

Economist Letter

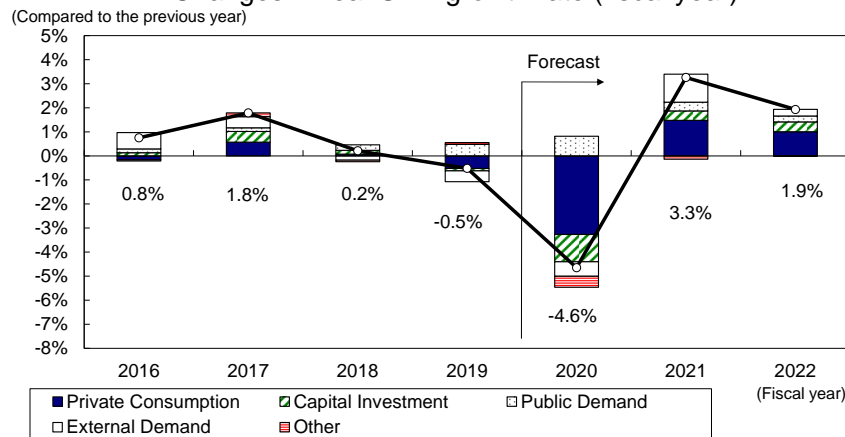
Japan's Economic Outlook for Fiscal Years 2021 and 2022

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<Real GDP growth rate: FY 2021 3.3%, FY 2022 1.9%>

1. Real GDP in the January-March quarter of 2021 posted its first negative growth in three quarters, with an annual rate of 5.1% down from the previous quarter, reflecting a decline in private consumption as a result of the reinstatement of the state of emergency. The move toward economic normalization was interrupted.
2. The state of emergency declaration was lifted in March, but in late April, the declaration was issued for the third time in four prefectures, and the deadline was later extended to cover nine prefectures. Consumption is likely to slow in the April-June quarter of 2021.
3. While the July-September quarter expects high growth in 2021, given the lifting of the state of emergency, there is a risk that the coronavirus outbreak and corresponding restrictions on economic activity could dampen the economy. Real GDP growth rate is forecast to be 3.3% in FY 2021 and 1.9% in FY 2022. Because social distancing and other measures will continue to limit consumption of face-to-face services, the bipolarization will not be eliminated, even in the midst of an economic recovery.
4. Real GDP is expected to recover to pre-coronavirus (October-December quarter of 2019) levels in the April-June quarter of 2022, and return to its most recent peak (July-September quarter of 2019) in 2023.

Changes in real GDP growth rate (fiscal year)



(Source) Economic and Social Research Institute, Cabinet Office "Quarterly Estimates of GDP"

1. In the January-March quarter of 2021, real GDP declined at an annualized rate of 5.1%.

In the January-March quarter of 2021, real GDP declined by 1.3% (down 5.1% per annum) for the first time in three quarters. Decreases in private consumption (down 1.4% from the previous quarter) and capital investment (down 1.4%) as a result of the reinstatement of the state of emergency; a sharp decrease in government consumption (down 1.8% from the previous quarter) due to a reduction in medical examinations at institutions affected by the spread of the novel coronavirus; and the suspension of "Go To Travel" limited the growth rate.

Exports rose 2.3% on the back of a recovery in global economic activity, but imports rose 4.0%, which exceeded the exports growth rate on the back of steady domestic demand for goods. As a result, the contribution of external demand fell 0.2% from the previous quarter, the first decline in three quarters.

As a result, the growth rate in real GDP in 2020 was -4.6% (down 0.5% in FY 2019), and the growth rate in nominal GDP was -4.0% (down 0.3% in FY 2019). Real GDP posted greater negative growth than in FY 2008 (-3.6%) and FY 2009 (-2.4%), brought on by the global financial crisis.

