEAN countries. Since the countries covered in the agreement are highly complementary in their economic structure and exports, it is seen to be highly conducive to the development of China's imports and exports and solving problems of excess capacity. The agreement will help to build up a stable regional industry chain and value chain, reduce friction and deepen regional integration in East Asia through long-term mutually beneficial goods and services. What's more, it will help China to emerge at the forefront of global trade practices and governance through participation in establishing high standard rules of the trade agreement. A comparison between the RCEP, the US-Mexico-Canada Agreement (USMCA) and the Comprehensive and Progressive Trans-Pacific Partnership (CPTPP) has been summarized as follows:

RCEP 利于各国经济贸易互补及东亚区域一体化进程。RCEP 是对现有协议内包含的各国与东盟的“10+1”自贸协定的升级，由于协议覆盖国家在经济结构和贸易领域产品的互补性强，有利于中国进出口、化解过剩产能，通过长期互惠的货物、服务贸易构建起稳定的区域产业链、价值链，减少区域摩擦，深化东亚区域一体化，并且通过参与制定高标准的贸易协定利于中国融入新的世界贸易规则的体系。其与美墨加协议（USMCA）及全面与进步跨太平洋伙伴关系协定（CPTPP）相比呈现以下特点。

- **RCEP Coverage of population and GDP is higher.** The RECP countries overlap with those of the CPTPP, but the RCEP covers a wider population and a wider range than both the CPTPP and USMCA. The RCEP covers a total population of about 2.27 billion, and the region accounts for about 30% of global GDP.

  覆盖人口和 GDP 规模更高。RECP 涵盖的国家与 CPTPP 有重叠，但其覆盖的人口及范围更广，也高于 USMCA。RCEP 覆盖总人口达 22.7 亿左右，区域占全球 GDP 约 30%。

- **Tax rates and tariff coverage are slightly lower.** The RCEP stipulates that over 90% of the trade in goods within the regions will eventually achieve zero tariffs, mainly by reducing taxes to zero immediately or by reducing taxes to zero within 10 years upon the entry into the agreement. The CPTPP agreement promotes zero tariffs on 99% of its goods within 15 years of the agreement being reached.

  税率和税则覆盖范围略低于 CPTPP。RCEP 规定协议生效后区域内 90%以上的货物贸易将最终实现零关税，主要是立刻降税到零和 10 年内降税到零。而 CPTPP 协议主要以协议达成后的 15 年内推动 99%的商品零关税。

- **The Rules of origin are more flexible.** In terms of the rules of origin, the RCEP applies the principle of regional accumulation in the region, which means that the value component of product origin can be accumulated in the region composed of the 15 member countries, and the value component from either side of the RCEP will be taken into account. The USMCA increased the requirements of the original requirements for automobile products, among others, based on the original North American Trade Agreement. However, almost all products of the CPTPP are applicable to the change in standards of tax classification, and only specific products are applicable to regional value components and production process standards. Also, the CPTPP adds a specific separate chapter for textiles. Compared with the CPTPP and USMCA, the rules of origin of the RECP are more flexible, which can reduce interference and chance of destruction of trade agreements within the industrial chain.

  原产地规则更灵活。在原产地规则方面，RCEP 在本地区使用区域累积原则，使得产品原产地价值成分可在 15 个成员国构成的区域内进行累积，来自 RCEP 任何一方的价值成分都会被考虑在内。而 USMCA 在原来北美贸易协定的基础上中提高了汽车等产品的原产地要求。而 CPTPP 几乎所有产品适用于税则归类改变标准，仅特定产品适用于区域价值成分和生产工序标准，更是单独增加了纺织品章节。相较 CPTPP 和 USMCA，RECP 的原产地规则更为灵活减少了贸易协定可能对产业链的干扰和破坏性。

- **The rules are more flexible and inclusive.** There are 20 chapters in the RCEP, less than 34 and 30 chapters of USMCA and CPTPP, respectively. There is no content on areas of labor, environment, state-owned enterprises, etc, but the CPTPP has corresponding provisions, which is a high standard model in the current world trade agreement with relatively strict rules. The USMCA has chapters that bind Mexico and Canada to sign free-trade agreements with third-world, non-market economies, and a "Sunset Clause", in which agreements must be reviewed by three countries every six years. Compared with the CPTPP and USMCA, the RCEP is more inclusive, which enables each economy to engage in free trade within a multi-party perspective with a higher degree of stability.

