

THE COMPETITIVE BALANCE OF CHINA PORTS

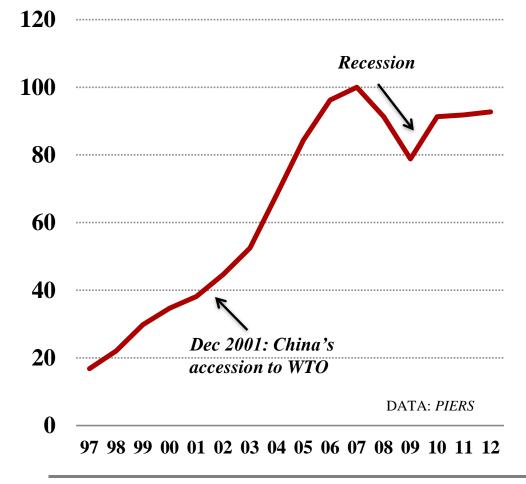
TPM Asia 2013

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Economist, JOC

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US Imports from China via Ocean Container, Index 2007=100

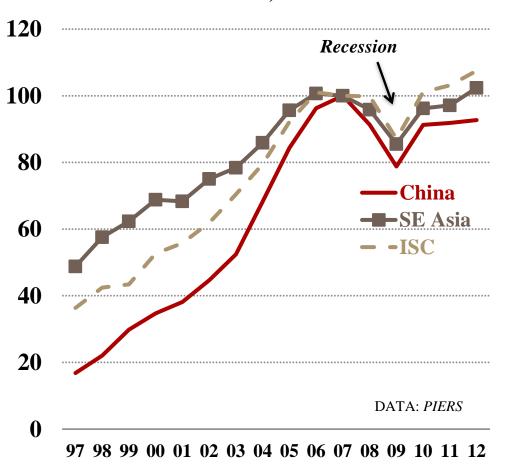


CHINA-TO-US TRADE STILL IN ANEMIC RECOVERY PHASE

- US imports from China via ocean container dropped as much as 20% over 2008-2009
- US imports from China via ocean container at below 2007 peak by 7%
- Despite swift government stimulus, China ports did not escape global malaise
- US experiencing subpar economic growth, impacting imports



US Imports from China, SE Asia, Indian Subcontinent, Index 2007=100



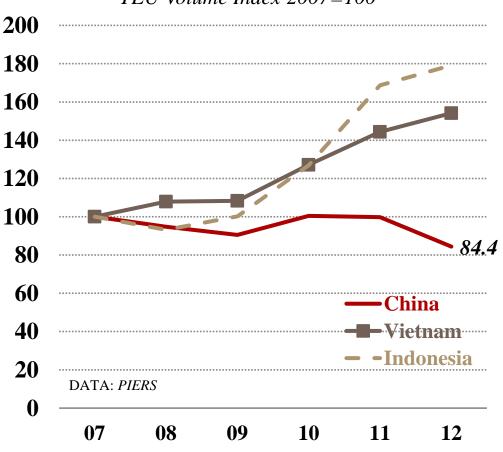
UNEVEN RECOVERY FOR ASIAN SUPPLIERS

- Compared to SE Asia and Indian
 Subcontinent (ISC), US imports from
 China growing at slower rate
- US imports from ISC and SE Asia reached new peak in 2010 and 2012, respectively
- Square root recovery for China-to-US trade
- Rising production costs in China triggers source shifting labor-intensive exports most impacted



US Footwear Imports from China, Vietnam, and Indonesia,

TEU Volume Index 2007=100



CHINA'S EXPORTS OF LABOR-INTENSIVE GOODS STRUGGLES

- US footwear imports from China struggle; down 16% from 2007 peak
- Footwear imports from Vietnam and Indonesia way above prior 2007 peak
- Footwear imports from China up 14% in 1H13, BUT imports from Vietnam and Indonesia up 40% and 52%, respectively