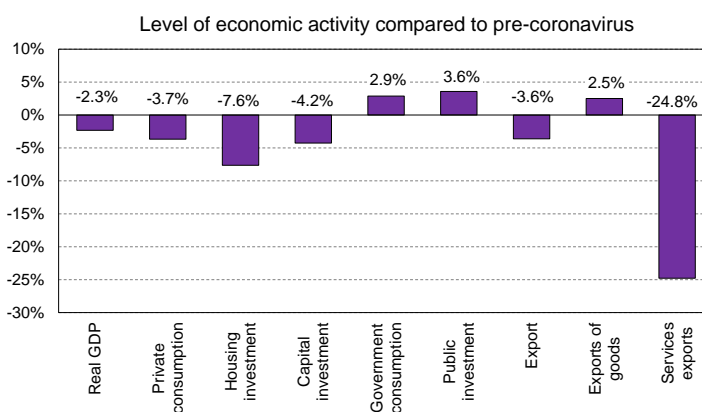
After posting record-high negative growth in the April-June quarter of 2020, the Japanese economy recorded a double-digit annual growth rate for two consecutive quarters. However, in 2021, the January-March quarter recorded negative growth again following the reinstatement of a state of emergency, and movement toward economic normalization stalled.

Although the drop in growth was small compared to April 2020, when a state of emergency was declared, the level of real GDP in the January-March quarter of 2021 was down 2.3% from pre-coronavirus (October-December quarter of 2019) levels. Government spending (government consumption, public investment) has been above pre-coronavirus levels, but private demand (private consumption, housing investment, and capital spending) has plummeted. In addition, although exports of goods have increased due to the recovery of overseas economies, exports of services have fallen significantly below pre-coronavirus levels, mainly due to the evaporation of inbound tourist demand.

The Japanese economy was depressed by the hike in consumption tax rate before the coronavirus pandemic hit. Compared to the most recent peak in the July-September quarter of 2019, the level of real GDP in the January-March quarter of 2021 was down 4.2%, and that in private consumption was down 6.7%.

(Impact of the third state of emergency)

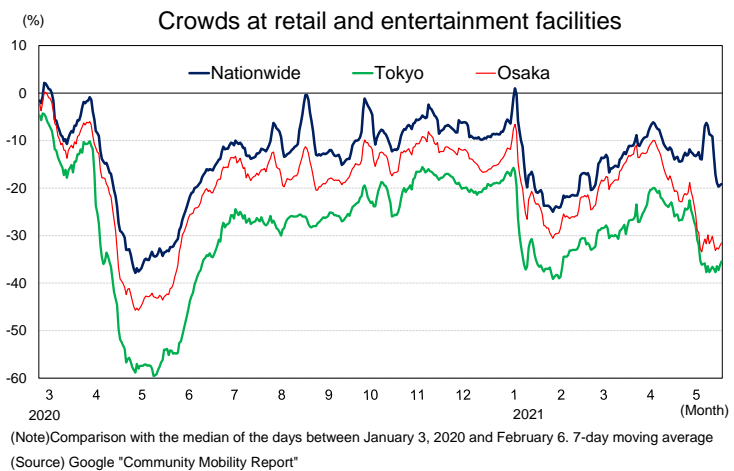
The state of emergency declaration was lifted in March, but on April 25, a third declaration was issued, targeting the four prefectures of Tokyo, Osaka, Kyoto, and Hyogo. The scheduled end date of the state of emergency, which was initially set at May 11, has been extended to May 31, with Aichi, and Fukuoka Prefectures at May 12 and Hokkaido, Hiroshima, and Okayama Prefectures at May 16. The ratio of GDP in the regions subject to the state of emergency declaration to the total GDP in Japan increased from 32% on April 25 to 50% after May 16.



