

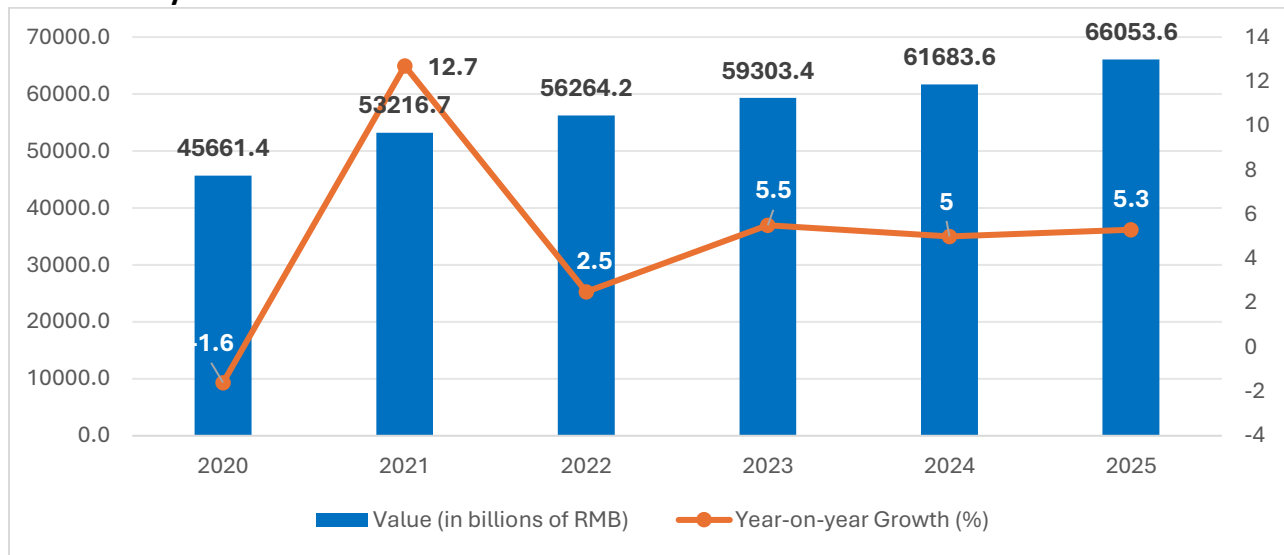
Chinese Economic Indicators Update

Amid complex and unstable environment, the Chinese economy has shown remarkable resilience in the first half of 2025. In this update, we shall examine a few key indicators released by the Chinese authority to keep abreast of the overall performance, observe the general trend, and monitor major changes and shifts in key sectors.

I. Overall Economic Growth

According to the figures published by the National Bureau of Statistics of China, Chinese GDP recorded at 66,053.6 billion RMB, growing by 5.3% year-on-year, above the annual growth target of 5%, also surpassing the grow rate of the first half in 2024.

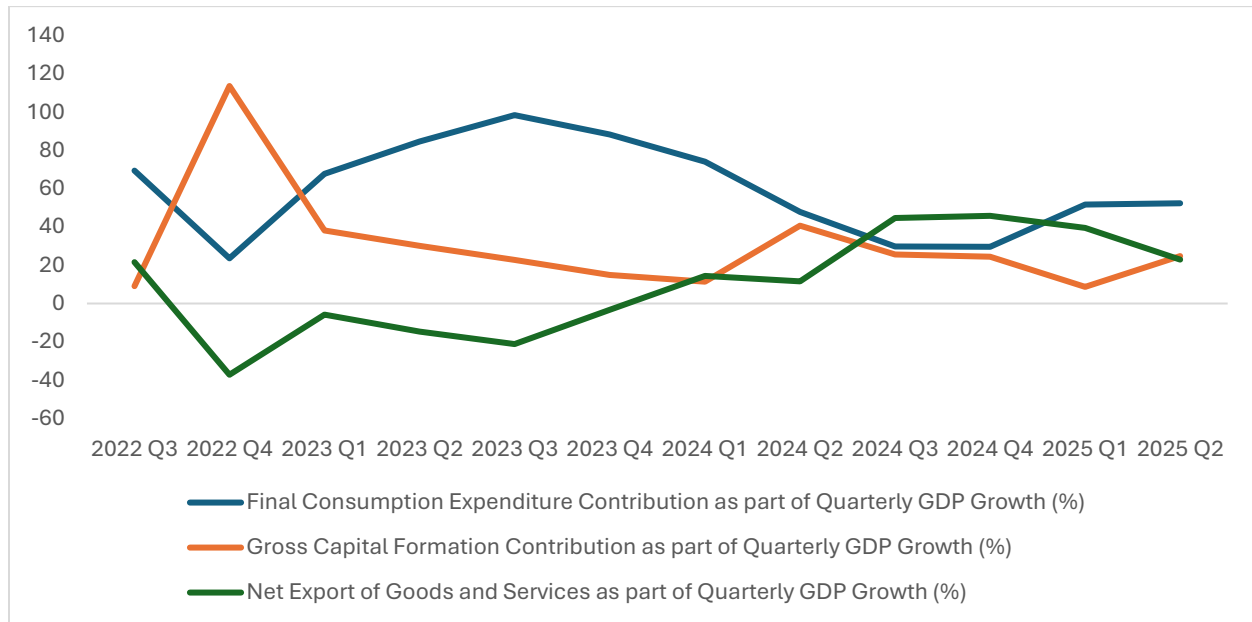
1. Half-year Economic Growth



Sources: Data released by National Bureau of Statistics of China, collated and visualized by AmCham China

2020-2025 Half Year GDP of the Chinese Economy

When examining the drivers of economic growth over the past quarters, we have seen that consumption has slightly increased while investment has declined in its contribution to GDP growth coming out of the pandemic. These data seem to coincide with the Chinese government’s policy intention to shift towards a more balanced economic growth.



