

January 31, 2000
Bank of Japan

**Monthly Report of
Recent Economic and Financial Developments**
January 2000

(English translation prepared by the Bank staff based on the Japanese original
released on January 19, 2000)

Monthly Report of Recent Economic and Financial Developments¹

January 2000

The Bank's View²

Japan's economy, which had stopped deteriorating, has recently started to improve, with exports and production increasing. The economic environment surrounding private demand is gradually improving, as seen in the continuing increase in corporate profits. However, clear signs of a self-sustained recovery in private demand have not been observed yet.

With regard to final demand, housing investment has recently peaked out, and public investment seems to have stopped rising. Recovery in private consumption continues to be weak through lack of notable improvements in employment and income conditions. Business fixed investment, which had been on a downward trend, shows signs of leveling off. Meanwhile, net exports (real exports minus real imports) continue to follow an upward trend, despite monthly fluctuations, due to an upturn in overseas economies.

Reflecting such developments in final demand and progress in inventory adjustment, industrial production continues to rise and an increase in corporate profits is becoming distinct. In this situation, corporate sentiment continues to improve. Regarding the employment condition, there are some indicators that suggest a slowdown of decrease in the number of employees. The positive developments in corporate profits and sentiment, however, have not necessarily stimulated business activities, because firms still strongly feel that they have excess capacity and employees and that they should reduce their debts to restore financial soundness. In addition, efforts by firms to reduce personnel expenses have prolonged the severity of households' income conditions.

¹ This report was written based on data and information available when the Bank of Japan Monetary Policy Meeting was held on January 17, 2000.

² The Bank's view on recent economic and financial developments, determined by the Policy Board at the Monetary Policy Meeting held on January 17 as the basis of monetary policy decisions.

As for the outlook, improvements in the overall financial environment partly due to the monetary easing by the Bank, along with a series of economic measures taken by the government, are expected to continue underpinning the economy. Moreover, the positive impact on domestic production of the recovery of overseas economies, especially of Asian economies, is likely to continue for some time and have favorable effects on corporate profits and then on household income. By contrast, it is highly probable that housing investment will remain flat for the time being. In addition, firms are expected to maintain a cautious stance toward business fixed investment based on their modest prospects for sales, although corporate restructuring is improving profitability to some extent. Moreover, it seems that the appreciation of the yen since the summer of 1999 will have an adverse effect on corporate profits in the near term. In these circumstances, future economic developments still require careful monitoring in spite of the gradual recovery in the environment for private demand. Furthermore, it is important to promote structural reform in order to facilitate a recovery in private demand.

With regard to prices, import prices are declining somewhat due to the appreciation of the yen. Domestic wholesale prices, notwithstanding the fall in prices of electric machinery, are flat mainly due to the rise in prices of petroleum and chemical products reflecting an increase in crude oil prices. Consumer prices remain unchanged fundamentally. Corporate service prices are still falling slowly. As for the outlook, overall prices are likely to be flat for the time being despite the continued fall expected in prices of some machinery. This is because the supply-demand balance is improving gradually, as shown in the decline in inventories, and because the rise in crude oil prices to date will continue to be passed on to prices of other products for a while. However, attention should still be paid to the downward pressure on prices, as clear signs of a self-sustained recovery in private demand have not yet been observed and wages continue to fall.

The financial markets have been generally stable reflecting ample funds provision by the Bank of Japan, despite the surge in demand for liquidity including seasonal demand for year-end funds and precautionary demand in view of the Year 2000 problem. No significant disruptions have resulted from the millennium date change in financial transactions.

The overnight call rate has stayed at nearly zero, and financial institutions have been confident about the availability of overnight funds. The amount outstanding of funds in the call money market has increased slightly.

Interest rates on term instruments rose toward the end of 1999 due to market participants' concerns about the Year 2000 problem, but declined around the turn of the year as these concerns were dispelled. The Japan premium remains negligible.

Yields on long-term government bonds generally followed a downward trend from late November throughout December 1999, but then rebounded somewhat and are presently ranging between 1.75-1.80 percent. The yield spread between private bonds (bank debentures and corporate bonds) and government bonds continues narrowing, primarily that between private bonds with relatively low credit ratings and government bonds.

Stock prices, after exceeding 19,000 yen at the beginning of 2000, weakened to around 18,000-18,500 yen following the correction in the U.S. stock market. Subsequently, they recovered reacting to the rebound in U.S. stocks and have returned to the level of above 19,000 yen.

In the foreign exchange market, the yen once appreciated to the 101-102 yen level against the U.S. dollar at the beginning of the year, but then depreciated and is currently being traded in the range of 105-107 yen.

With regard to corporate finance, private banks have basically retained their cautious lending attitude. However, constraint that had been caused by severe fund-raising conditions and insufficient capital base has eased considerably. Under these circumstances, major banks are gradually becoming more active in extending loans, while carefully evaluating the credit risks involved.