  规则更加灵活、包融。RCEP 共含 20 章节，少于 USMCA 和 CPTPP 的 34 和 30 章节，其中并无劳工、环[illegible]有相应条款，为当前世界贸易协定中高标准样板，规则相对严格。而

USMCA 更设有约束墨、加两国与第三方非市场经济国家签署自由贸易协定章节，更设有“日落条款”（Sunset Clause），即协议必须每六年由 3 个国家审核一次。相较 CPTPP 和 USMCA，RECP 更具包容性使得各个经济体以利于多方的角度从事自由贸易，更具稳定性。

- **The RCEP sets high standards of rules like the USMCA and CPTPP.** The standards of the RCEP are higher than those of the WTO, including e-commerce, intellectual property rights, competition policy, government procurement and small and medium-sized enterprises, which go beyond the scope of WTO provisions. It is the first time that China has joined global trade relations under a negative list mechanism, which indicates that China is more closely integrating with international standards, Compared with the RCEP, the CPTPP and USMCA have higher standards and sets the trend for future trade agreements.

RCEP 同 USMCA 和 CPTPP 类似规则制定标准较高。RCEP 在诸多条款的准则要高于 WTO，包括电子商务、知识产权、竞争政策、政府采购、中小企业等内容，超过世贸组织规定的范畴。代表中国更进一步融入世界规则，是中国首次以负面清单制度加入全球贸易关系。但相较 RCEP，CPTPP 和 USMCA 标准更高，代表着未来多边贸易协定的趋势。

Comparison of RCEP with USMCA and CPTPP

	Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership（RCEP）	U.S.-Mexico-Canada Agreement (USMCA)	Comprehensive and Progressive Agreement for Trans-Pacific Partnership（CPTPP）
Countries	ASEAN countries (Brunei, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Vietnam), and Japan, South Korea, Australia, New Zealand and China	United States, Mexico, Canada	Japan, Canada, Australia, Chile, New Zealand, Singapore, Brunei, Malaysia, Vietnam, Mexico and Peru
Population/ economy size	Cover a total population of 2.27 billion and accounts for about 30% of global GDP.	Cover nearly 500 million people and accounts for nearly 28% of the global GDP	Cover about 495 million people and account for nearly 13.5% of global GDP
Rules of origin	The Agreement allows for the application of a compositional rule of origin, taking into account the value component from any RCEP party when determining whether goods are subject to RCEP tariff preferences	Upgrade the original NORTH American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) with country-of-origin requirements for products such as automobiles, etc.	In CPTPP, almost all products are applicable to the standard of tax classification change, and only specific products are applicable to regional value components and production process standards
Tax rate and tariff coverage	More than 90% of the trade in goods within the region will eventually achieve zero tariffs, mainly by reducing taxes to zero immediately and by reducing taxes to zero within 10 years	On the basis of the original NORTH American Trade Agreement (NAFTA), there are a series of provisions concerning the realization of zero tariff on agricultural products and	99% of CPTPP party tariff lines will be duty-free for originating goods through the gradual phase-out of duties, subject to each party's specific commitments.

		auto parts among the three countries, and the non-use of export subsidies or WTO special agricultural safeguard measures for products exported to each other's markets	
The scope of issues covered by the agreement	20 chapters, focusing on traditional topics, excluding labor, environment, state-owned enterprises and other contents.	34 chapters	30 chapters
Trade and investment access	The negative list is mainly adopted, and some countries adopt the positive list commitment model, among which some countries in trade in services will be converted into a negative list within 6 years after the entry into force of the agreement	Negative list	Negative list

Source：China Free Trade Zone Service Network，Academy of International Trade Cooperation, Ministry of Commerce，Canadian Government website，USTR.