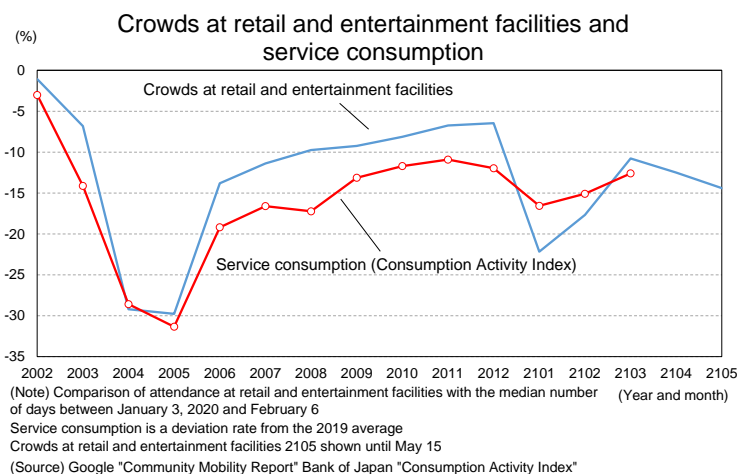
(Note) January-March quarter's levels in 2021 compared to pre-coronavirus (October-December quarter of 2019)

(Source) Cabinet Office "Quarterly Estimates of GDP"

According to Google's "Community Mobility Report," crowds at retail and entertainment venues (restaurants, cafes, shopping centers, theme parks, movie theaters, etc.) plummeted following the state of emergency declared in January 2021, then picked up at the end of March, following a decline in coronavirus cases and the lifting of the declaration in some areas. However, since the beginning of April, due to the increase in the number of positive cases, priority measures such as disease prevention, and the state of emergency declaration, the population in areas subject to the declaration, such as Tokyo and Osaka, has sharply decreased again. Although the population outside the affected areas did not decrease much due to the effects of the coronavirus outbreak and fatigue from voluntary restrictions on activity, the pace of decline accelerated across the country after the Golden Week holiday in May, following the extension of the state of emergency declaration and the expansion of affected areas.



This state of emergency declaration is likely to have a greater negative impact on personal consumption than the previous declaration (in January 2021), as restrictions on economic activities, such as the closing of restaurants serving alcoholic beverages, department stores (excluding food and other necessities), and theme parks and amusement parks, have become stricter. In terms of goods and services, although service consumption, which is closely linked to crowds, remains sluggish, it is likely that further decline will remain limited as the level of service consumption has already fallen significantly. Although the closure of large-scale commercial facilities is a negative factor in the consumption of goods, it will remain firm on the back of an expansion in stay-at-home demand.



2. Real GDP growth rate is expected to be 3.3% in FY 2021 and 1.9% in FY 2022.

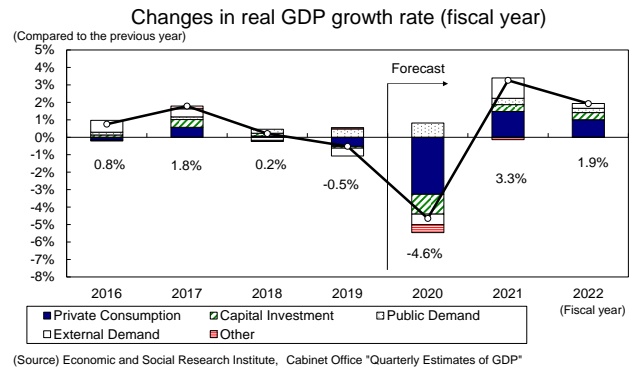
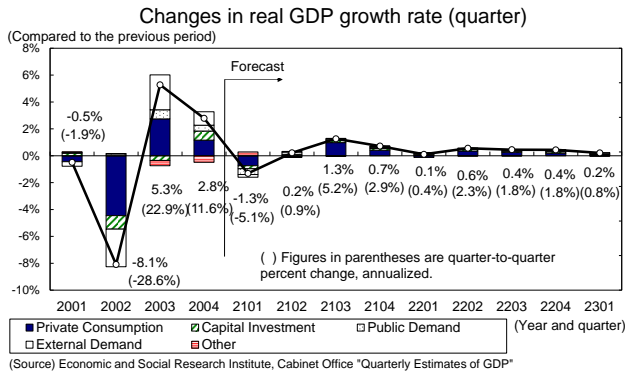
(Real GDP will exceed its most recent peak in FY 2023)

In 2020, the Japanese economy plunged in the first half of the year due to requests to limit activity and the state of emergency declaration in the wake of the spread of the novel coronavirus, and then recovered rapidly at a pace faster than expected in the second half due to the resumption of economic activities when the state of emergency was lifted. However, the January-March quarter experienced negative growth again in 2021 as the state of emergency was re-declared.

