

# Japanese Concern over Impact of Chinese Economic Slowdown

中国经济的减速在日本经济给与的不安

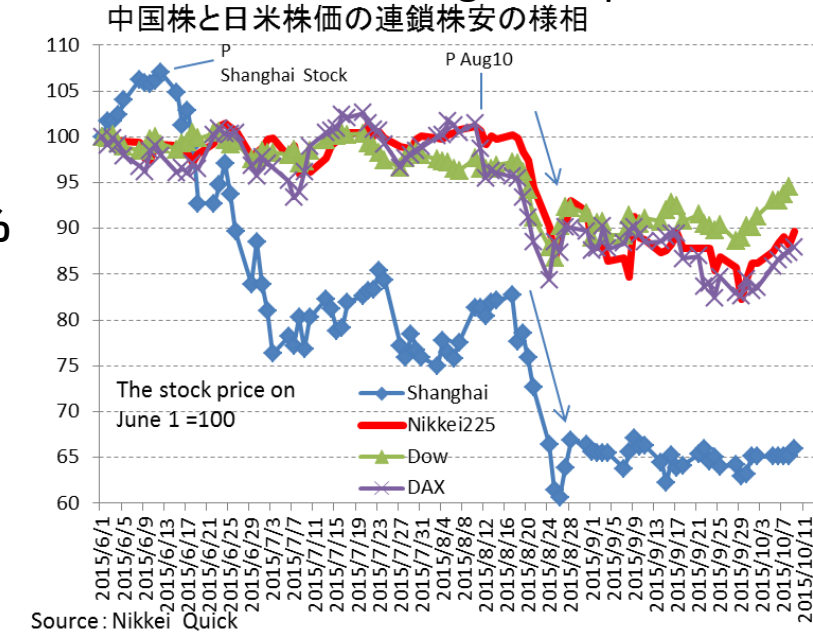
중국 경제가 감속하는 것이 일본 경제에게 주는 염려

# 1. Anxiety over Chinese Economic Slowdown 中国不安の台頭

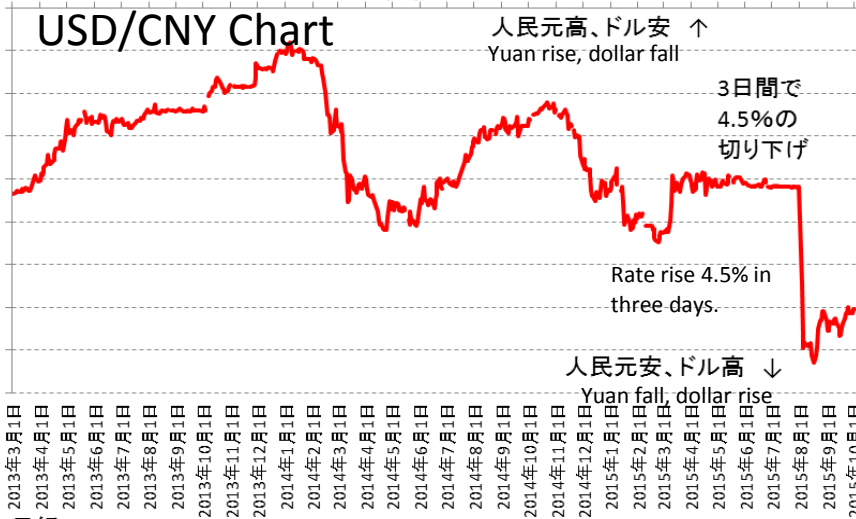
Shanghai Composite Index



Chain reaction of falling stock prices



ドル／人民元のレート推移



## <Background of turbulence in market 株安・円高の構図>

### ▼ From China

At the same time it happened to devaluation of yuan and the Tianjin Port explosion in August.

→ People until the incident was thinking optimistic and said "new normal" to it.

### ▼ Everyone was reminded of anxiety

FRB has postponed a rate hike in September. The reason is, is because the incident was conducive to anxiety of the US interest rate hikes.

### ▼ Background of Yen appreciation

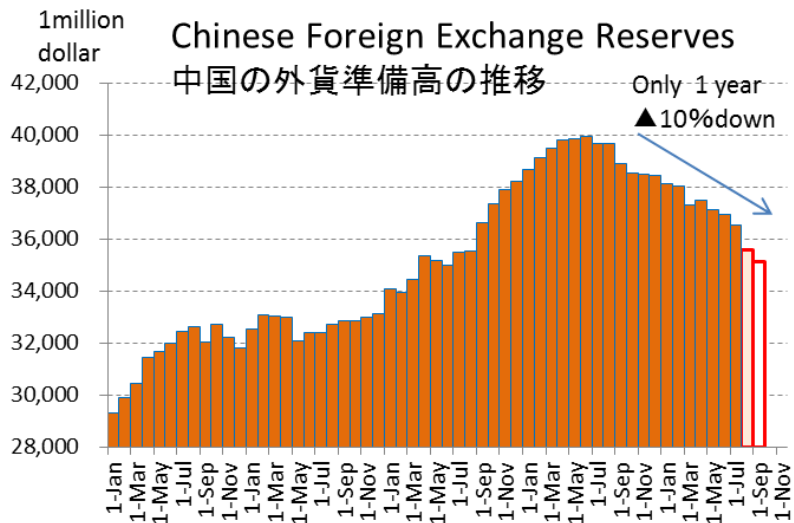
Funds sold the shares, went at once to the purchase of US Treasury bonds. Therefore, the US long-term interest rate is lowered, the US interest rate differential day has been reduced. The yen rose against the dollar.

→ For market reversal, China's monetary easing, the US monetary easing continued same conditions. BOJ has increased the possibility to move to promote additional monetary easing.

# (Chinese Market Instability 中国市場の不安定性)

## Wonder of the devaluation of yuan ?

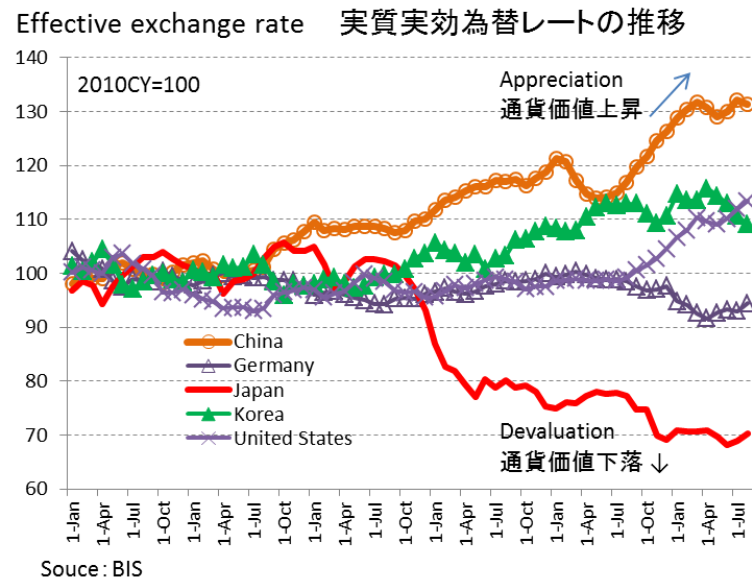
→ They are difficult to maintain the new rate of Renminbi without intervention to purchase yuan in there being that a fund outflow happened.



