Snap | 29 June 2022 Japan

Japan: retail sales rise while consumer sentiment weakens

We expect a consumption-led recovery in the second quarter, but weak consumer sentiment poses a risk to consumption in the second half of the year



3.6% Retail sales %YoY

Lower than expected

Retail sales continue to grow but at a slower pace

Japan's retail sales in May rose 3.6% YoY, slightly missing the market consensus of 4.0%, but the previous month's data was revised up to 3.1% (vs 2.9% preliminary).

On a seasonally-adjusted month-on-month basis, retail sales gained 0.6% MoM sa in June (vs 1.0% in May). The "Golden Week" holiday season may have boosted household consumption as travelrelated sales such as apparel and fuel were particularly strong. However, durable goods sales

Snap | 29 June 2022 1 dropped for the second month in a row, and the contraction in motor vehicles even intensified from -4.6% in May to -7.4% in June. We think that overall consumer spending is making progress and expect second-quarter GDP to rebound after a 0.5%q/q saar contraction in the first quarter, but it is questionable whether the strong rebound will be sustained for the rest of the year.

The consumer confidence index slid to 32.1 in June, more than offsetting the previous two months' gain

Although all four sub-components declined, a willingness to buy durable goods fell the most by 2.6pt, suggesting that durable goods sales are likely to remain soft in the coming months.

However, an accommodative macro policy environment will support the economy

In Japan, unlike other major developed market countries, both monetary and fiscal policies remain supportive of growth. The Bank of Japan is highly likely to keep its ultra-low policy stance through the end of the year, and the government's series of subsidy programmes will soon boost domestic consumption and partially offset the negative impact of a weak yen and rising prices. Measures such as a nationwide travel voucher programme in July, 38.4 yen/liter of gasoline subsidy (starting from tomorrow), and cash transfers for low-income households are expected to aid households in the pandemic recovery.

Author

Min Joo Kang

Senior Economist, South Korea and Japan min.joo.kang@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.

Snap | 29 June 2022 2

 $Additional\ information\ is\ available\ on\ request.\ For\ more\ information\ about\ ING\ Group,\ please\ visit\ \underline{www.ing.com}.$

Snap | 29 June 2022 3