RCEP、USMCA、CPTPP 对比

	区域全面经济伙伴关系，（RCEP）	美墨加协议 USMCA	全面与进步跨太平洋伙伴关系协定（CPTPP）
国家	东盟（文莱、柬埔寨、印尼、老挝、马来西亚、缅甸、菲律宾、新加坡、泰国、越南）及日本、韩国、澳大利亚、新西兰共 15 国	美国、墨西哥、加拿大	日本、加拿大、澳大利亚、智利、新西兰、新加坡、文莱、马来西亚、越南、墨西哥和秘鲁
覆盖人口和经济总量	覆盖总人口达 22.7 亿，区域占全球 GDP 约 30%。	覆盖近 5 亿人口，经济总量占比全球近 28%	覆盖人口约 4.95 亿，区域占全球 GDP 的约 13.5%
原产地规则	协定允许在确定货物是否适用 RCEP 关税优惠时，将来自 RCEP 任何缔约方的价值成分都考虑在内，实行原产成分累积规则	在原有北美自由贸易协定的基础上针对汽车等产品的原产地要求升级	在 CPTPP 中，几乎所有产品适用于税则归类改变标准，仅特定产品适用于区域价值成分和生产工序标准
税率和税则覆盖范围	协定生效后区域内 90%以上的货物贸易将最终实现零关税，主要是立刻降税到零和 10 年内降税到零	在原有北美贸易协定的基础上，涉及三国间农产品贸易实现零关税、汽车配件零关税，不对出口到对方市场的产品使用出口补贴或 WTO 特殊农业保障措施等一系列条款	根据各缔约方的具体承诺，在逐步取消关税的过程中，99%的关税项目将对原产货物免税。

协议覆盖的议题范围	共 20 章章节，以传统议题为主，不包含劳动、环境、国有企业等内容。	共 34 章章节	共 30 章章节
贸易和投资准入方式	以负面清单为主，部分采用正面清单承诺模式，其中服务贸易部分国家将于协定生效后 6 年内转化为负面清单	负面清单	负面清单

资料来源：中国自由贸易区服务网，，商务部国际贸易合作研究院，加拿大政府官网，美国贸易代表办公室。

3. Impact on Covered Sectors
覆盖行业所受影响

- **The following table shows the impact of the RCEP on our covered sectors.** For sectors under our coverage, industries such as automobiles & components, banking, clean energy (solar), consumer (apparel), electric equipment, infrastructure, internet, machinery, ports and shipping & logistics are expected to benefit; sectors such as cement and construction materials, consumer (food & beverage, household products, retail), real estate are likely remain neutral, while other industries such as aviation, clean energy (natural gas), conglomerate, consumer (hotels), education, electricity, environmental protection, consumer (gaming), health care, manufacturing, nonferrous metals, precious metals, telecommunication equipment, telecommunication services and non-bank finance are expected to be impacted less from the establishment of the RCEP.

我们覆盖行业受 RCEP 建立的影响如下表所示。对于我们覆盖的行业而言，汽车及零部件、银行、清洁能源（太阳能）、消费(服装)、电力设备、基建、互联网、机械、港口和航运物流行业预期将会受益；而水泥建材、消费(食品饮料，日用品，零售)、房地产行业则保持中性。航空、清洁能源(天然气)、综合、消费(酒店)、教育、电力、环保、消费(博彩)、医药、制造、有色金属、贵金属、通信设备、电信服务、非银金融行业受 RCEP 建立的直接影响轻微。

Sector 行业	Impact on the Sector 对行业的影响	Comments 评论
Automobile & Components 汽车及零部件	Positive 正面	Overall, it is positive for China's auto industry. In view of OEMs, despite that vehicle exports is currently relatively low, future vehicle exports could be a growth engine, especially for passenger vehicles. Geely Auto (00175 HK) and Great Wall Motor (02333 HK) are increasing their exports mix. In addition, overseas localization strategy should be based on CKD or SKD in the early stage, in which the lowering of import tariffs should benefit. In terms of parts and components, we have noticed that countries have different stances towards tax duties on import and export parts, but the signing of the RCEP should benefit the entire vehicle production in the region, reducing the cost of parts circulation and improving efficiency in the industrial chain. 整体而言，对中国汽车行业为正面。整车方面，中国现在整车出口比例较低，但未来汽车出口将为一定转折点，尤其是乘用车。吉利汽车(00175 HK)及长城汽车(02333 HK)出口比例逐渐增加。加上，初期在海外本土化战略也可能以 CKD 或 SKD 为主，对于进口关税减让是其一利好。零部件方面，各国对于进出口零部件的态度有差异，但 RCEP 将利好整个区域的整车生产，零部件流通成本降低，产业链效率提高。