Sources: Data released by National Bureau of Statistics of China, collated and visualized by AmCham China

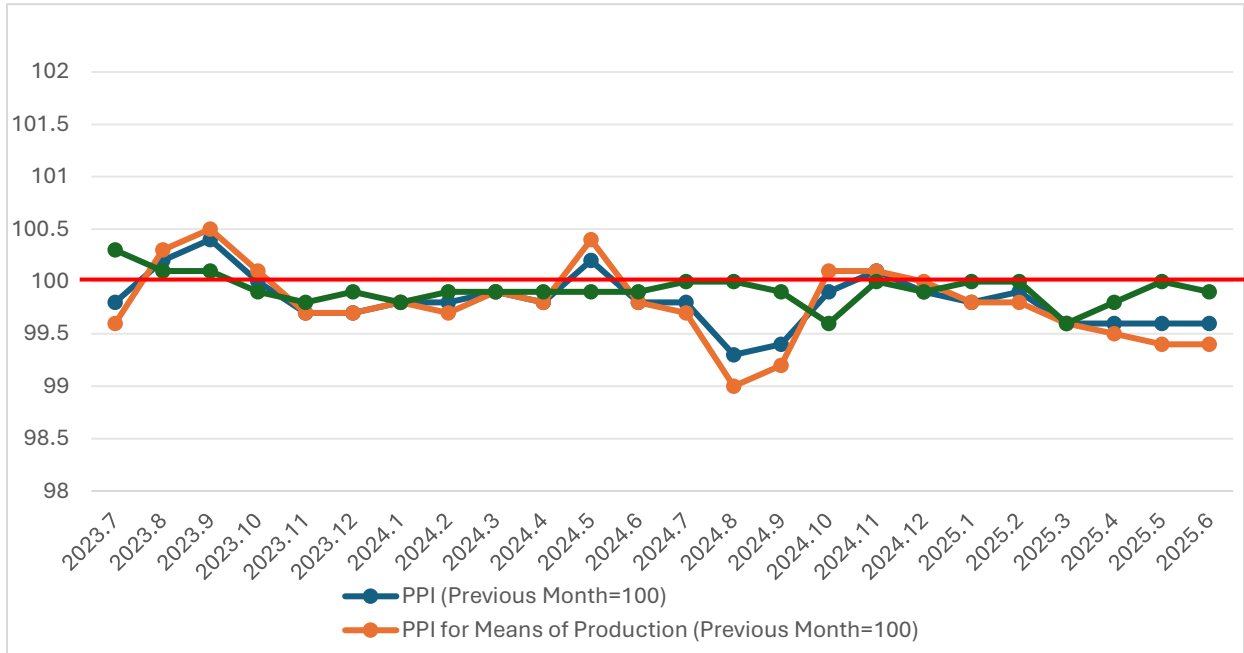
Drivers of Economic Growth as Percentages of GDP Growth (Quarterly, Q3 2022 - Present)

2. Production

As is shown in the figures released by the National Bureau of Statistics, Chinese PPI has been largely below 100% level, signaling a continuous decline in seller prices. CNBC reported that Chinese PPI has fallen by 3.6% in June than the year before, stating that it is the largest decline since July 2023¹. From the report by the Financial Times, we can see declines in annual change in producer price index by varying degrees across multiple industrial sectors². In this article, the Financial Times also noted that the overcapacity issue has gained more gravity in China as the Chinese government has taken measures to curb “neijuan” (involution), which is characterized by excessive price competition.

¹ Source: [China’s producer prices fall 3.6% in June, biggest drop in nearly two years as deflation deepens](#)

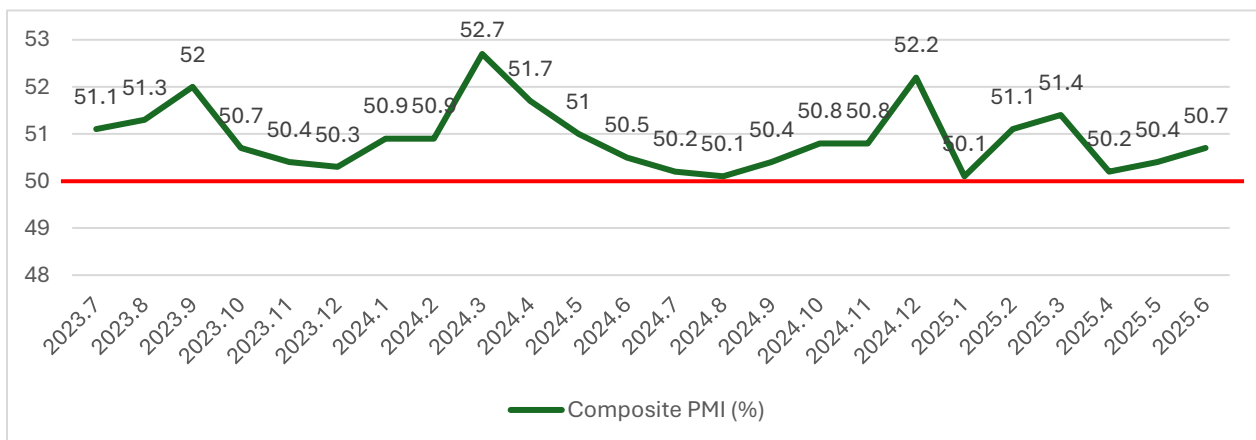
² Source: [China criticizes manufacturers over price war as deflation fears mount](#)