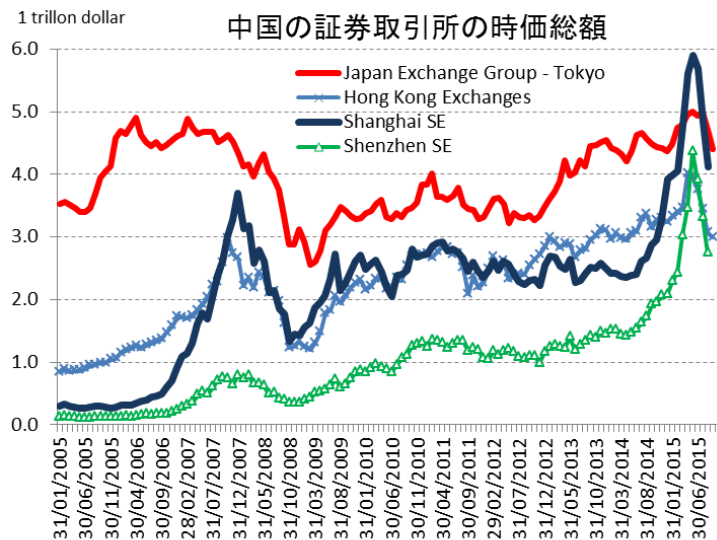
出所: 中国国家外貨管理局

The Chairman Xi Jinping denied second yuan devaluation in the United States on September 24.

## Why did devaluation of yuan spill over into world chain reaction falling stock prices?



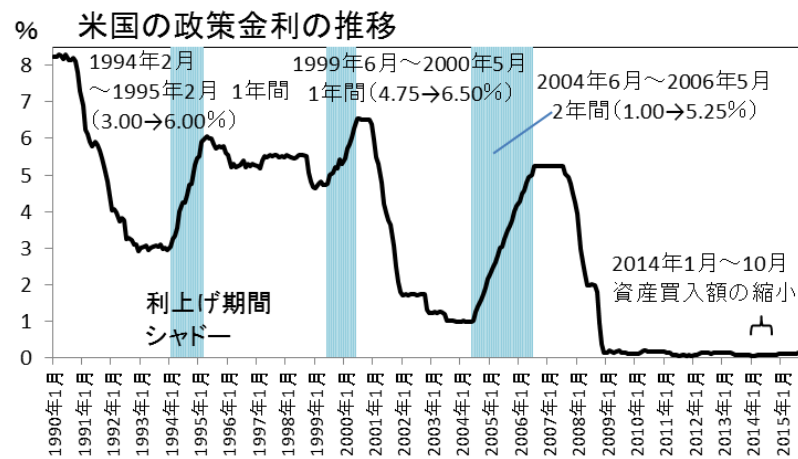
## Market Value of the Chinese Securities Exchange



source: WFE (世界取引所連盟)

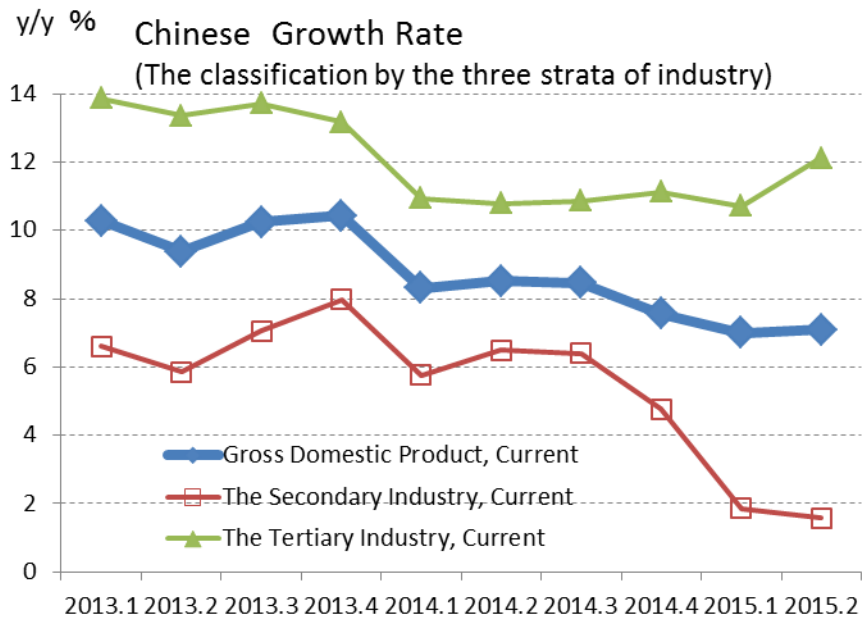
It promotes uneasiness that FRB rise in interest rates is going to begin.

Long-term chronological order change of the policy rate in US.



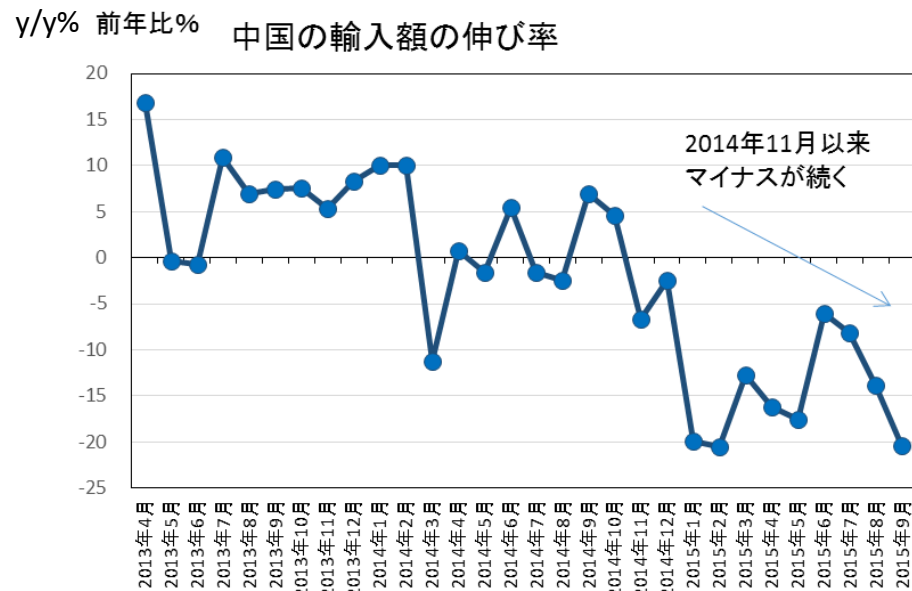
出所: 米連邦準備理事会 (FRB)