Banking 银行业	Positive 正面	The RCEP will increase trading amount and other related financial services, which is expected to benefit settlement and clearing business, loans related to trading, etc. of the banking sector. Banks with a high proportion of assets in ASEAN such as BOC (03988 HK) and BOCHK (02388 HK) are expected to benefit the most. RCEP 将会增加贸易额及相关的金融服务，预计将使银行业的结算及清算业务、贸易相关贷款等受益。在东南亚国家联盟有较高资产比重的银行，如中国银行(03988 HK)、中银香港(02388 HK)预计将会受益最多。
Cement & Construction Materials 水泥建材行业	Neutral 中性	The RCEP is to improve conditions for cross-border investment in the regions, which may benefit overseas expansion of cement and glass manufacturers such as Conch Cement (00914 HK) and Xinyi Glass (00868 HK). However, it may be harder to control cement imports in China from Vietnam with non-market methods, making local cement companies in east China more exposed to competition from low-priced imported clinkers. RCEP 将改善区域内跨国投资的条件，这或将有利于海螺水泥(00914 HK)和信义玻璃(00868 HK)等水泥及玻璃厂商的海外扩张。然而，中国自越南的水泥进口可能会更加难以通过非市场手段进行控制，令华东当地的水泥企业面临更多低价进口熟料的竞争。
Clean Energy - Solar 清洁能源 - 太阳能	Positive 正面	The gradual elimination of tariffs is beneficial to the export of solar materials (especially solar modules). In the long run, the RCEP agreement is expected to stimulate investment in solar energy and demand for solar materials in the region. 关税的逐步取消有利于太阳能材料（特别是组件）的出口。长期来看，协议有望拉动区域内对太阳能的投资以及太阳能材料的需求。
Clean Energy - Wind & Others 清洁能源 - 风电及其它	Neutral 中性	The improvement in foreign trade activities between member countries may help boost domestic manufacturing, and lead to higher power consumption demand. Meanwhile, the potential increase in overseas wind power investment may result in an increase in wind turbine price and other material expenses for the upper reaches of domestic wind farm sector, bringing a certain amount of pressure to wind power providers on the cost side. 与成员国之间的贸易活跃度提升有望刺激制造业回暖，带动电力消费需求。但同时也可能由于海外风电投资的增加而推升国内行业上游风机和零部件价格，对风电运营商带来成本端的压力。
Consumer - Apparel 消费 - 服装	Positive 正面	The establishment of the RCEP will help mitigate the impact of Sino-US trade friction. The joining of Japan and South Korea will increase demand for apparel products, so domestic export-oriented textiles and apparel companies will benefit most from this. Even for domestic clothing companies, lower tariffs can also reduce procurement costs of some raw materials, or the related costs of transferring production capacity to Southeast Asia, which will help improve the profitability of clothing companies in China. RCEP 的建立有助于缓解中美贸易摩擦的影响。日本和韩国的加入将提升对服装产品的需求，因此国内出口型的纺织服装企业将从中受益最多。即使是内销型服装企业，更低的关税也可以降低部分原材料的采购成本，或者将产能转移至东南亚地区导致的相关成本，这将有助于改善中国服装企业的盈利能力。