Sources: Data released by National Bureau of Statistics of China, collated and visualized by AmCham China

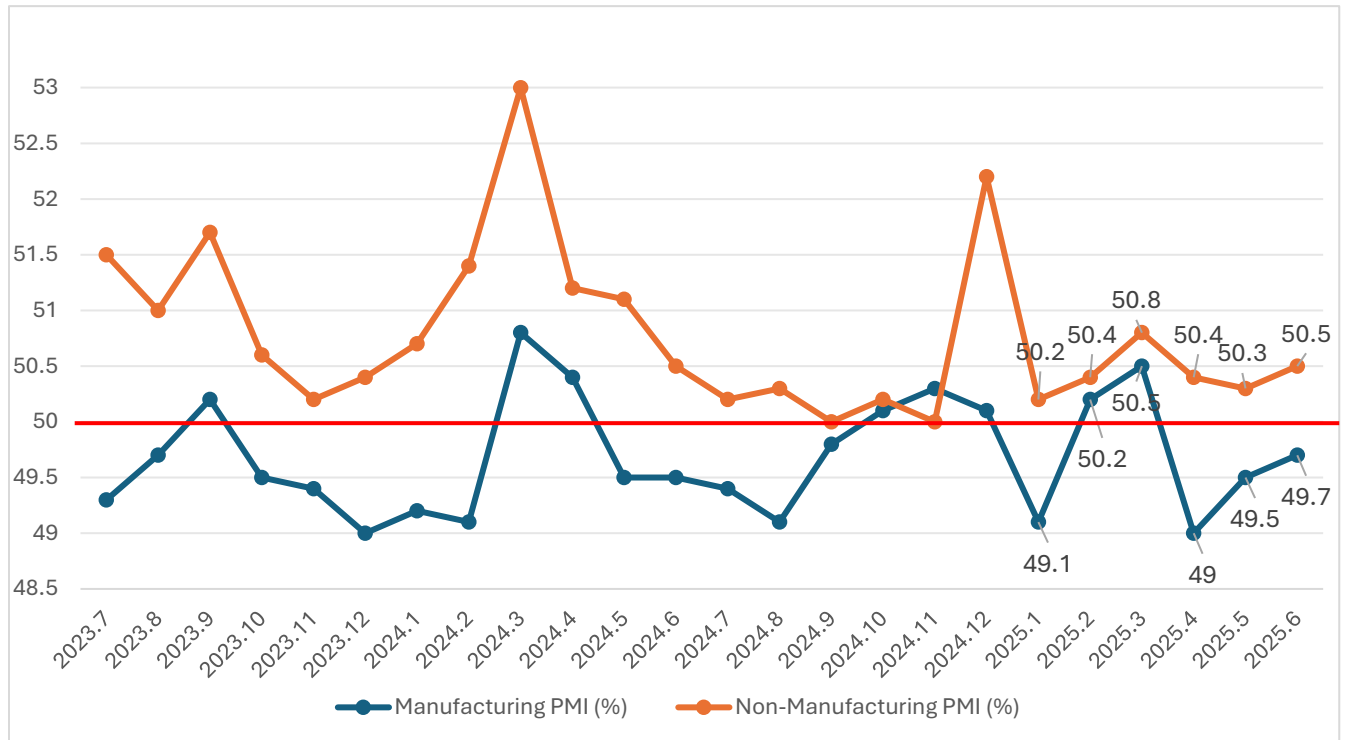
PPI Levels in the Last 24 Months (July 2023 – June 2025)

When examining the PMI figures to assess business activity. According to the data released by the National Bureau of Statistics, the PMI has stayed slightly above 50 over the past six months, signaling rather weak business activities. However, when analyzing manufacturing and non-manufacturing sectors, the manufacturing sector has been largely contracting slightly for the past 2 years, while the non-manufacturing sector has been mostly above the threshold of 50.