# (Stagnation of the Chinese Economy 中国経済の停滞)



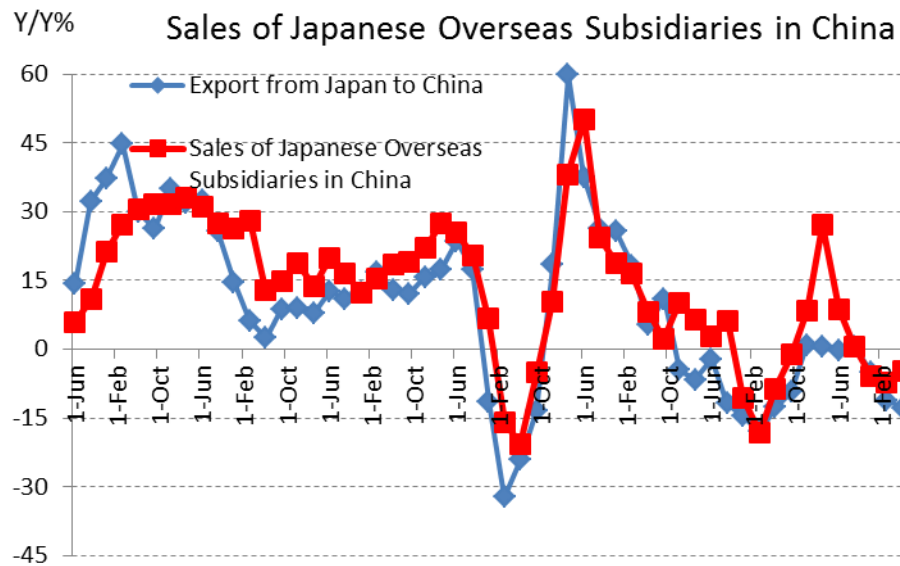
Source: National Bureau of Statistics of China