In the April-June quarter of 2021, real GDP growth rate is expected to be 0.2% (0.9% per annum) due to the state of emergency declaration. Private consumption will fall 0.2% in the April-June quarter for the second straight quarter, with the January-March quarter of 2021 down 1.4% from the previous quarter. On the other hand, unlike the spring of 2020, demands other than private

consumption are less susceptible to the state of emergency declaration, and capital investment and exports are expected to increase. Also likely to boost the growth rate is higher government consumption, which has seen an increase with the progress of vaccination.

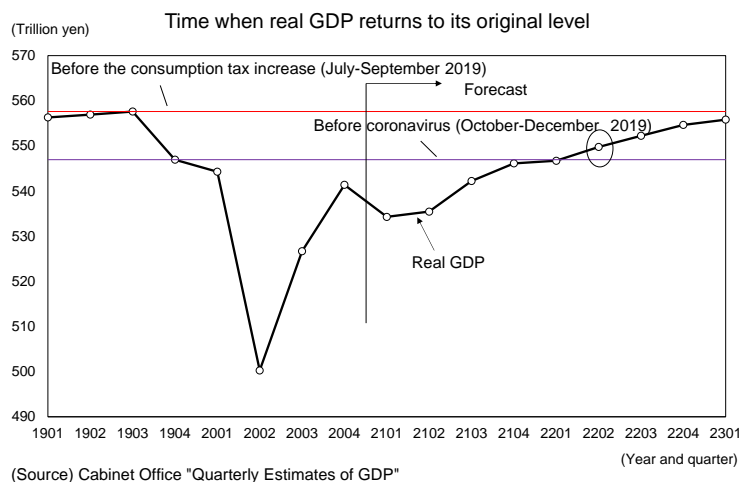
In the July-September quarter of 2021, real GDP is expected to grow at a high rate of 5.2% on an annualized basis, subject to the lifting of the state of emergency. The main reason for the high growth is that private consumption will increase 1.8% from the previous quarter with the easing of restrictions on activity. However, we cannot deny the risk that consumption could be undermined by the intermittent issuance of priority measures to prevent the spread of the disease or another state of emergency declaration.



As for the future, it is expected that the number of positive coronavirus cases will decrease with vaccine distribution. However, it is unlikely that the number of positive cases will drop to zero, and the number may fluctuate depending on the prevalence of mutations and changes in temperature. If measures are taken to curb the spread of the disease, such as requests for leave of absence and refraining from going out, the economic slump will be prolonged.

Real GDP growth rate is forecast to be 3.3% in FY 2021 and 1.9% in FY 2022. Even if restrictions on economic activities are eased, the bipolarization will not be eliminated, even in the midst of economic recovery, as securing social distance will continue to limit face-to-face services. By demand category, private consumption is expected to grow at a low rate after a sharp decline of 6.0% from the previous year in FY 2020, 2.8% in FY 2021, and 1.9% in FY 2022. However, the rapid recovery of exports from -10.4% in FY 2020 to 12.3% growth in FY 2021 and 3.6% growth in FY 2022, in response to the recovery of overseas economies, is expected to boost the growth rate.

At this point, we expect real GDP to exceed pre-coronavirus (October-December quarter of 2019) levels in the April-June quarter of 2022, and to return to its most recent pre-consumption tax rate peak (July-September quarter of 2019) in 2023. However, it is extremely difficult to anticipate future trends in the spread of COVID-19 and the corresponding public health measures. If the government continues to take the same policy measures as it has in the past, this will likely further delay the normalization of the economy.