Sources: Data released by National Bureau of Statistics of China, collated and visualized by AmCham China

Composite PMI Levels in the Last 24 Months (July 2023 – June 2025)



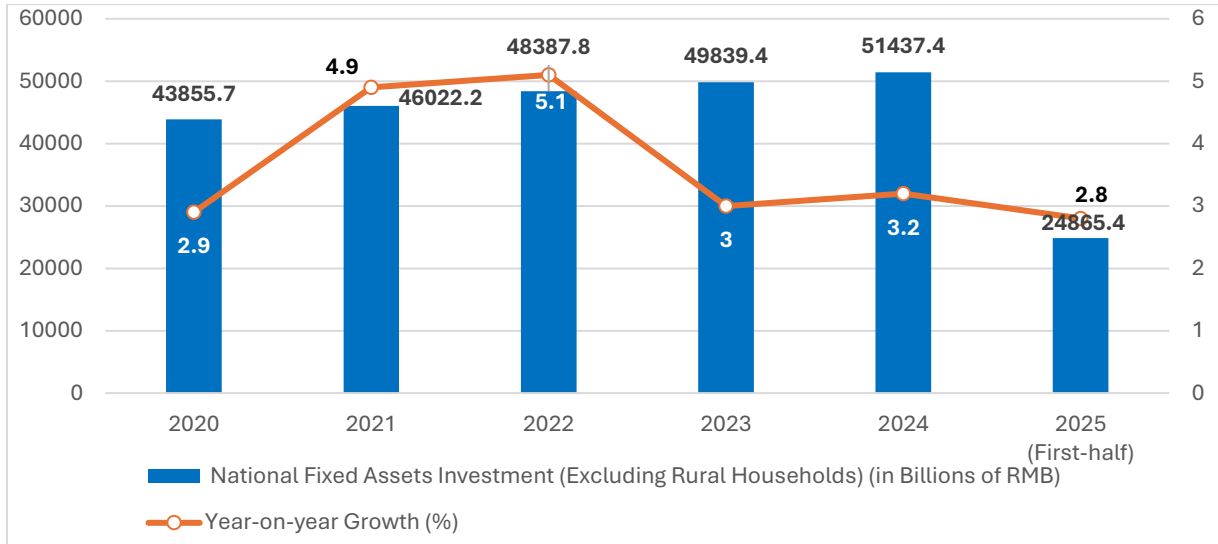
Sources: Data released by National Bureau of Statistics of China, collated and visualized by AmCham China

PMI Levels in the Last 24 Months (July 2023 – June 2025)

II. Investment

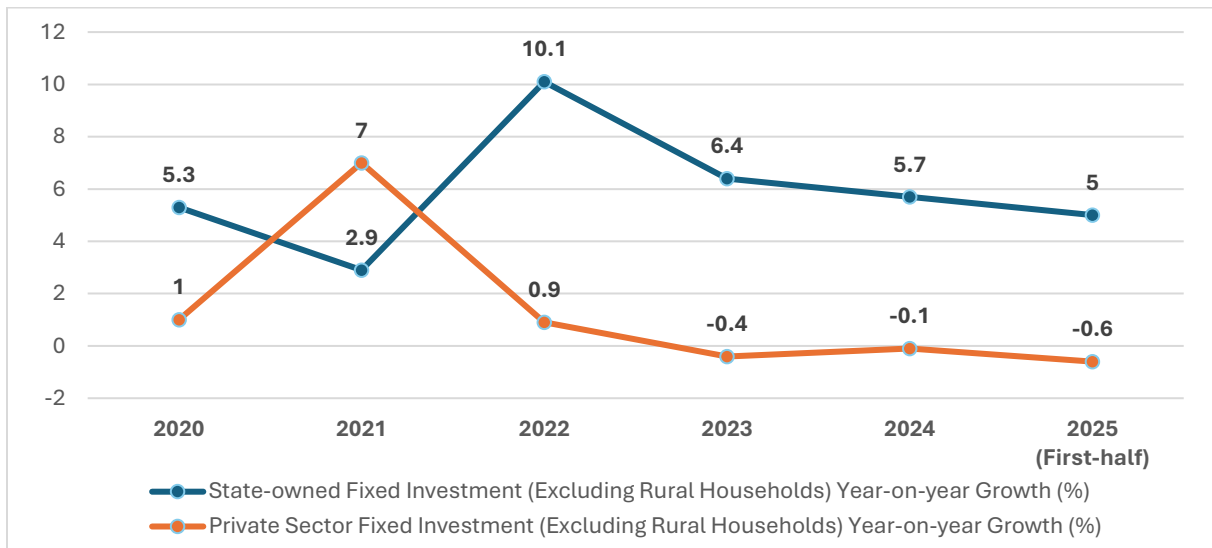
In the past five years and continuing into the first half of 2025, the Chinese economy has seen moderate growth. In the first half of 2025, the National Bureau of Statistics recorded 24,865.4 billion RMB, which marks a 2.8% growth compared with the first half of 2024. According to the State Council, information services, aircraft and spacecraft manufacturing, and computer and office equipment manufacturing saw significant increase in investment, recording 37.4%, 26.3%, and 21.5% growth annually. The same report state that, if excluding the property sector, China’s fixed-asset investment increased by 6.6% compared with H1 in 2024³.