## Growth rate of import of China



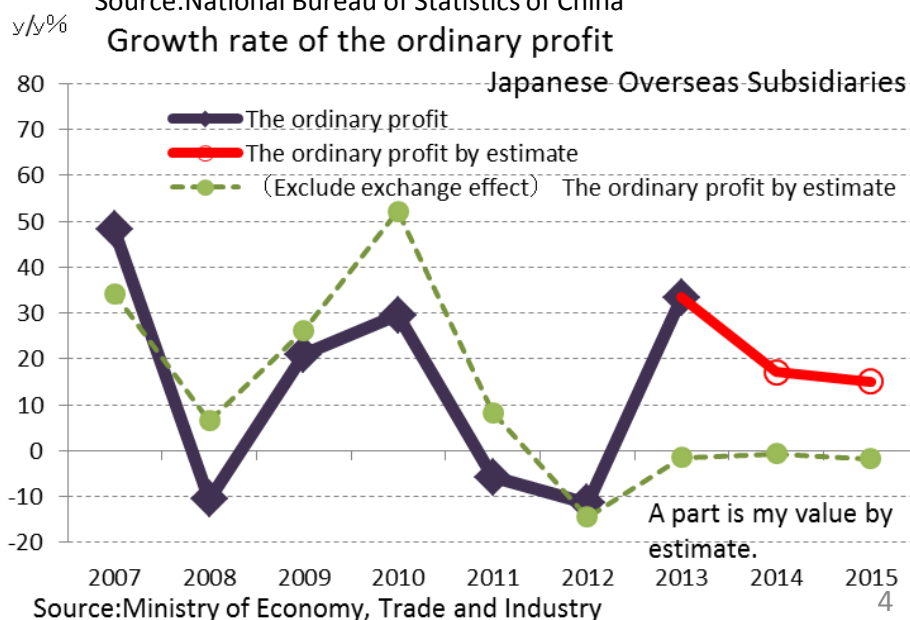
出所: 中国国家統計局

Source: National Bureau of Statistics of China



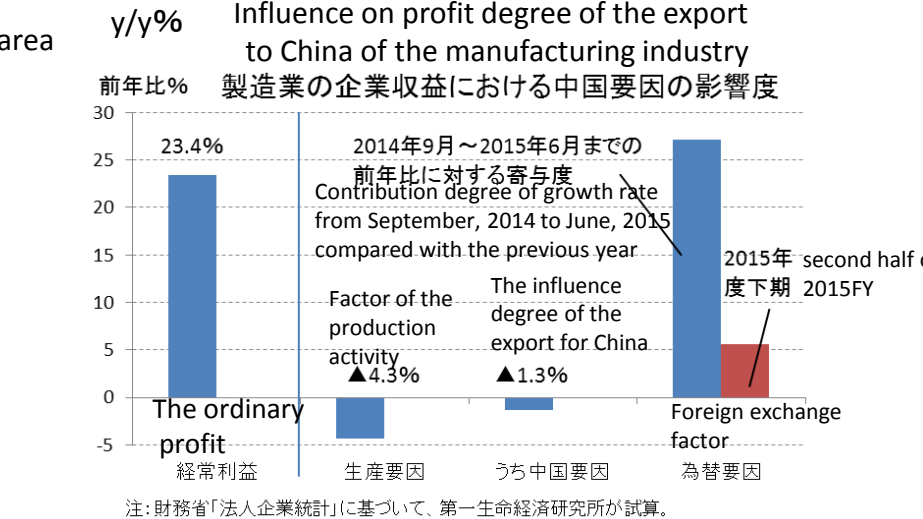
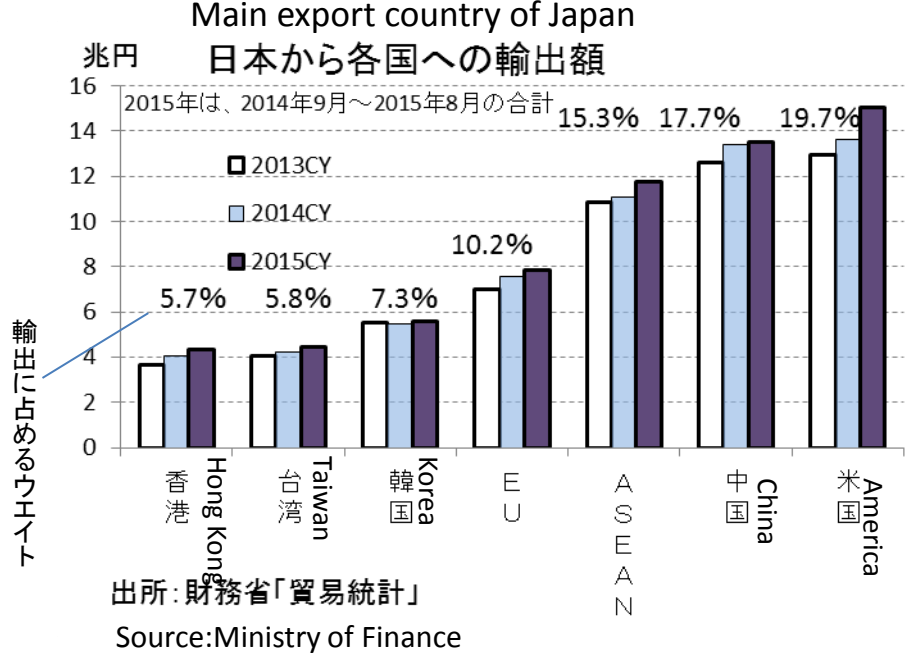
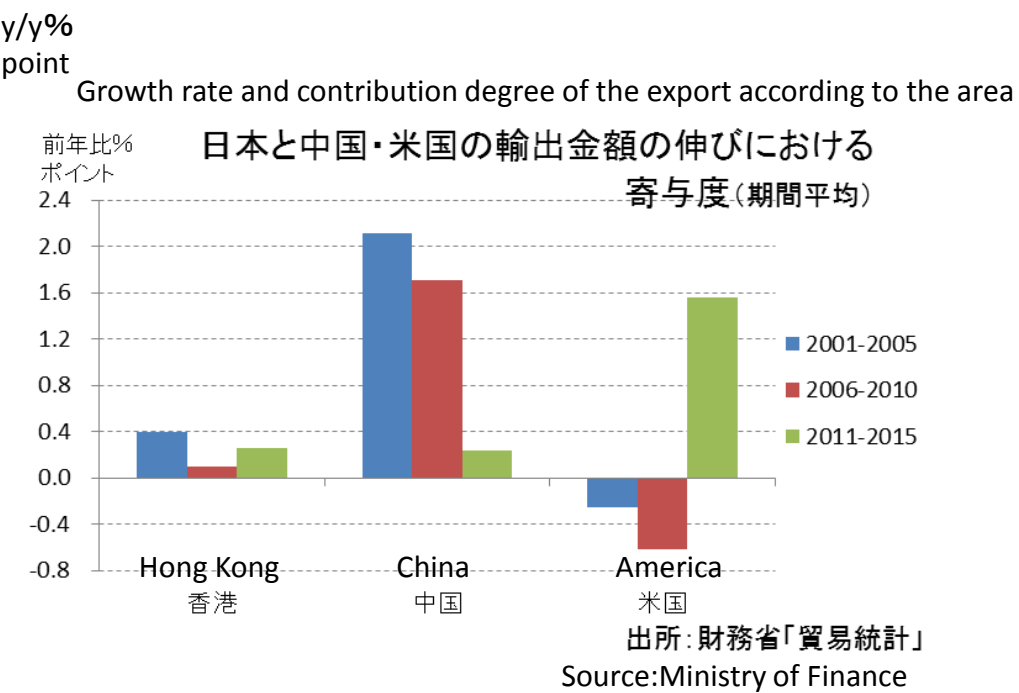
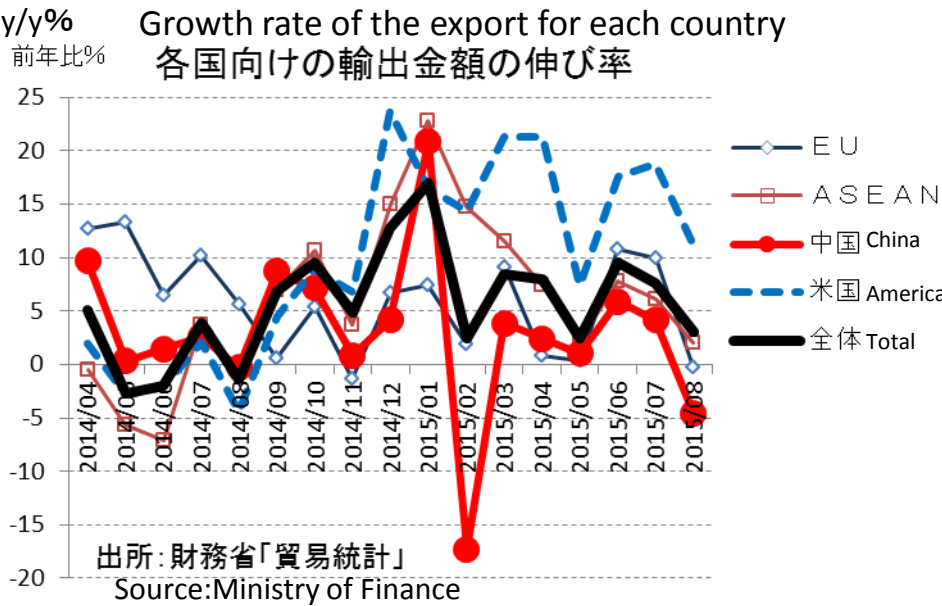
Source: Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry

Ministry of Finance



Source: Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry

# 2. The Influence of the Japanese Company 日本企業の収益への影響



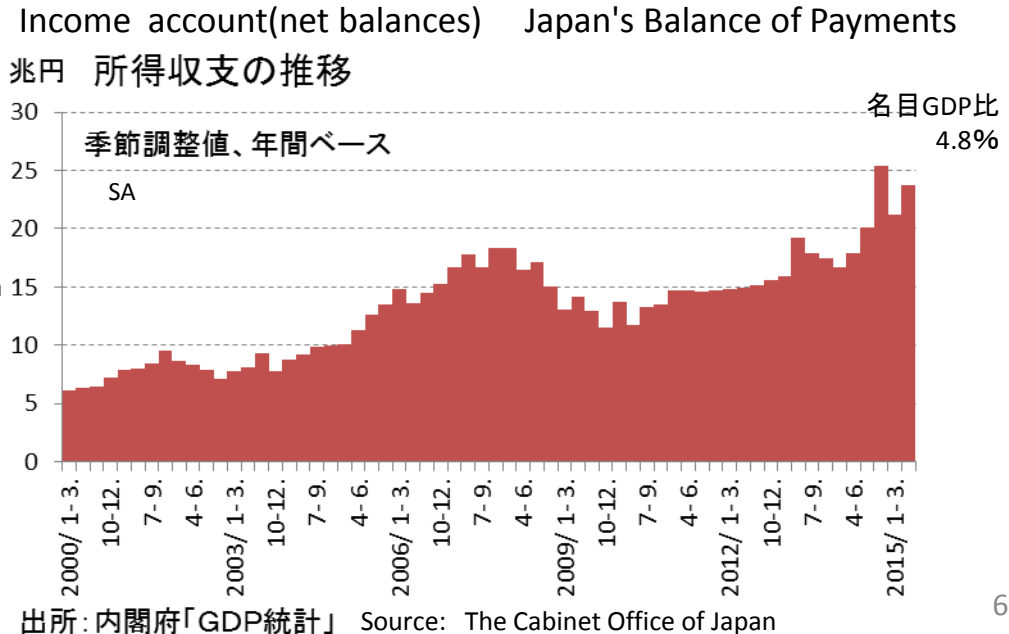
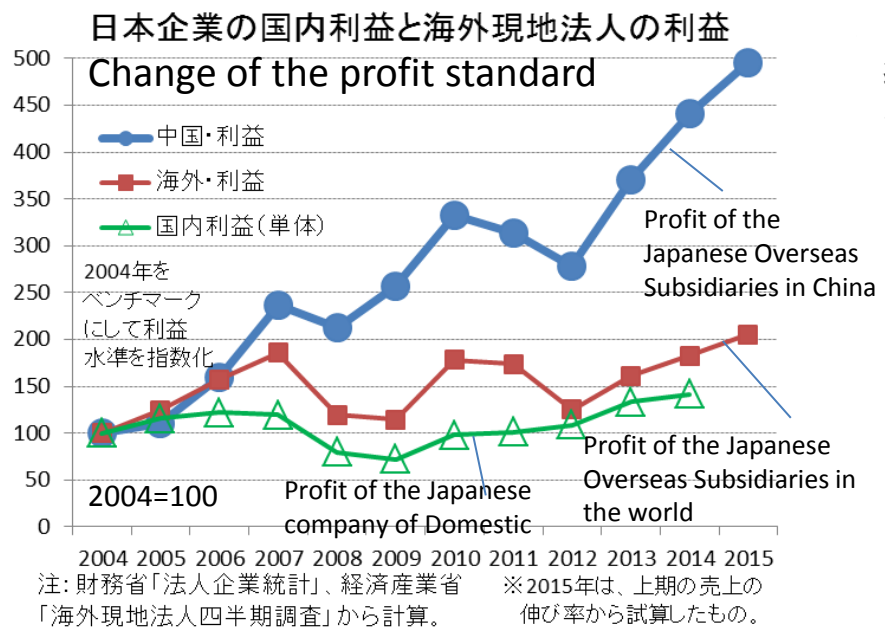
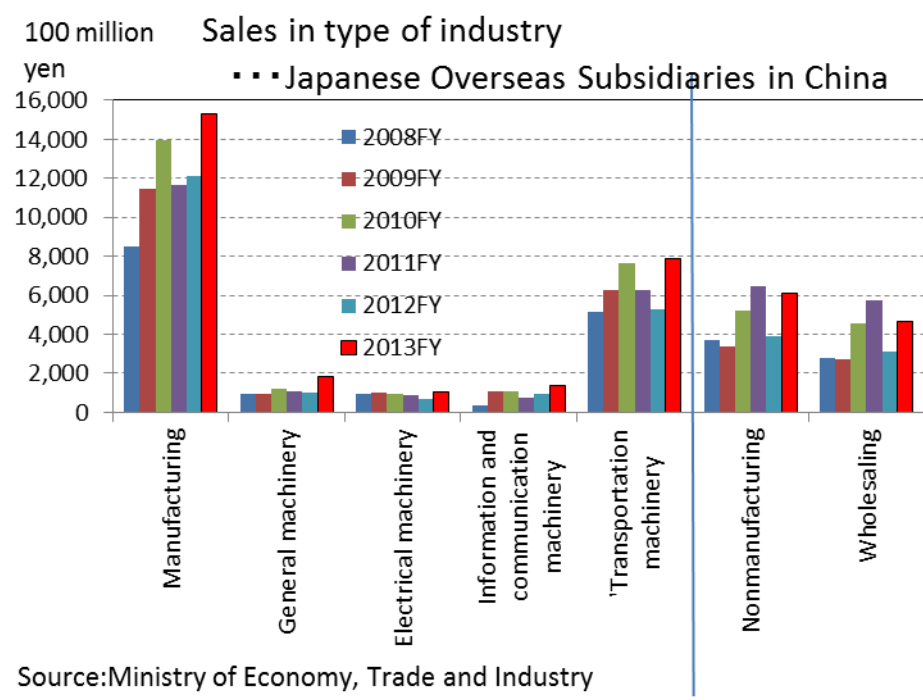
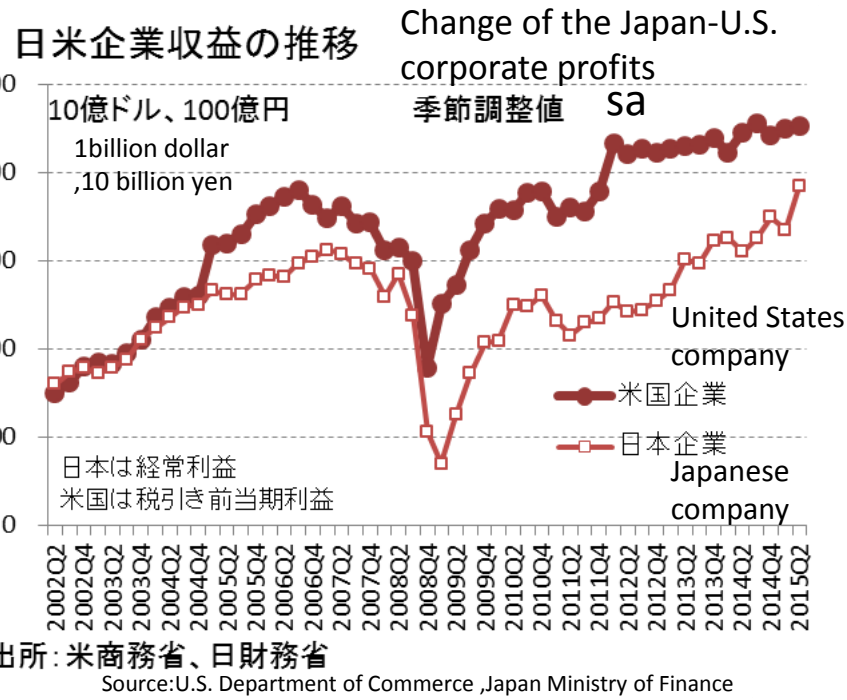
(Convert it into real GDP)

The effect that a decrease in export in China gives to a growth rate in Japan is a contribution degree of the ▲ 0.2% point.

