

Japan: Old style

Fourth-quarter growth was a bit of a 'dead-cat' bounce. Consumption is struggling to grow, despite better wage growth and inflation isn't going anywhere. This is spurring some talk of action at the Bank of Japan



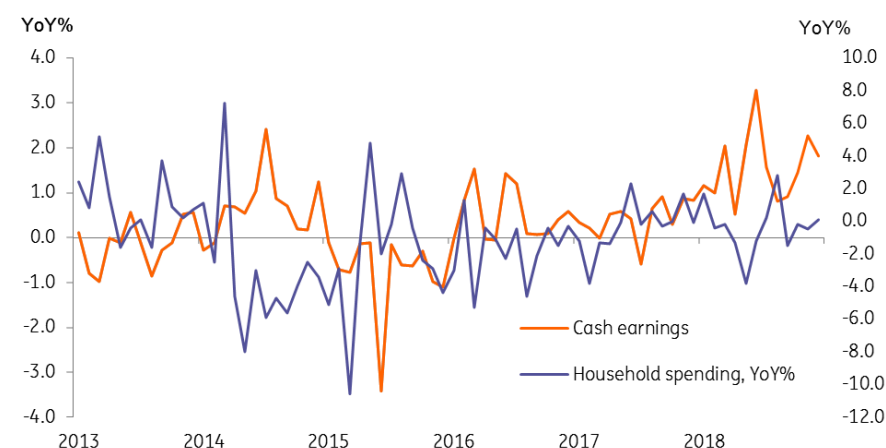
Source: Shutterstock

As we feared, 4Q18 GDP failed to bounce back as strongly as we had initially hoped. After a 2.6% annualised decline in 3Q18, the 1.4% bounce in 4Q18 was of the distinct 'dead-cat' variety. Certainly not the 'sharp bounce' one business TV channel reported on the day. And since then, the data hasn't got much better.

4Q18 GDP failed to bounce back as strongly as we had initially hoped

One of the biggest disappointments for Prime Minister Shinzo Abe, we imagine, must be that after convincing businesses to be more generous with wages, which they are now with wage growth honing in on 2.0% year-on-year, household spending still remains virtually flat. The idea that paying people more through scheduled cash earnings and not through one-off bonuses would lead to a smaller percentage being saved, has simply not been borne out by reality.

Cash wages and household spending



Source: Bloomberg, CEIC

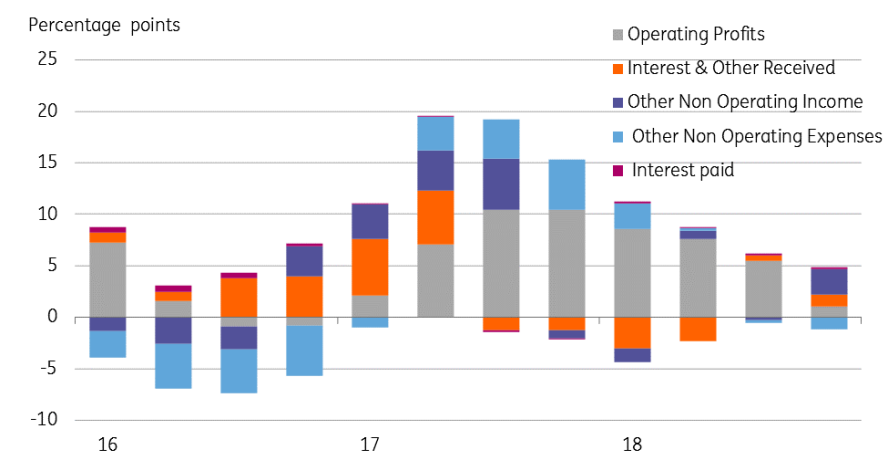
Exports are, like everywhere else in Asia, falling - a combination of trade war effects and the global slump in semiconductor / electronics demand. And corporate profits are weakening - which doesn't bode well for either continued wages or employment growth, and puts a question mark over recent capital spending figures, which came in a little stronger than expected.

Inflation data, too, has utterly failed to make it any further, and has now drifted back in the direction of zero. This isn't a big deal as far as the real economy goes. Japan isn't exhibiting any genuine 'deflationary trends', but it's encouraging the Bank of Japan to talk up remedial policies aimed at pushing inflation in the direction of their 2.0% target.

By now, one would have thought that by having undershot the target for so long with no obvious adverse effects, someone would have understood that the target itself may not be attainable, and might be the wrong level to target.

That sort of thinking doesn't seem to have permeated into the inner circles of the central bank, though recent commentary from governor Haruhiko Kuroda amongst others, has been to talk up the prospects of policy actions to provide a further boost to the economy. We certainly have come a long way, and in an unfortunate direction since this time last year, when all talk was of taper.

Contribution to profits growth (percent)



Source: CEIC, ING

Now, forget any change to the negative rate on excess reserves. 10-year bond yields may be targeted below zero, and the asset purchase programme (which we note is virtually stagnant at current levels) could be ramped up. None of which, we believe, will make any meaningful difference.

Author

Robert Carnell

Regional Head of Research, Asia-Pacific

robert.carnell@asia.ing.com

Disclaimer

This publication has been prepared by the Economic and Financial Analysis Division of ING Bank N.V. (“ING”) solely for information purposes without regard to any particular user’s investment objectives, financial situation, or means. *ING forms part of ING Group (being for this purpose ING Group N.V. and its subsidiary and affiliated companies).* The information in the publication is not an investment recommendation and it is not investment, legal or tax advice or an offer or solicitation to purchase or sell any financial instrument. Reasonable care has been taken to ensure that this publication is not untrue or misleading when published, but ING does not represent that it is accurate or complete. ING does not accept any liability for any direct, indirect or consequential loss arising from any use of this publication. Unless otherwise stated, any views, forecasts, or estimates are solely those of the author(s), as of the date of the publication and are subject to change without notice.

The distribution of this publication may be restricted by law or regulation in different jurisdictions and persons into whose possession this publication comes should inform themselves about, and observe, such restrictions.

Copyright and database rights protection exists in this report and it may not be reproduced, distributed or published by any person for any purpose without the prior express consent of ING. All rights are reserved. ING Bank N.V. is authorised by the Dutch Central Bank and supervised by the European Central Bank (ECB), the Dutch Central Bank (DNB) and the Dutch Authority for the Financial Markets (AFM). ING Bank N.V. is incorporated in the Netherlands (Trade Register no. 33031431 Amsterdam). In the United Kingdom this information is approved and/or communicated by ING Bank N.V., London Branch. ING Bank N.V., London Branch is authorised by the Prudential Regulation Authority and is subject to regulation by the Financial Conduct Authority and limited regulation by the Prudential Regulation Authority. ING Bank N.V., London branch is registered in England (Registration number BR000341) at 8-10 Moorgate, London EC2 6DA. For US Investors: Any person wishing to discuss this report or effect transactions in any security discussed herein should contact ING Financial Markets LLC, which is a member of the NYSE, FINRA and SIPC and part of ING, and which has accepted responsibility for the distribution of this report in the United States under applicable requirements.

Additional information is available on request. For more information about ING Group, please visit www.ing.com.