Consumer - Food & Beverage 消费 - 食品饮料	Neutral 中性	The RCEP will have a limited impact on the food & beverage sector. Some ASEAN countries are the main import sources of palm oil, sugar and rice. However, China has not made any tariff reductions nor eliminated commitments to imports of these products from ASEAN countries and will maintain current tariff rates. For dairy products, tariffs on major dairy products from Australia and New Zealand will gradually start to reduce after 10 years. The RCEP will not have significant impact on the domestic dairy industry in the medium term, but it is positive to domestic dairy companies in terms of overseas investment and capacity expansion. RCEP 对食品饮料行业影响有限。部分东盟国家为国内进口棕榈油、白糖与大米的主要来源，但中国并未就从东盟进口上述产品做出关税减让承诺，仍将保持原有税率；对乳制品而言，来自澳洲新西兰地区的主要乳制品关税水平将在 10 年后逐步开始降低，RCEP 在中期内不会对国内乳制品行业产生明显影响但有利于改善国内乳企海外投资环境及进行海外产能扩张。
Consumer - Household Products 消费 - 日用品	Neutral 中性	The direct impact from the RCEP on the household products industry will not be so significant. With regard to the supply of imported raw materials, there is little room for marginal tariff improvement. At present, the proportion of products for export is relatively low. However, in the long run, the RCEP will offer a highly-integrated business environment, which is very conducive to the global expansion of China's consumer staples giants. For instance, Vinda (03331 HK) established its Southeast Asia regional headquarters in Malaysia in 2019, while Hengan (01044 HK) entered the Southeast Asian market in 1H2020. Chinese consumer brands are kicking off the globalization process. We believe that the RCEP may not only promote the trade of terminal household products within the region, but also facilitate multi-national production and sales, which would enable China's brands to follow the expansion path of global FMCG giants (such as Kao, Unicharm, and P&G) and to produce new growth drivers. RCEP 对日用品行业的直接影响不显著。进口原材料供应方面，边际税率改善空间不大。目前出口产品占比也不高。 但从长远来看，RCEP 将提供一体化的营商环境，十分有利于我国日用品品牌实现全球化扩张。维达(03331 HK)已于 2019 年在马来西亚设立东南亚区域总部，而恒安(01044 HK)则在 2020 年上半年进入东南亚市场。中国消费品牌的全球化进程正在拉开序幕。我们相信 RCEP 不仅能够进一步促进区域内的终端产品贸易，也将有利于我国日用消费品厂商进行跨国生产和销售，进而复制(花王、尤妮佳、P&G 等)国际消费品巨头的扩张之路并带来新增长机遇。
Consumer - Retailing 消费 - 零售	Neutral 中性	No material impact on retail enterprises. The RCEP may benefit home appliances companies which have exports business. 对零售企业没有明显影响。RCEP 利好拥有出口业务的家电公司。
Electric Equipment 电力设备	Positive 正面	The gradual elimination of tariffs is beneficial to the export of power equipment. In the long run, the agreement is expected to stimulate investment in energy infrastructure and demand for power generation equipment in the region. 关税的逐步取消有利于发电设备的出口。长期来看，协议有望拉动区域内对能源基建的投资以及发电设备的需求。

Infrastructure 基建	Positive 正面	Increase in manufacturing investment and trading volume will stimulate infrastructure investment on energy, transportation and telecommunication. In addition, reduction in import/export tax will increase profitability of infrastructure engineering contractors which have heavy equipment use needs. China Railway Group (00390 HK), China Railway Construction (01186 HK), China Communication Construction Company (01800 HK) and China CRSC (03969 HK) are the main beneficiaries. 制造业投资和贸易量的增加将刺激在能源、交通及电信方面的基础设施投资。另外，减少进出口税将增加对设备有大量使用需求的基础设施承包商的盈利能力。中国中铁(00390 HK)、中国铁建(01186 HK)、中国交通建设(01800 HK)及中国通号(03969 HK)或将是主要的受益者。
Internet 互联网	Positive 正面	The RCEP will introduce a lower tariff between the 15 countries in the Asia-Pacific region, therefore this agreement could be the catalyst to accelerate the development of cross-border e-commerce. Alibaba-SW (09988 HK) and JD-SW (09618 HK) will be beneficiaries as they have invested in e-commerce enterprises in those countries or have operated cross-border e-commerce on their own. RCEP 将在亚太地区的 15 个国家之间引入较低的关税，因此该协议可能是加速跨境电商发展的催化剂。阿里巴巴-SW（9988 HK）和京东-SW（9618 HK）将成为受益者之一，因为它们已经在这些国家的电商企业中进行投资，或已经营了其跨境电商。
Machinery 机械	Positive 正面	The RCEP is to boost exports of plastic injection molding machines (PIMM) and major downstream products such as home appliances, consumer electronics and auto parts, which will benefit PIMM manufacturers such as Haitian International (01882 HK). CIMC Enric (03899 HK) is expected to benefit from increased demand for clean energy equipment and engineering projects in the region. Techtronic Industries (00669 HK) may explore more growth opportunities in the Asia-Pacific region outside its traditional markets in the US and Europe. RCEP 将提升注塑机和家电、消费电子产品和汽车零部件等主要下游产品的出口，这将利好海天国际(01882 HK)等注塑机厂商。中集安瑞科(03899 HK)将受惠于区域内清洁能源装备和工程项目的需求提升。创科实业(00669 HK)或将在其欧美传统市场之外的亚太地区开拓出更多的增长机会。
Petrochemicals 石化	Positive 正面	The RECP trade agreement can potentially stimulate capital investment in China's petrochemical industry in the long run, since it can facilitate exports for China's petrochemicals products and various downstream products, including textiles and toys. This trend will benefit Sinopec Engineering (02386 HK). 由于 RECP 的签署有利于中国石化产品以及下游纺织品、玩具等产品的出口，中国炼化行业固定资产投资有望长期得到促进，这种趋势将利好中石化炼化工程(02386 HK)。