5



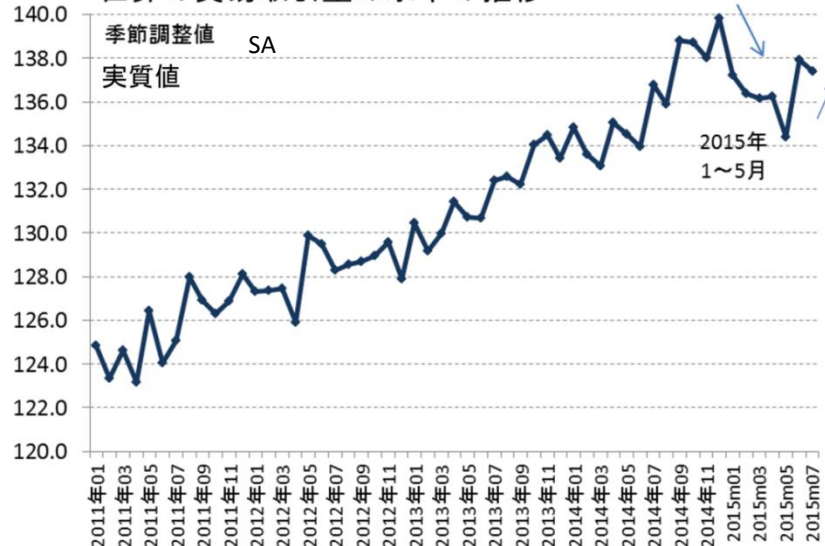
# (Japanese Overseas Subsidiaries 日本企業の海外現地法人の動向)



# 3. Influence on the Japanese Economy 景気動向への影響

## World trade volume of business

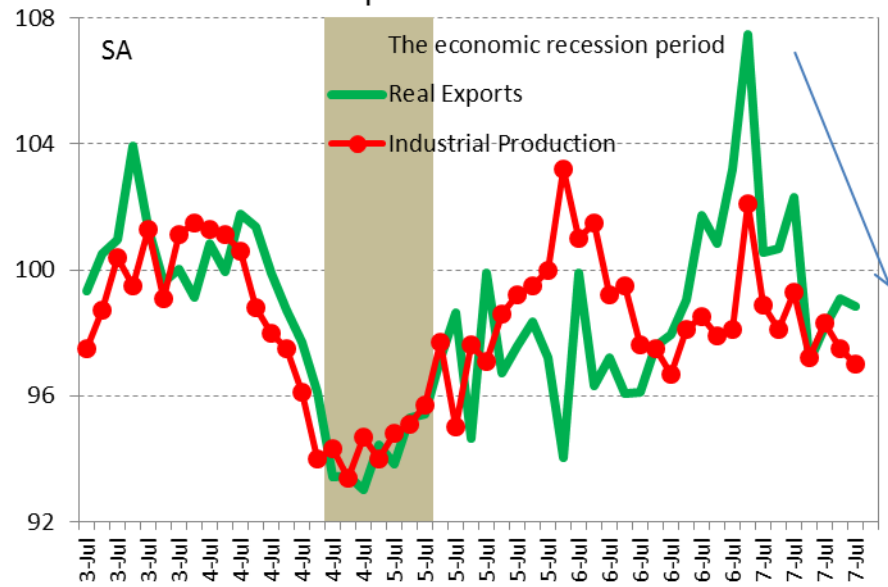
世界の貿易取引量の水準の推移



出所: オランダ経済政策分析局

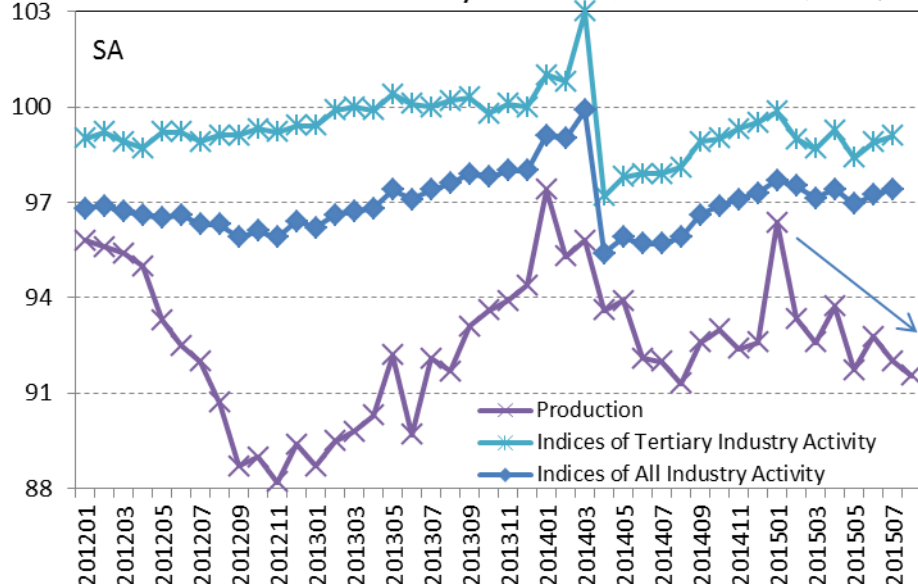
Source: Statistics Netherlands

## Production and Exports



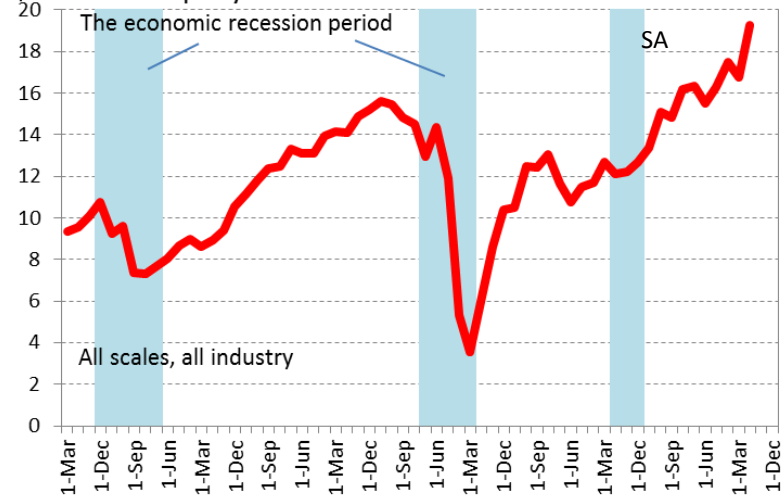
Source: Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry Bank of Japan