³ Source: [China's fixed-asset investment sees stable growth in H1](#)



Sources: Data released by National Bureau of Statistics of China, collated and visualized by AmCham China

Fixed Asset Investment (2020 – Present, Excluding Rural Households)

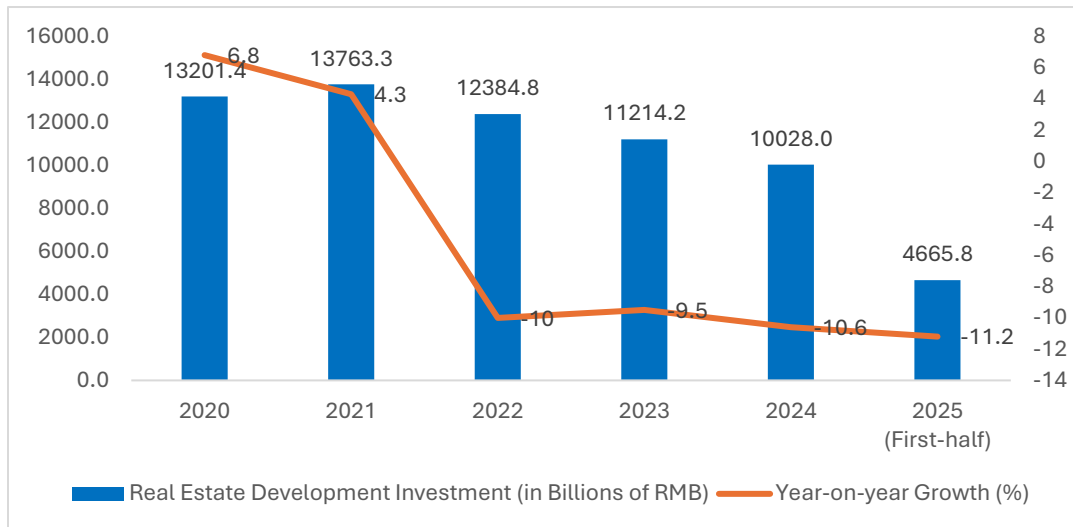


Sources: Data released by National Bureau of Statistics of China, collated and visualized by AmCham China

Fixed Asset Investment by Sector (2020 – Present, Excluding Rural Households)

Focusing on the real estate market, investment in property development fell sharply by 11.2% in H1. The National Bureau of Statistics reported that commercial housing sales volume recorded

at 4,424.1 billion RMB, 5.5% less than the previous year, with residential housing sales dropping 5.2%⁴.

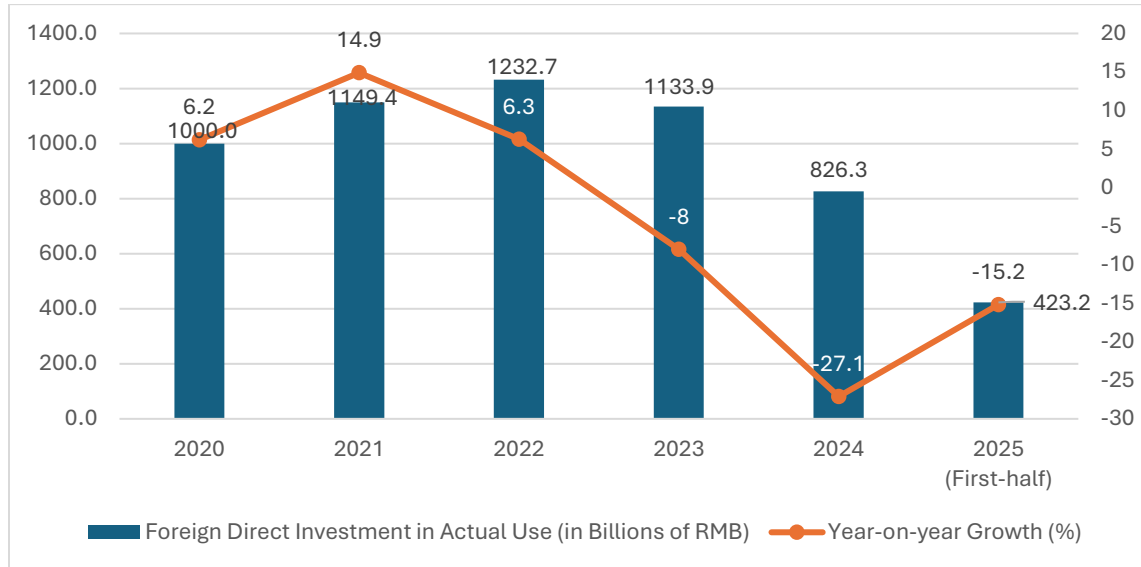


Sources: Data released by National Bureau of Statistics of China, collated and visualized by AmCham China

Real Estate Development Investment (2020 – Present)

When it comes to foreign investment, foreign direct investment in actual use recorded 423.2 billion RMB. While the authorities claim that newly established foreign-invested entities increased by 11.7% compared to the previous year’s level, it also marked a 15.2% decline in investment amount from the previous year.