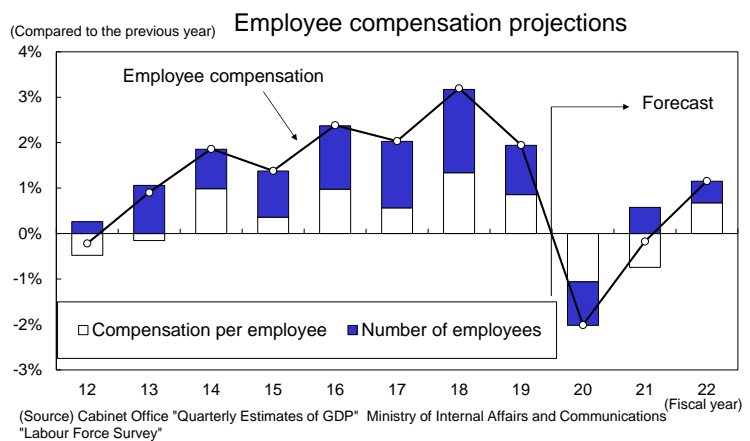


(High levels of savings could boost future consumption)

The employment and income situation remain severe, but the worst is over. The active job openings-to-applicants ratio, which reflects labor market supply and demand, dropped from 1.64 in January 2019 to 1.04 in October 2020, and then rose to 1.10 in March 2021. The unemployment rate rose from 2.2% in December 2019 to 3.1% in October 2020, but improved to 2.6% in March 2021.

Although the number of employees has continued to decline compared with the previous year, it is clear that the number of employees in industries other than face-to-face services is picking up, and it is likely that the total number of employees will also increase after the beginning of FY 2021. Wages per capita are expected to decline in FY 2021 in special bonus, where deterioration in corporate profits is reflected belatedly, and a deceleration of scheduled wages due to the 2021 dull shunto negotiations is expected. However, non-scheduled wages, which saw a significant decrease in FY 2020, are expected to increase, reflecting a recovery in overtime hours as economic activities pick up.

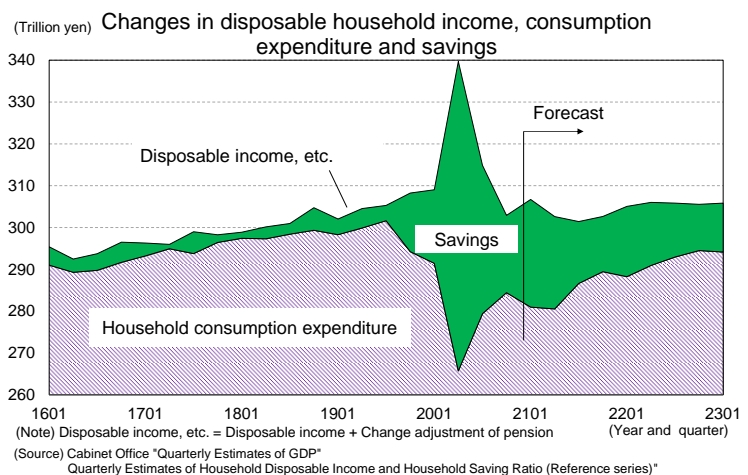
In FY 2020, compensation for employees decreased by 2.0% from the previous year for the first time in eight years, and then continued to decrease in FY 2021. However, the decrease is expected to drop by 0.2% from the previous year due to a rise in the number of employees and an improvement in wages. In FY 2022, employee compensation is expected to increase by 1.2% from the previous year for the first time in 3 years.



Disposable household income was boosted by the payment of a special flat-rate benefit of 100,000 yen per person, but the effects have already passed. According to the Cabinet Office's "Quarterly preliminary report on disposable household income and household savings ratio (reference series)," disposable household income increased significantly in 2020 in the April-June quarter by 11.6% from the previous year and 2.9% in the July to September quarter, despite a decrease in employee compensation. However, since the payment of special fixed benefits was almost completed in September, disposable income in the October-December quarter started to decrease by 1.9% from the previous year, mainly due to a drop in compensation for employees.