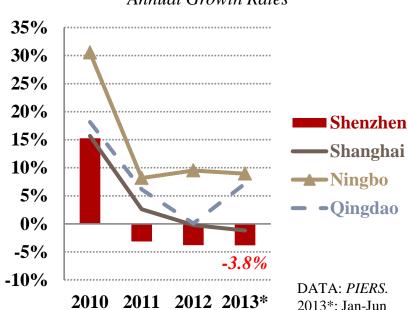


CHINA EXPORT DATA REFLECTS NEW DYNAMICS FOR PORTS

Shenzhen in contraction; other ports show resilience

Top China Gateways for Containerized Exports to US

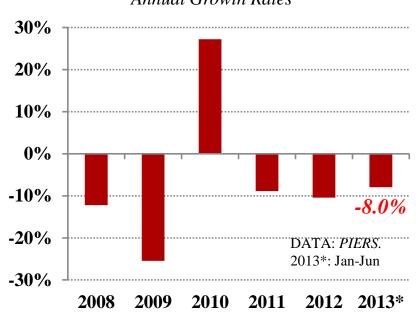
Annual Growth Rates



Hong Kong in contraction too

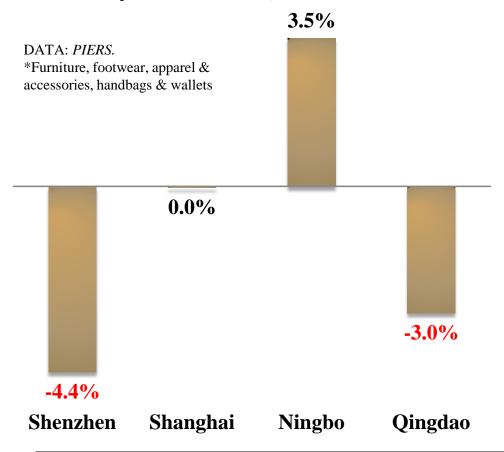
Containerized Exports to US via Hong Kong Port

Annual Growth Rates





Changes in China Ports Shares of Major Consumer Goods* Exports to US by TEU Volume, 2012 over 2007



SHENZHEN HIGHLY EXPOSED TO EXPORTS OF MAJOR CONSUMER GOODS

- 45% of all exports to US via <u>Shenzhen</u> in 2012 were consumer goods*, down from 49.4% in '07; AND total export volume to US down 20% from 07
- 24.5% of all exports to US via <u>Qingdao</u> in 2012 were consumer goods*, down 3% from '07, BUT total export volume to US is up 12% over '07
- 40% of all exports to US via Ningbo in 2012 were consumer goods*, up 3.5% from '07; AND total export volume to US is up remarkably by 46% over '07