Ports 港口	Positive 正面	We believe that the signing of the RCEP will steadily promote the development of intra-regional trade in Asia, thus actively benefiting throughput growth in the region. We expect that the enhanced trade relationship between China and ASEAN supported by the agreement will continue to increase port throughput in the Beibu Gulf region; Strengthening trade between China, Japan and South Korea, which will boost throughput growth in Bohai Rim and Yangtze River Delta. At the same time, the intention in the agreement for more convenience customs clearance for cold-chain transportation commodities is expected to improve reefer container volume and optimize port container structure in the future. We believe that this will continue to drive throughput growth for China Merchants Port (00144 HK) and COSCO Shipping ports (01199 HK) in Asia. 我们认为 RCEP 的签署将稳定推动亚洲区域内贸易的发展，因而对区域内吞吐量的增长有着积极作用。我们预计协议支持下中国与东盟的贸易加强将继续抬升北部湾区域港口吞吐量；中日韩贸易的加强将拉动环渤海及长三角区域的吞吐量增长。同时，协议下对于冷链运输商品通关便利性的要求预计将在未来提升冷藏箱量并优化港口箱量结构。我们认为这将为招商局港口(00144 HK)和中远海运港口(01199 HK)亚洲区域吞吐量增长再续动力。
Property 房地产	Neutral 中性	Little direct impact on China's property sector, given its domestic demand-driven nature. 由于行业主要受国内需求推动，该协议对于内房企业直接影响较小。
Shipping and Logistics 航运及物流	Positive 正面	The signing of the RCEP will promote intra-Asia trade liberalization, which we think could drive long-term growth of intra-regional shipping demand. We believe that differences between the countries which signed the agreement will lead to closer cooperation in the supply chain within the region and thus enhance and stabilize shipping demand. In addition, as the agreement has firstly led to the establishment of free trade relationship between China and Japan, we believe that there should be more potential for development of relevant routes, and shipping companies with business advantages in this region are likely to benefit. We believe that COSCO Shipping Holdings (01919 HK) will benefit from growth of trade within Asia. RCEP 的签署将推动亚洲区域内贸易自由化的提升，我们认为这将驱动区域内航运需求的长期成长。我们认为签署协议国家间的差异性将促进区域内供应链上的合作从而巩固及稳定航运需求。同时，鉴于此次协议带动下中国和日本首次建立自由贸易关系，我们认为与此相关航线应有更大的发展空间，并将利好该区域内拥有业务优势的航运企业。我们认为中远海控(01919 HK)将受益于亚洲区域贸易的增长。

资料来源：国泰君安国际。

4. Market Views
市场观点

- **The establishment of the RCEP may benefit economic recovery within the Asia-Pacific region and expand China's international influence.** The RCEP membership is centered around China and covers the Asia-Pacific region. It is expected to benefit member countries by expanding trade and investment, and by increasing employment. China's trade imports may increase, while trade surplus may narrow accordingly, which

will meet the requirements of economic restructuring. Considering that Sino-US confrontation is expected to shift into a long-term issue, we believe that the integration of the Asia-Pacific region through partial concessions to member countries in foreign trade will become an important foreground for China to promote the Belt and Road Initiative and reshape the world structure. In addition, the expansion of imports will likely enable countries in the Asia-Pacific region to hold large amounts of RMB, which may help accelerate international circulation of the RMB currency.

