

Japanese data improves but we still don't expect a BoJ policy shift this month

Although third-quarter GDP was revised down unexpectedly, the improved current account and cash earnings suggest a rebound in growth in the current quarter. Market speculation about the Bank of Japan's possible policy turnaround at the December meeting has been amplified after recent remarks from Governor Kazuo Ueda and Deputy Governor Ryozi Himino



Kazuo Ueda, Governor of the Bank of Japan

-0.7%

3Q23 GDP

%QoQ, seasonally adjusted

Lower than expected

GDP contraction deepened in 3Q23

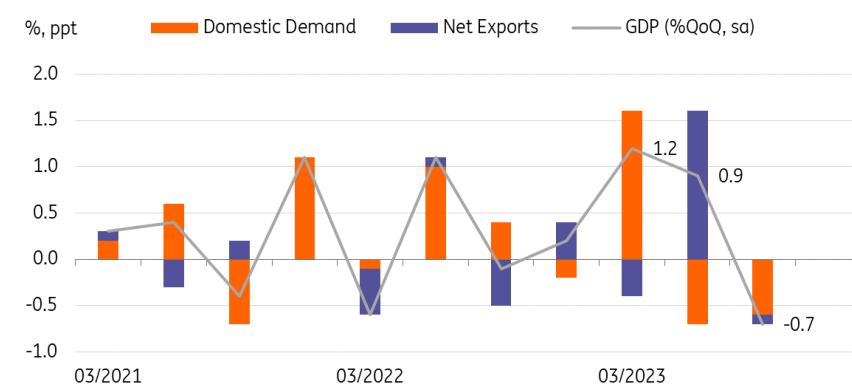
Third-quarter GDP was unexpectedly revised down to -0.7% quarter-on-quarter (seasonally

adjusted) compared to the flash estimate and market consensus of -0.5%. The largest revision came from private consumption, which fell 0.2% (vs 0.0% in the flash estimate) and the inventory contribution to GDP, which was down by 0.2% ppt. The negative contribution of inventory should be a good sign for the inventory restocking cycle. But household spending still lagged amid high inflation despite relatively healthy labour market conditions, which should be a real concern for the Bank of Japan. We think that weaker-than-expected GDP could justify the Bank of Japan's current easing policy at least for now.

Meanwhile, GDP for the first quarter was revised up meaningfully from 0.9% to 1.2% resulting in an upward revision to annual GDP. Thus, now we expect 2023 GDP to rise 2.0% year-on-year.

However, other data releases today - labour cash earnings, household spending, and current account - point to a rebound in growth in the fourth quarter, thus we believe that the BoJ will shift its policy early next year.

Contraction deepened in 3Q23



Source: CEIC

1.5%

Labour Cash Earnings

%YoY

Higher than expected

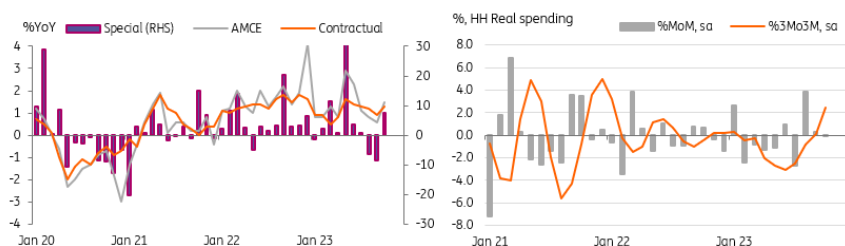
Labour cash earnings rose in October

Labour cash earnings rose 1.5% YoY in October (vs 1.2% in September, 1.0% market consensus) beating the market consensus. Contractual earnings gained steadily by 1.3% (vs 0.9% in September) while volatile bonus earnings (7.5%) rebounded after two months of declines. Also, hours worked bounced back 0.7% for the first time in four months, thus overall labour market conditions and earnings appear to have recovered in October. However, wage growth was still short of inflation growth, thus real earnings dropped 2.3% in October, although at a slower pace than the previous month's -2.9%.

Nominal wage growth continues and is clearly faster than the previous year. Also, there are several news reports that big companies plan to raise wages above this year's level of

growth. Thus, we believe that next year's wage growth should accelerate a bit more than the current year.

Cash earnings and household spending improved in October

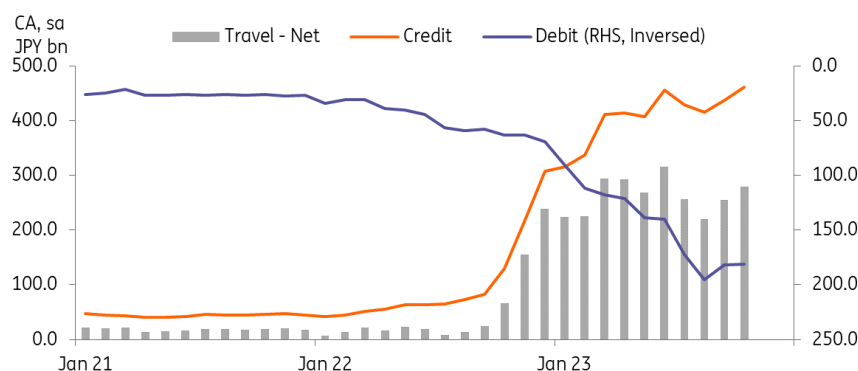


Source: CEIC

Current account surplus widened in October

In a separate report, the current account surplus widened more than expected in October to JPY 2.6tn (vs 2.0 in September, 1.8 market consensus). Despite the global headwinds, the current account surplus will likely widen in the coming months. Due to falling commodity prices, the merchandise account will turn to surplus while an influx of foreign tourists will help the travel account to remain in surplus. We expect the trade of goods and services to improve in the current quarter.

Current account surplus in October led by service (travel)



Source: CEIC

BoJ preview

Several remarks by the Bank of Japan, including Governor Ueda, have shaken the FX market quite strongly. Deputy Governor Himino said that ending the negative interest rate policy would have only a limited impact on the economy and Governor Ueda yesterday met with the prime minister, highlighting the importance of sustainable wage growth and inflation, which led to a fairly rapid shift in market sentiment betting on the Bank of Japan's policy tightening. Dollar weakness is also supporting the sudden move of the yen partially, especially ahead of today's release of the US nonfarm payrolls data.

It seems like the BoJ is paving the way to a gradual normalisation and giving the market a signal that the time is approaching. However, since these comments were made outside of the BoJ

meeting, any sudden major change of policy is not expected this month. Yes, we remember that Governor Kuroda surprised the market with a yield curve control tweak last December, but we believe Governor Ueda is unlikely to adjust policy without prior communication. Thus, we expect some changes in the statement and dialogue from Governor Ueda at the BoJ meeting on 18-19 December.

As we have previously argued, we think the Bank of Japan's rate hike will come in 2Q24, most likely at its June meeting. By then, the BoJ will be able to confirm a solid wage increase with Shunto's results. In terms of inflation, it will trend down early next year, but still core inflation, excluding fresh food, is expected to remain above 2%. Even if the BoJ carries out a rate hike, we believe that the Bank's JGB buying operation will continue in order to avoid a rapid rise in long-term yields.

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.

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