On a macro basis, the amount of special fixed benefits paid was 12.7 trillion yen, far exceeding the decrease of 5.8 trillion yen in employee compensation in FY 2020. As a result, disposable household income in FY 2020 is estimated to increase by 3.0% from the previous year, but in FY 2021, it is expected to decrease by 4.1% from the previous year.

However, as consumption continues to fall far below normal levels due to restrictions on household activities, household savings are expected to remain at a high level despite low disposable income. For this reason, there is a possibility that consumption will be greatly boosted over time as activity restrictions are eased and levels of propensity to consume return to normal.

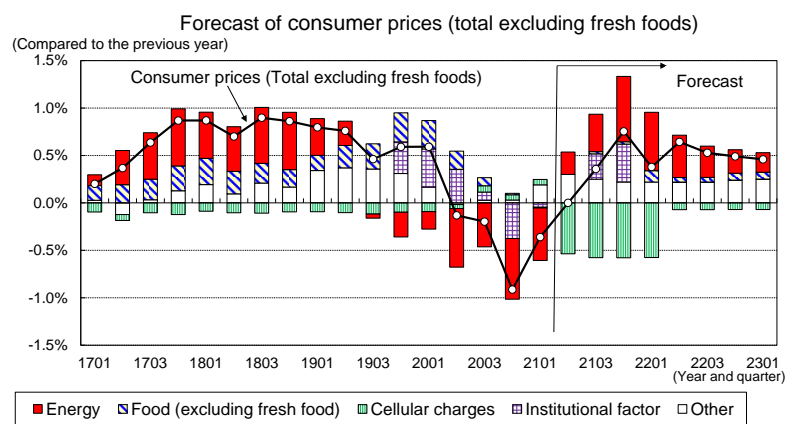


(Consumer price outlook)

In December 2020, the consumer price index (total excluding fresh foods, hereinafter referred to as core CPI) declined by 1% from the previous year for the first time in 10 years and 3 months, but the rate of decline narrowed to 0.1% in March 2021, due mainly to the suspension of "Go To Travel" and a smaller decline in energy prices. The CPI (excluding fresh foods and energy) has been rising for three months in a row, and the price trend has not weakened despite the sharp decline in economic activity. This is probably because the increase in stay-at-home demand has led to steady consumption of goods such as food, daily necessities, and home appliances and, unlike during normal economic recession, reduced the demand for services such as restaurants, which are not expected to be stimulated by price cuts.

From April, the core CPI growth rate will drop by a little more than 0.5% due to drastic reductions in mobile phone charges. However, energy prices will increase in April due to a sharp rise in crude oil prices, and the pace of increase is expected to accelerate thereafter. As a result, the core CPI growth rate, after turning positive in the July-September quarter of 2021, is expected to rise to the high 0% level toward the end of the year, partly because of the large drop in accommodation charges caused by the "Go To Travel" suspension in the previous year. However, the underlying trend of prices cannot be expected to rise significantly because downward pressure from the supply-demand side remains, and the decline in wages is also a factor in lowering service prices.

Core CPI growth rate is forecast to be 0.4% in FY 2021 and 0.5% in FY 2022, after dropping 0.4% in FY 2020.



(Note) Factors behind the system include consumption tax, free education, and Go To Travel.

(Source) Statistics Bureau, Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications "Consumer Price Index"