⁴ Source: National Real Estate Development and Sales in the First Half of 2025: Basic Statistics ([2025 年上半年全国房地产市场基本情况](#))



Sources: Data released by National Bureau of Statistics and the Ministry of Commerce of China, collated and visualized by AmCham China

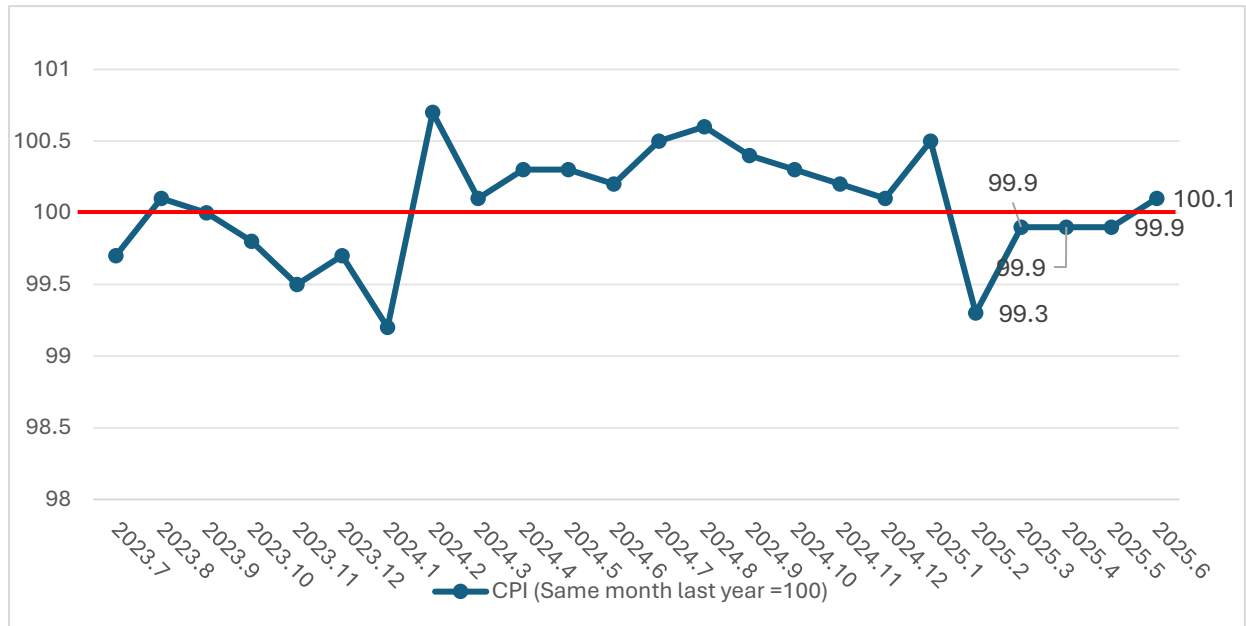
Foreign Direct Investment, in Actual Use (2020 – Present)

III. Consumption

From the data provided by the authorities, monthly CPI has stabilized and showed marginal improvement after the new year, with CPI in June to turn positive at 0.1%, for the first time since January this year. The National Bureau of Statistics report on June CPI and PPI pointed out that the increase in CPI is affected by the rise in prices of industrial consumer products. This data is received with mixed interpretation, with reports expressing negative outlook and mild optimism.

A recent report by McKinsey & Company based on nationwide survey⁵ noted that China’s consumer market has settled into a “new reality” characterized by low growth rate, where consumers lack the confidence to consume and tends to trade down (also commonly referred to as “consumption downgrading” in China). The report concluded that current Chinese consumer market has become more complex and nuanced, and the purchase decisions have become more rational and based on actual needs.

⁵ Source: [Chinese consumption amid the new reality](#)

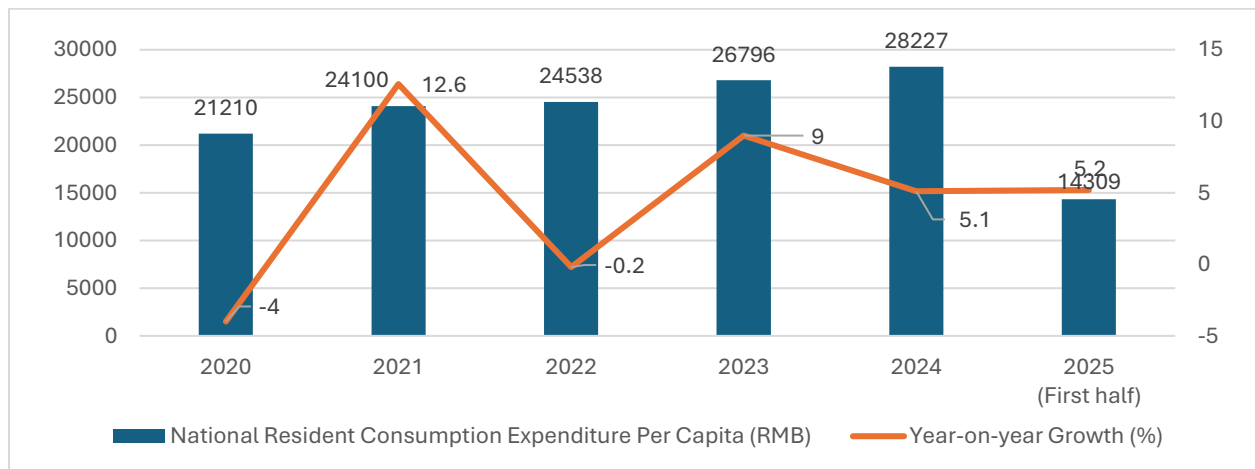


Sources: Data released by National Bureau of Statistics of China, collated and visualized by AmCham China

Monthly CPI Levels (July 2023 – June 2025)

1. Residential Expenditure

In H1 2025, Chinese residents’ per-capita consumption expenditure was 14,309 yuan, representing a nominal year-on-year increase of 5.2%, and a real increase of about 5.3% once adjusted for price inflation⁶.