TOTAL CHINA-TO-US CONTAINERIZED TRADE BY PORTS: Market Share Changes

Top 5 ports held 83% of all US-bound container traffic in 2012, up 8% from 2007

Shenzhen holds steady, but Shanghai, Ningbo, Qingdao gain

2007

Cingdao 6%

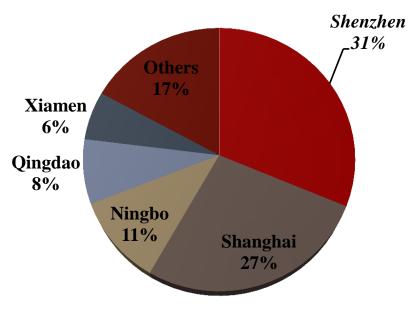
Ningbo 7%

Shenzhen 31%

Shanghai 25%

DATA: PIERS

2012



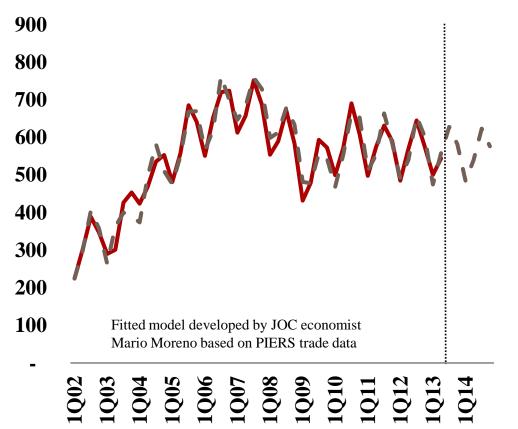
DATA: PIERS



China Exports to US via Shenzhen

In Thousands of TEUs





SHENZHEN STRUGGLES

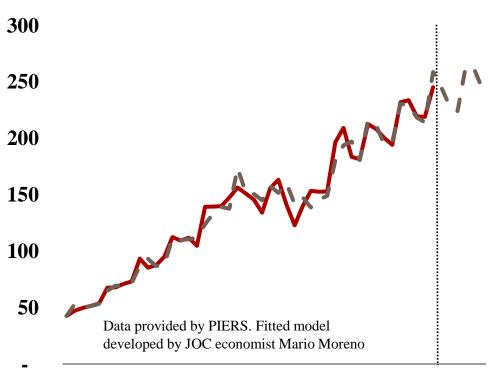
- Trend: DOWNWARD
- In 2012, 45% of all China exports to US via Shenzhen were major labor-intensive consumer goods, down from 49.5% in 2007
- Shipments from Shenzhen to decline 0.9% in 2013



China Exports to US via Ningbo

In Thousands of TEUs

—Actual — -Forecast



1002 1003 1004 1005 1006 1008 1010 1011 1011 1013

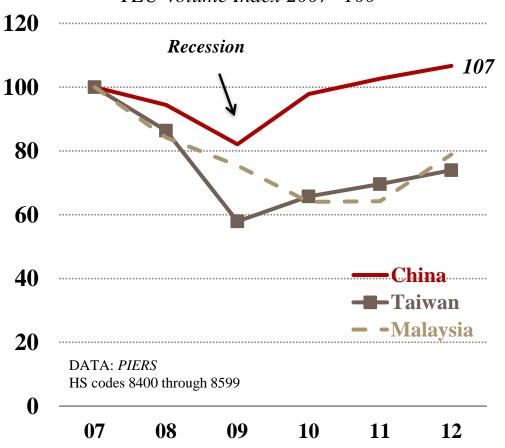
MID COAST, NORTHERN PORTS APPEAR TO BE HOLDING UP

- Trend: UPWARD
- In 2012, 40% of all China exports to US via Ningbo were major laborintensive consumer goods, up from 36.3% in 2007
- Shipments from Ningbo to grow 6.7% in 2013



US Machineries Imports from China, Taiwan, and Malaysia,

TEU Volume Index 2007=100



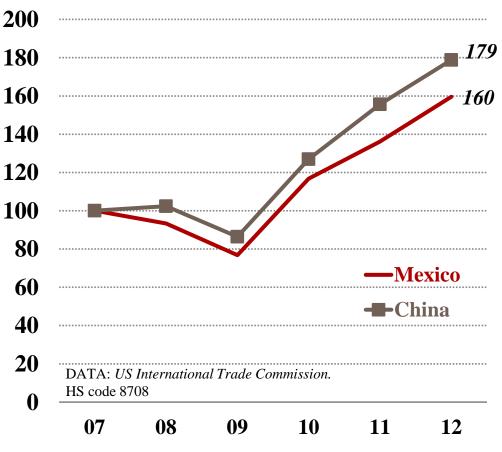
DIFFERENT TREND FOR CAPITAL-INTENSIVE GOODS

- Machineries include computers, heaters, TV sets, etc
- US imports from China stood above prior 2007 peak in last 2 years
- US imports from Taiwan, Malaysia struggle; more than 20% below 2007 peak
- US imports from China and Malaysia up modestly by 1% in 1H13; from Taiwan down 10%



US Auto Parts Imports from Mexico and China by Dollar Value

Index 2007=100



DIFFERENT TREND FOR CAPITAL-INTENSIVE GOODS (CONT'D)

- Mexico gains presence in auto parts sourcing to US, so does China
- •Auto parts imports from Mexico at 60% over prior 2007 peak
- US auto parts imports from China at 79% over prior 2007 peak
- US imports from China up 8% in 1H13



FINAL REMARKS

- Wage hikes, go West driving cargo inland, and out of China
- Contraction at Shenzhen, high growth at mid-coast and northern ports illustrates changes
- Policy is to lessen dependence on low-value exports, rebalance economy, keep people closer to home; still a work in progress
- But this is a trickle, not an exodus as China has far superior infrastructure than other emerging competitors in Asia



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Thank you!

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