Outlook for the Japanese economy

					(%)												Previous forecast (2021.3)		
	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Actual	FY 2021 Forecast	FY 2022 Forecast	20/4-6 Actual	20/7-9 Actual	20/10-12 Actual	21/1-3 Actual	21/4-6 Forecast	21/7-9 Forecast	21/10-12 Forecast	22/1-3 Forecast	22/4-6 Forecast	22/7-9 Forecast	22/10-12 Forecast	23/1-3 Forecast	FY 2020 Forecast	FY 2021 Forecast	FY 2022 Forecast
Real GDP	-0.5	-4.6	3.3	1.9	-8.1	5.3	2.8	-1.3	0.2	1.3	0.7	0.1	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.2	-4.9	3.7	1.7
Contribution to domestic demand	(-0.1)	(-4.1)	(2.1)	(1.6)	(-5.2)	(2.6)	(1.8)	(-1.1)	(0.2)	(1.2)	(0.6)	(0.0)	(0.5)	(0.4)	(0.4)	(0.1)	(-4.1)	(2.1)	(1.5)
Private demand	(-0.6)	(-4.9)	(1.7)	(1.4)	(-5.4)	(2.0)	(1.3)	(-0.7)	(0.0)	(1.1)	(0.6)	(-0.0)	(0.5)	(0.3)	(0.3)	(0.1)	(-5.0)	(1.7)	(1.3)
Public demand	(0.5)	(0.8)	(0.4)	(0.2)	(0.1)	(0.7)	(0.4)	(-0.4)	(0.2)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.0)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.9)	(0.4)	(0.3)
Contribution to external demand	(-0.4)	(-0.6)	(1.2)	(0.3)	(-2.8)	(2.6)	(1.0)	(-0.2)	(0.0)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.0)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(-0.8)	(1.6)	(0.2)
Private final consumption expenditure	-1.0	-6.0	2.8	1.9	-8.3	5.1	2.2	-1.4	-0.2	1.8	0.8	-0.2	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.1	-6.3	2.4	1.5
Private residential investment	2.5	-7.1	-0.3	0.1	0.6	-5.7	0.1	1.1	0.6	-0.6	0.4	0.1	-0.2	0.6	-0.4	-0.2	-7.6	-1.2	0.9
Private nonresidential investment	-0.6	-6.9	2.5	2.6	-6.1	-2.1	4.3	-1.4	0.7	1.0	0.8	0.4	0.8	0.5	0.7	0.5	-6.7	3.2	2.9
Government final consumption expenditure	2.0	3.1	1.4	0.8	0.2	2.9	1.8	-1.8	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	3.3	1.2	0.9
Public investment	1.5	4.0	1.1	1.5	2.1	0.7	1.1	-1.1	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.6	0.6	0.5	4.5	2.1	1.5
Exports of goods & services	-2.2	-10.4	12.3	3.6	-17.5	7.3	11.7	2.3	1.1	1.6	1.0	0.9	0.7	0.8	1.0	0.7	-10.7	12.8	3.4
Import of goods & services	0.2	-6.8	5.5	2.2	-0.7	-8.2	4.8	4.0	0.9	1.3	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.3	-6.4	3.4	2.6
Nominal GDP	0.3	-4.0	2.3	2.3	-7.8	5.5	2.4	-1.6	-0.6	1.8	0.7	-0.1	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.1	-4.2	3.2	2.0

(Note) The upper column of real GDP is compared with the previous period, the middle column is annual growth over the previous period and the lower column is compared with the previous year. All other demand items are compared with the previous period.