## Production and Other activity index 生産と他の活動指数



Source: Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry

## Ordinary profit standard of the Japanese company



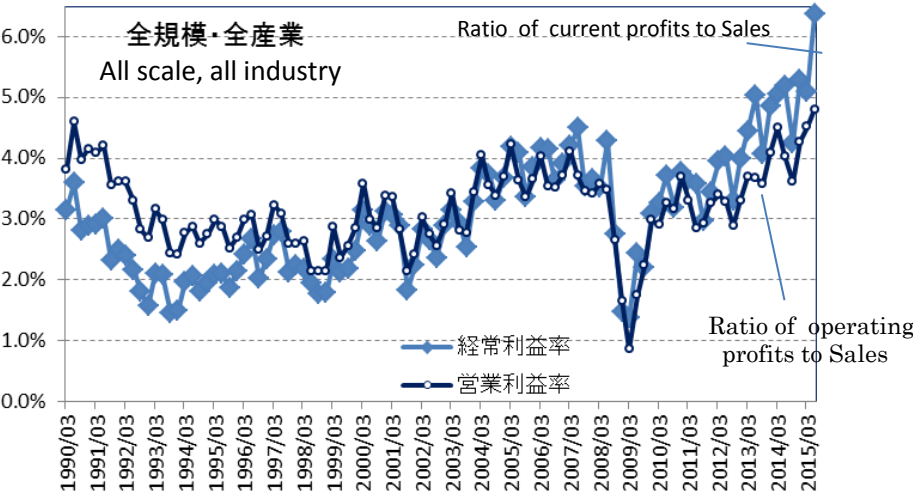
Source: Ministry of Finance

# (The Corporate Profit Become Tough 強靱になった企業収益体質)

## Ratio of Profit to Sales

売上高利益率の推移

☆利益率はリーマンショックを超えている。

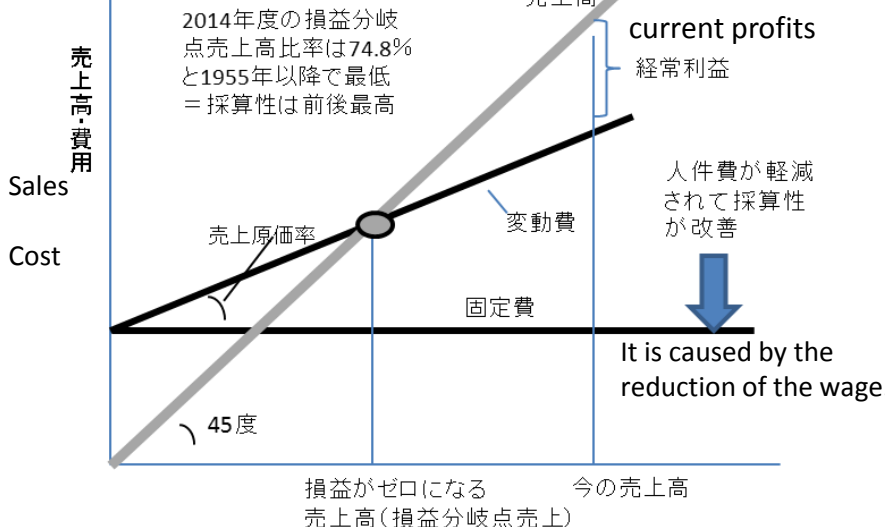


出所: 財務省「法人企業統計」

## Change of the earnings structure of the company

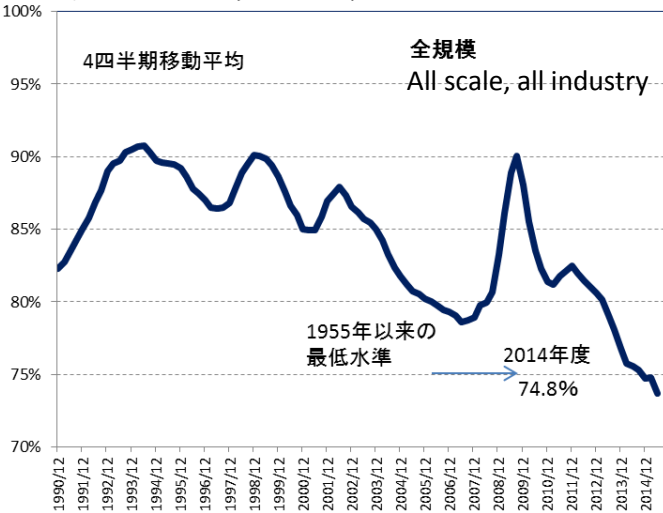
### 企業の収益体質の変化

### Break-even analysis



## The break-even point ratio is a tendency to drop.

### 損益分岐点売上高比率の推移



出所: 財務省「法人企業統計」

### 自己資本当期純利益率(ROE)

2005年度	9.59
2006年度	9.15
2007年度	9.19
2008年度	0.52
2009年度	3.49
2010年度	6.08
2011年度	4.62
2012年度	5.26
2013年度	8.58
2014年度	8.09 %

連結ベース

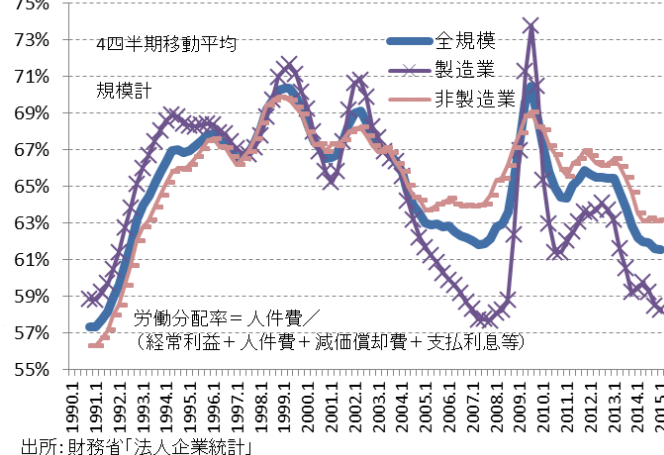
市場第一部・二部・マザーズ・JASDAQ合計

Japanese baby boomer has retired from 2006 through 2009.  
This reduced the wage burden.