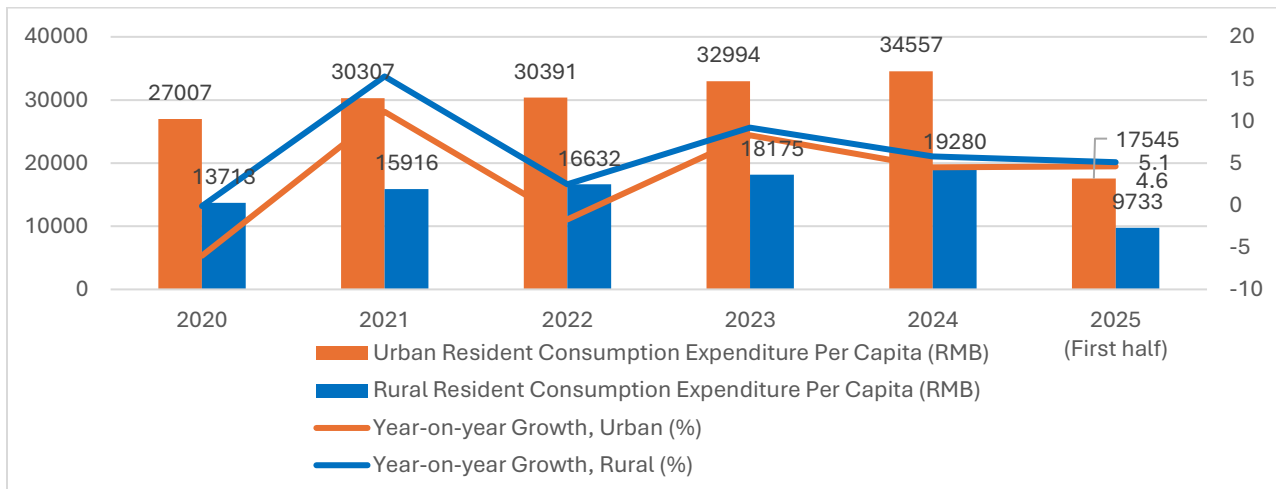
⁶ Source: [China's GDP expands 5.3% year-on-year in H1](#)

Sources: Data released by National Bureau of Statistics of China, collated and visualized by AmCham China

National Resident Consumption Expenditure Per Capita (2020 - Present)

In the first half of 2025, consumption expenditure per capita recorded at 17,545 and 9,733 RMB for urban and rural residents, achieving a growth rate of 5.1% and 4.6% respectively. Examining data from 2020 to 2024, it is clear that rural consumption expenditure growth rate has outpaced urban. However, the numerical gap between urban and rural consumption is still expanding.

Concerning purchasing power, the Chinese authorities also noted that in H1 of 2025, “China’s rural per capita disposable income reached 11,936 yuan (US\$1,671), a 6.2% increase in real terms — outpacing urban income growth.”⁷



Sources: Data released by National Bureau of Statistics of China, collated and visualized by AmCham China

Rural and Urban Consumption Expenditure Per Capita (2020 - Present)

2. Government Expenditure

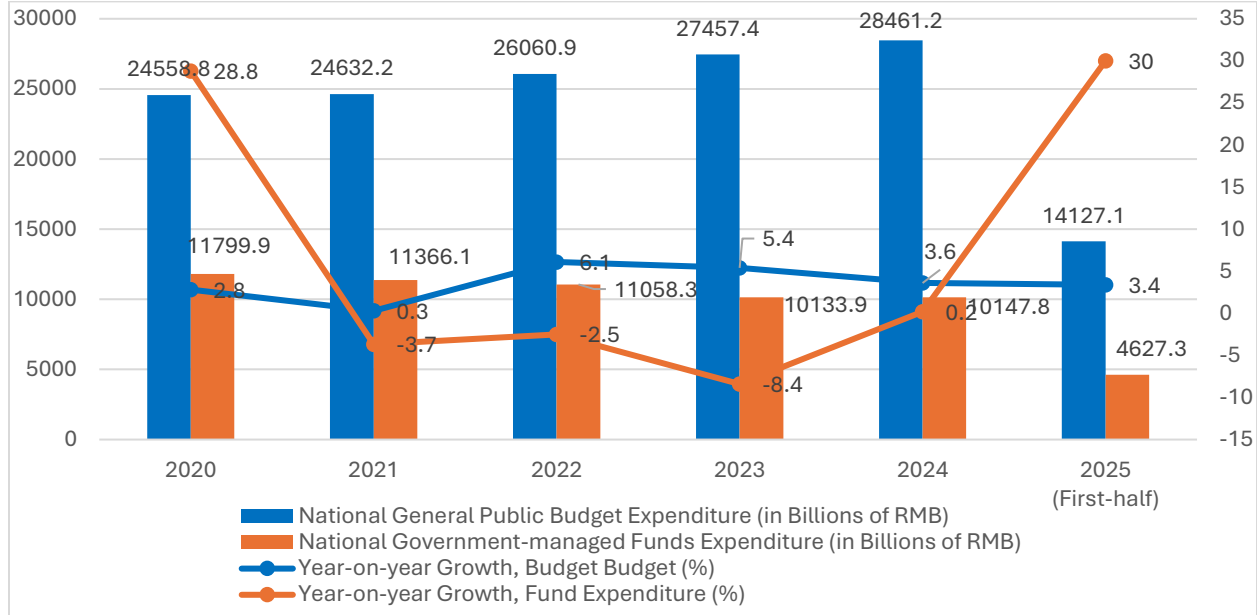
In the first half of 2025, China’s overall budget expenditure rose to nearly 14.13 trillion RMB, marking a 3.4% increase compared with the first half of 2024⁸. Notably, national government-managed funds expenditure increased by 30% year-on-year.