<Key economic indicators>

	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	20/4-6	20/7-9	20/10-12	21/1-3	21/4-6	21/7-9	21/10-12	22/1-3	22/4-6	22/7-9	22/10-12	23/1-3	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022
Industrial production (QoQ)	-3.8	-9.5	9.9	3.0	-16.8	9.0	5.7	3.0	0.9	1.6	0.9	0.3	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.3	-10.0	8.5	2.2
Domestic Corporate Goods Prices (YoY)	0.1	-1.4	3.1	0.4	-2.3	-0.8	-2.1	-0.3	3.9	3.3	3.3	1.9	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.5	-1.4	1.8	0.7
Consumer Prices (YoY)	0.5	-0.2	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.2	-0.8	-0.4	-0.1	0.2	0.8	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	-0.3	0.7	0.6
Consumer Prices (excluding fresh food)	0.6	-0.4	0.4	0.5	-0.1	-0.2	-0.9	-0.4	0.0	0.4	0.8	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	-0.4	0.7	0.6
(excluding consumption tax)	(0.1)	(-0.9)	(0.4)	(0.5)	(-1.1)	(-1.2)	(-1.0)	(-0.4)	(0.0)	(0.4)	(0.8)	(0.4)	(0.6)	(0.5)	(0.5)	(0.5)	(-0.9)	(0.7)	(0.6)
Current account balance (¥trillion)	18.9	18.2	18.0	17.9	8.7	16.4	25.6	20.2	19.2	18.1	18.0	16.8	19.3	17.4	17.7	17.2	19.2	23.9	24.7
(Ratio to nominal GDP)	(3.4)	(3.4)	(3.3)	(3.2)	(1.7)	(3.1)	(4.6)	(3.7)	(3.6)	(3.3)	(3.3)	(3.1)	(3.5)	(3.1)	(3.1)	(3.0)	(3.6)	(4.3)	(4.4)
Unemployment rate (%)	2.3	2.9	3.1	2.9	2.7	3.0	3.0	2.8	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.4	3.2
Housing starts (10 thousand)	88.4	81.2	82.2	82.0	80.9	81.3	80.5	83.0	82.6	81.9	82.2	82.2	81.9	82.4	82.0	81.8	80.5	80.3	81.2
10 year JGB yield (over-the-counter quotation)	-0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.2
USD/JPY	109	106	111	113	108	106	104	106	109	110	112	112	112	113	113	113	106	108	110
Crude oil price (CIF, Dollar/Barrel)	68	43	68	71	32	41	44	56	66	68	69	70	71	71	72	72	43	67	69
Ordinary profit (YoY)	-13.1	-20.3	20.2	9.4	-46.6	-28.4	-0.7	3.8	47.6	22.9	7.3	12.1	11.5	8.3	9.4	8.4	-20.9	20.1	9.6

(Note) Yields on 10 year government bonds, Foreign exchange rates and Crude oil prices are average data of the period. Ordinary profit of 20/7-9 is forecast.

(Source) Economic and Social Research Institute, Cabinet Office "Quarterly Estimates of GDP", Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry "Indices of Industrial Production", Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications "Consumer Price Index", Ministry of Finance "Financial Statements Statistics of Corporations by Industry, Quarterly" and others.

Outlook for the U.S. economy

					2020				2021				2022				
	2019 Actual	2020 Actual	2021 Forecast	2022 Forecast	1-3 Actual	4-6 Actual	7-9 Actual	10-12 Actual	1-3 Actual	4-6 Forecast	7-9 Forecast	10-12 Forecast	1-3 Forecast	4-6 Forecast	7-9 Forecast	10-12 Forecast	
Real GDP	Annual rate,% YoY	2.2	-3.5	6.7	4.3	-5.0	-31.4	33.4	4.3	6.4	10.7	6.3	4.9	3.4	3.0	2.7	2.8
FF rate target	End, Upper,%	1.75	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25
10-year govt. bond interest rate	Average,%	2.1	0.9	1.7	2.1	1.4	0.7	0.6	0.8	1.3	1.7	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.2

Outlook for the European (Euro area) economy

					2020				2021				2022				
	2019 Actual	2020 Actual	2021 Forecast	2022 Forecast	1-3 Actual	4-6 Actual	7-9 Actual	10-12 Actual	1-3 Actual	4-6 Forecast	7-9 Forecast	10-12 Forecast	1-3 Forecast	4-6 Forecast	7-9 Forecast	10-12 Forecast	
Real GDP	Annual rate,% YoY	1.3	-6.6	4.2	3.7	-14.2	-38.8	60.3	-2.7	-2.5	7.1	10.3	2.3	2.7	2.7	2.1	2.1
ECB Refinancing rate	End of period,%	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
10-year German govt. bond yield	Average,%	-0.2	-0.5	-0.3	-0.1	-0.4	-0.4	-0.5	-0.6	-0.4	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1
EUR/USD	Average, Dollars	1.12	1.14	1.21	1.20	1.10	1.10	1.17	1.19	1.20	1.21	1.22	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20

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