## Trends in labor share

### Manufacturing industry and non-manufacturer

### 製造業・非製造業の労働分配率の推移

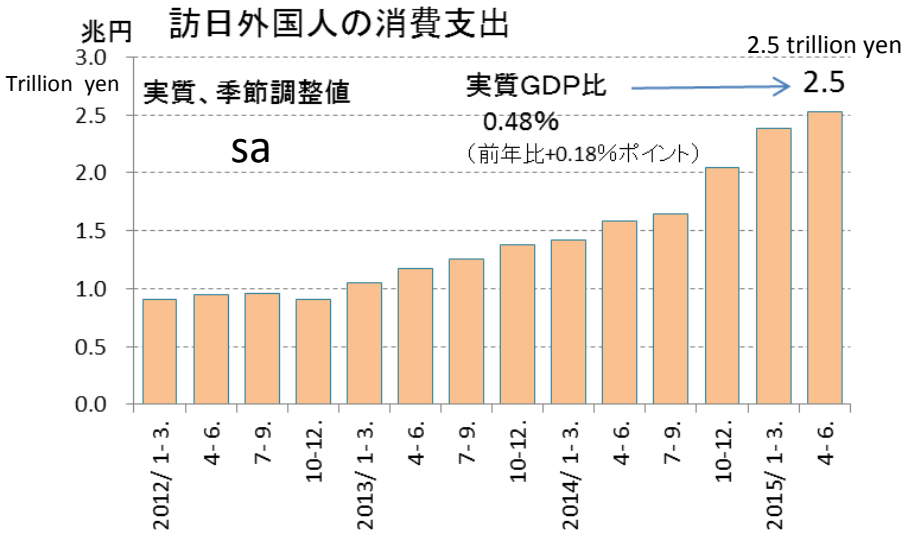


The ratio became the minimum standard after 1955.

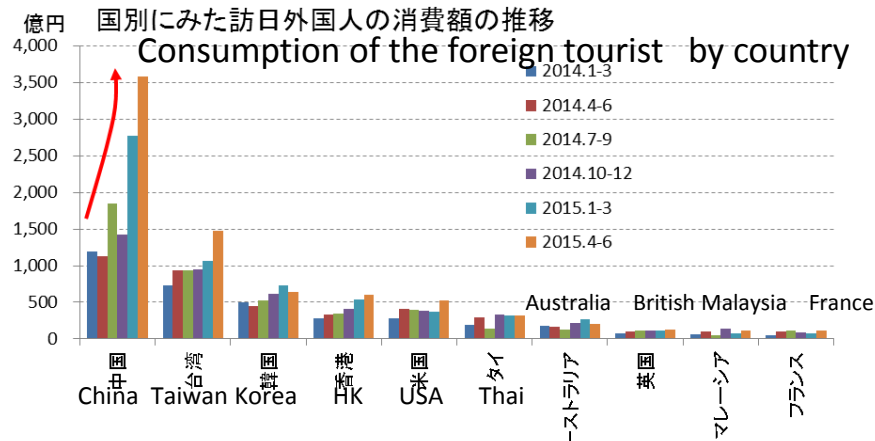


# 4. Inbound Tourism Consumption インバウンド消費の効果

## Consumption of the foreign tourist



Chinese tourist spent 70% of the consumption increase which all foreign tourists spent. (+0.12% of real GDP ratios point)



Source: Japan Tourism Agency

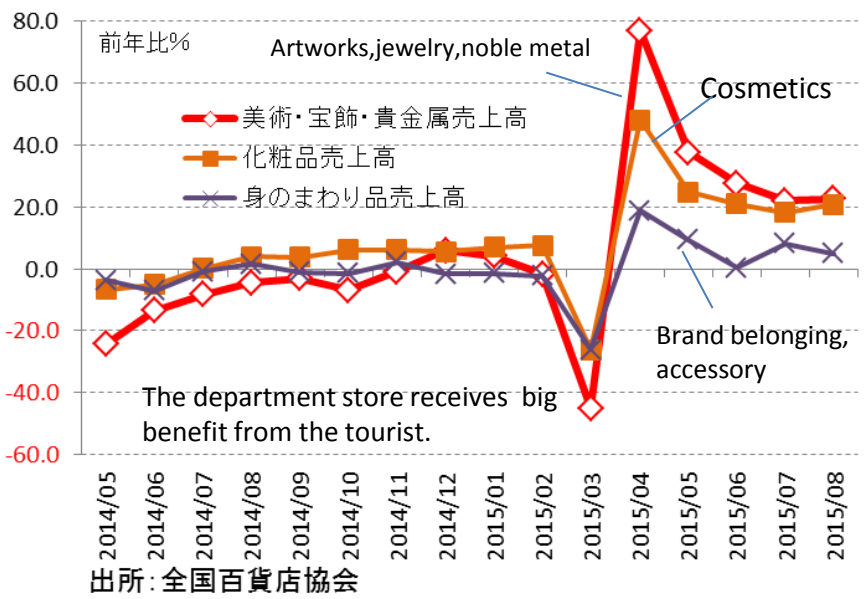
The consumption of the foreign tourist is a ratio among the consumption according to the area 訪日外国人の消費額が地域別家計最終消費に占める割合

1	大阪府 Osaka Prefectural Government	2.13%
2	京都府 Kyoto Prefecture	1.81%
3	山梨県 Yamanashi Prefecture	1.64%
4	東京都 Tokyo Metropolitan Government	1.53%
5	大分県 Oita Prefecture	0.84%
6	奈良県 Nara Prefecture	0.82%
7	沖縄県 Okinawa Prefecture	0.80%
8	和歌山県 Wakayama Prefecture	0.74%
9	福岡県 Fukuoka Prefecture	0.70%
10	神奈川県 Kanagawa Prefecture	0.67%
11	千葉県 Chiba Prefectural Government	0.61%
12	長崎県 Nagasaki Prefecture	0.56%
13	北海道 Hokkaido Government	0.50%
14	栃木県 Tochigi Prefecture	0.45%
15	熊本県 Kumamoto Prefecture	0.43%
16	愛知県 Aichi Prefecture	0.37%
17	静岡県 Shizuoka Prefecture	0.35%
18	兵庫県 Hyogo Prefecture	0.31%
19	広島県 Hiroshima Prefecture	0.28%
20	長野県 Nagano Prefecture	0.25%

Source: I calculated from a document of Japan Tourism Agency.

注: 観光庁、内閣府資料から筆者が試算した。訪日外国人は、2014暦年、これを県民経済計算(2011年)の家計最終消費割った割合。外国人消費額は、日本滞在中の支出額。旅行出発前に支払った宿泊料金は含まず。

## Growth rate of the department store sale 品目別にみた百貨店販売の伸び率



Source: Japan Department Stores Association