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## **BOJ June 2024 Tankan Survey**

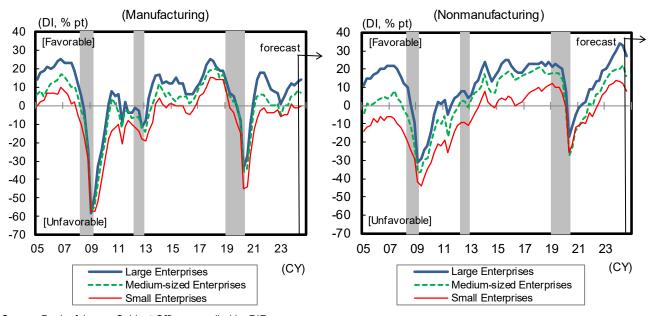
Business conditions DI (actual result) for large non-manufacturers worsens for first time in four years

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## **Summary**

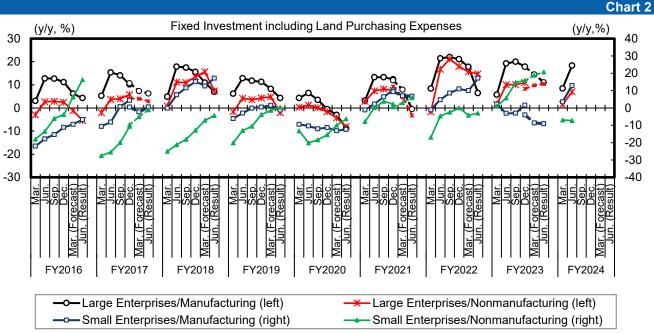
- The results of the BOJ June 2024 Tankan survey of corporate sentiment were as follows: business conditions DI (actual result) for large manufacturers were at +13%pt (+2%pt in comparison with the previous survey), while large non-manufacturers were at +33%pt (-1%pt in comparison with the previous survey). The business sentiment for large non-manufacturers has worsened for the first time since June 2020 when economic activity was severely curtailed by the spread of COVID-19.
- Looking at the breakdown of large manufacturers, business conditions DI (actual result) grew across the board for the basic materials industries. It appears that price pass through has progressed further for industries located upstream in the supply chain. On the other hand, iron and steel suffered a major decline at -16%pt in comparison to the previous survey. In processing, industries with a high export ratio achieved growth due to the weak yen amongst other factors. Motor vehicles suffered a decline due to various factors including the authentication fraud issue which became public on June 3, but the extent of the decline was minor. As for large non-manufacturers, business conditions DI (actual result) suffered a major decline in retailing at -12%pt. In addition to the decline in personal consumption, transportation costs have increased as enforcement of limits on overtime hours has begun, bringing pressure on corporate earnings along with other factors. Meanwhile, the pace of growth in foreign tourists visiting Japan has slowed, and this is also thought to have brought a worsening of business sentiment. Industries susceptible to changes in inbound demand declined, including services for individuals (-4%pt) and accommodations, eating and drinking services (-3%pt).
- The FY2023 capex projection for all enterprises in all industries (incl. investment in properties, but not investment in software or research & development) is +10.6% y/y, with manufacturing up by +6.7% and non-manufacturing up by +12.8%. In FY2024, the figure was +8.4%, with the manufacturing sector in particular showing a higher figure as shown in the June survey. Demand appears to be accumulating for renewal investment, capacity expansion investment, and labor-saving investment to cope with labor shortages, which companies had been postponing due to the Corona crisis and high prices. On the other hand, non-manufacturers were modest in their capex projection despite a strong sense of equipment shortages.

Business Conditions DI Chart 1



Source: Bank of Japan, Cabinet Office; compiled by DIR. Note: Shaded areas denote economic down turns.

## Developments of Fixed Investment including Land Purchasing Expenses (excl. software investment)



Source: Bank of Japan; compiled by DIR.



## **Business Conditions DI** Chart 3

(DI, % pt)

	Large Enterprises						Small Enterprises					
	Dec. 2023 Survey		March 2024 Survey				Dec. 2023 Survey		March 2024 Survey			
	Actual	For ecast	Actual		Forecast		Actual	Forecast	Actual		For ecast	
	resul t		resul t	Changes		Changes	resul t		resul t	Changes		Changes
<b>M</b> anuf act ur ing	11	10			14		-1	0		0	0	1
Textiles	11	19	22	11	22	0	-16	-18	-19	-3	-25	-6
Lumber & Wood products	15	-23	15	0	-8	-23	-20	-24	-10	10	-13	-3
Pulp & Paper	4	4	11	7	11	0	-6	3	-2	4	-10	-8
Chemicals	2	8	10	8	13	3	0	-1	6	6	5	-1
Petroleum & Coal products	9	8	17	8	17	0	0	0	-8	-8	-8	0
Ceramics, Stone & Clay	29	32	35	6	30	-5	3	8	-1	-4	3	4
Iron & Steel	16	0	0	-16	8	8	-19	-13	-20	-1	-14	6
Nonferrous metals	6	3	6	0	9	3	4	0	-6	-10	7	13
Food & Beverages	24	12	21	-3	11	-10	12	12	15	3	11	-4
Processed metals	0	6	3	3	9	6	3	5	1	-2	-1	-2
General-purpose machinery	23	22	27	4	29	2	12	9	13	1	2	-11
Production machinery	17	17	11	-6	16	5	-3	-5	-4	-1	-1	3
Business oriented machinery	16	19	22	6	13	-9	4	8	14	10	18	4
Electrical machinery	0	3	1	1	9	8	-3	0	0	3	2	2
Shipbuilding & Heavy machinery, etc.	18	5	14	-4	18	4	12	10	11	-1	18	7
Motor vehicles	13	8	12	-1	10	-2	-8	8	0	8	5	5
Basic materials	9	8	14	5	14	0	-8	-6	-8	0	-7	1
Processi ng	12	11	13	1	14	1	2	4	4	2	5	1
Nonmanufacturi ng	34	27	33	-1	27	-6	13	8	12	-1	8	-4
Construction	26	23	25	-1	20	-5	15	7	15	0	10	-5
Real estate	52	45	50	-2	43	-7	19	14	19	0	12	-7
Goods rental & Leasing	28	21	29	1	21	-8	23	22	26	3	22	-4
Whol esal ing	31	19	32	1	25	-7	11	5	8	-3	2	-6
Retailing	31	26	19	-12	18	-1	8	1	6	-2	1	-5
Transport & Postal activities	24	25	29	5	27	-2	5	1	7	2	3	-4
Communi cati ons	29	33	40	11	40	0	8	8	20	12	8	-12
Information services	54	47	54	0	51	-3	35	29	33	-2	29	-4
Electric & Gas utilities	16	10	20	4	10	-10	0	5	14	14	8	-6
Services for businesses	40	38	40	0	35	-5	14	14	16	2	13	-3
Services for individuals	33	30	29	-4	29	0	17	13		0	9	-8
Accommodations, Eating & Drinking services	52	42	49	-3	42	-7	25	23	20	-5	16	-4
All industries	22	19	22	0	20	-2	7	5	7	0	5	-2

Source: Bank of Japan.

Note: 1. DI = "Favorable" minus "Unfavorable"; % pt.

2. Changes in forecast = "Forecast of the current survey" minus "Actual result of the current survey"