RCEP 协议的建立将利好泛亚太地区的经济复苏，并扩大中国的国际影响力。RCEP 协议以中国为主导且覆盖泛亚太地区，对各成员国在扩展贸易与投资、增加就业等方面预计都将构成利好。中国的贸易进口或将增大，而贸易顺差则会相应收窄。与国内经济结构调整吻合。我们认为在中美博弈关系预期转为持久化的背景下，通过对成员国在外贸方面的部分让利以整合亚太地区，是中国推进一带一路、重塑世界格局的重要铺垫。此外，进口的扩大将使亚太地区国家持有大量人民币，这将有助于加速实现人民币的国际化。

- **We expect to see an oscillating uptrend in the Hong Kong stock market in the short run.** The increase in trade activity with member countries would likely stimulate the revival of the domestic manufacturing industry and accelerate the recovery of the domestic economy from the COVID-19 pandemic. However, since China and most of the RCEP member countries already have bilateral free trade agreements, the RCEP may not bring a significant increase to the domestic economy in the near term. Recently the market risk appetite has partially rebounded. Although the overseas pandemic situation may still experience several relapses before the general application of a valid COVID-19 vaccine, further blockade measures may gradually have less impact on the economy and capital markets, given that a number of monetary policy tools are still underpinned in Europe and the United States, along with more global standard measures in coping with the pandemic. Uncertainty related to the US presidential election has decreased, but the new round of fiscal stimulus is still up in the air. Hong Kong's local economy has seen an initial uptrend from the bottom; GDP growth rate may return positive in 1Q20 if Hong Kong can manage to reopen its customs soon. We expect the Hong Kong stock market to gradually rebound in the short term, during which there may be periodical corrections due to potential relapses of overseas pandemic situation.

港股市场短期内预计将呈波动上升走势。与成员国之间的贸易活跃度提升有望刺激制造业回暖，在一定程度上加速国内经济从疫情影响中复苏。但由于中国与 RCEP 多数成员国之间已经拥有正在生效的双边自贸协定，短期内 RCEP 的建立可能并不会对国内经济带来特别明显的增量。近期市场风险偏好有所回升。尽管在有效的新冠疫苗得到广泛应用前，海外疫情仍有反复的风险，但鉴于欧美国家多项货币政策工具仍在持续托底，且治疗疫情方面亦存有较多经验，后续封锁措施对于经济及资本市场的扰动预计冲击将逐渐减弱。美国大选相关不确定性有所减少，但新一轮的财政刺激方案依旧悬而未决。香港本地经济呈复苏态势，若后续能尽快实现通关，2021 年 1 季度 GDP 增速有望转正。我们预计港股短期将逐步回升，期间也可能受海外疫情复发影响出现阶段性的回调。

Company Rating Definition

The Benchmark: Hong Kong Hang Seng Index / NASDAQ Composite Index

Time Horizon: 6 to 18 months

Rating		Definition
Buy	买入	Relative Performance >15%; or the fundamental outlook of the company or sector is favorable.
Accumulate	收集	Relative Performance is 5% to 15%; or the fundamental outlook of the company or sector is favorable.
Neutral	中性	Relative Performance is -5% to 5%; or the fundamental outlook of the company or sector is neutral.
Reduce	减持	Relative Performance is -5% to -15%; or the fundamental outlook of the company or sector is unfavorable.
Sell	卖出	Relative Performance <-15%; or the fundamental outlook of the company or sector is unfavorable.

Sector Rating Definition

The Benchmark: Hong Kong Hang Seng Index / NASDAQ Composite Index

Time Horizon: 6 to 18 months

Rating		Definition
Outperform	跑赢大市	Relative Performance >5%; or the fundamental outlook of the sector is favorable.
Neutral	中性	Relative Performance is -5% to 5%; or the fundamental outlook of the sector is neutral.
Underperform	跑输大市	Relative Performance <-5%; or the fundamental outlook of the sector is unfavorable.

DISCLOSURE OF INTERESTS

(1) Except for SHENZHEN INTERNATIONAL (00152 HK), the Analysts and their associates do not serve as an officer of the issuer mentioned in this Research Report.

(2) The Analysts and their associates do not have any financial interests in relation to the issuer mentioned in this Research Report.

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