According to Tang Longsheng, deputy director of the treasury payment center of the Ministry of Finance, China has issued 7.88 trillion RMB government bonds in H1 2025, which marks a 35.28% year-on-year increase. Additionally, ultra-long special treasury bonds totaled

⁷ Source: [China reports growth in rural income, consumption, and agricultural investment](#)

⁸ Source: [China's fiscal expenditure up 3.4% in H1](#)

162 billion RMB in two tranches to support consumer goods trade-in programs, while local governments issued 2.16 trillion yuan in special-purpose bonds to fund key infrastructure and investment projects. These proactive fiscal measures have helped to stabilize and promote growth in the first half of the year.

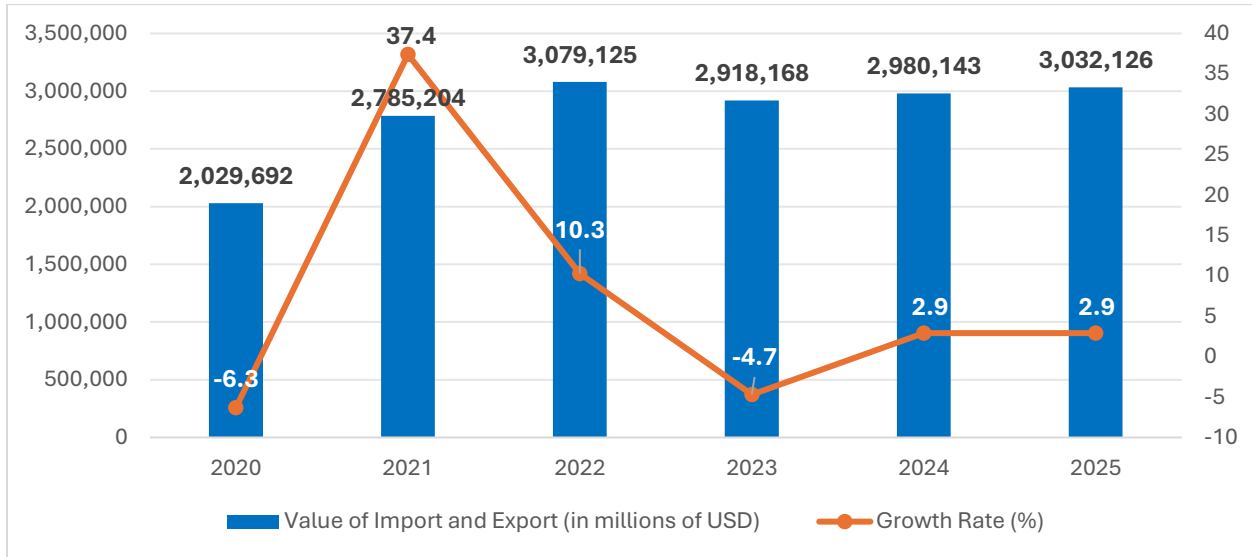


Sources: Data released by Ministry of Finance, collated and visualized by AmCham China
Annual Government Expenditure (2020 - Present)

IV. Import and Export

According to the import and export data from China Customs, in the first half (H1) of 2025, China’s total good trade amounted to 21.79 trillion yuan, making a 2.9% year-on-year increase.

Despite significant uncertainty in international trade policy, China – US bilateral trade fell by 10.4% in H1 2025, the US remained China’s single largest trading partner. In contrast, trade with regions such as Africa, the Middle East, and Latin America increased significantly. According to customs data, the combined growth in trade with these emerging markets amounted to approximately USD 102.7 billion, helping offset the USD 36.8 billion decline in trade with the U.S., Europe, North America, and Oceania. Imports remained weak due to falling global commodity prices and soft domestic demand. However, import contraction narrowed over the months, with the year-on-year decline declining from 15.3% in January to 3.8% in June.



Sources: Data released by National Bureau of Statistics of China, collated and visualized by AmCham China

2020-2025 First Half Year Value of Import and Export

To see changes in imports and exports in different categories, please see the following charts for your reference.

China's Total Export & Import Values, Jun 2025 (in CNY): [2025年6月进出口商品类章总值表 \(人民币值\)](#)

China's Total Export & Import Values by Country/Region, Jun 2025 (in CNY): [2025年6月进出口商品主要国别\(地区\)总值表](#)