However, credit demand for economic activities such as business fixed investment remains weak. In addition, firms continue to reduce debts as part of their balance-sheet restructuring measures. As a result, credit demand in the private

sector has continued to be basically stagnant, and thus private banks' lending has remained sluggish. Issuance of corporate bonds and CP has been steady at present.

The growth in money stock (M_2 +CDs) has slowed somewhat reflecting the stagnant private credit demand.

In this financial environment, the financial position of firms is easing, and the lending attitude of financial institutions as perceived by firms is becoming less severe. It continues to warrant careful monitoring how these favorable developments in corporate financing environment will affect economic activities.

The Background

1. Japan's Economy

With regard to public investment (Chart 2), the value of public works contracted, which reflects orders, was basically flat in the third quarter of 1999 and then declined slightly from October. Judged from these developments in orders as well as the fact that shipments of public works related goods, which had been increasing since May, are leveling off, public investment seems to have stopped rising.

Real exports (Charts 3 to 5) declined slightly in October-November compared to the third-quarter level, primarily due to a temporary leveling off in electronics parts exports to Asia, but essentially remain on an increasing trend. Meanwhile, real imports continue to increase, especially for information-related goods.

As a result of these import and export developments, net exports (real exports – real imports) in terms of the real trade balance³ are presently declining, but seem to remain on an increasing trend.

As for the future environment for foreign trade, the appreciation of the yen since the summer of 1999 is likely to exert downward pressure on export profitability and thereby restrict exports (Chart 6(1)). Regarding the foreign demand conditions, however, the U.S. economy is expected to remain firm, there are clear signs that indicate a recovery in the European economy, and the recoveries in the NIEs and ASEAN economies are becoming more distinct (Chart 6(2)). Reflecting these developments, there is a high probability that net exports will continue rising moderately for some time. Nevertheless, the outlook for overseas economies continues to warrant careful monitoring, as the continued expansion of the U.S. economy is apparently supported, to a large extent, by high stock prices.

³ It should be noted that the real trade balance presented in Chart 3(2) differs from net exports on a GDP basis, but the changes in the real trade balance are basically equivalent to those of net exports. (The real trade balance is on a customs-clearance basis and does not include the trade in services, while net exports are on an ownership-transfer basis and include the trade in services).

Business fixed investment shows signs of leveling off. Shipments of general capital goods, which reflect the current trend of machinery investment, rose by 5.4 percent in the third quarter of 1999 on a seasonally adjusted quarter-to-quarter basis, and then declined slightly in October-November compared to the third-quarter level. Among leading indicators (Chart 7), nonresidential construction starts, which had been on a declining trend, increased by 9.9 percent in October-November compared to the third-quarter level, and machinery orders (private demand; excluding shipbuilding and electric power equipment) increased by 3.1 percent in the third quarter on a seasonally adjusted quarter-to-quarter basis and then rose by 5.9 percent in October compared to the third-quarter level.

As for the outlook, the environment for business fixed investment is expected to continue improving, as the financing conditions of firms have improved (Chart 8) and the improvement in firms' profitability is expected to continue. Additionally, corporate restructuring has gradually succeeded in slashing costs such as personnel expenses. Many firms, however, are likely to maintain a cautious stance toward business fixed investment for the time being, based on their modest prospects for sales.

The recovery in private consumption remains weak as a whole. According to sales indices (Chart 9), sales of household electric appliances remain at a high level mainly due to firm sales of personal computers. Sales at department stores and chain stores and outlays for travel declined slightly in October-November compared to the third-quarter level. The number of passenger car sales excluding light cars is rising somewhat, while the number of passenger car sales including light cars remains weak.

As for future consumption trends, while consumer sentiment, which was flat since the early spring of 1999, is now showing signs of a gradual improvement again (Chart 10), the recovery in private consumption is likely to remain weak for the time being due to lack of notable improvements in employment and income conditions.

With regard to housing investment (Chart 11), housing starts have recently peaked out. (On a seasonally adjusted annual basis, housing starts declined from 1.23 million units in the third quarter of 1999 to 1.16 million units in October-

November). In detail, while construction starts of owner-occupied houses followed a moderate declining trend, construction starts of housing for sale held at a high level.

As for the outlook, construction starts of houses for rent are expected to remain stagnant due to strong perceptions of excess supply. Construction starts of owner-occupied houses are also expected to follow a moderate downward trend, judged from the number of loan applications to the government Housing Loan Corporation.⁴ Furthermore, while housing for sale is presently firm, it is also likely to turn to a decrease gradually.

Reflecting these developments in final demand and also probably due to the inventory adjustments completed mostly (Chart 12), industrial production (Chart 13) remains on an increasing trend.⁵

Regarding the environment surrounding future production, housing investment is expected to be sluggish for the time being. Meanwhile, exports should continue to rise gradually for some time, reflecting the recovery in overseas economies, especially in Asia, and there are signs that business fixed investment is leveling off. Therefore, industrial production is expected to remain firm for the time being.

Employment and income conditions still remain harsh overall, although there are some indicators that suggest a slowdown of the decrease in the number of regular employees, accompanying the increase in production. In the labor market (Chart 14), both the ratio of job offers to applicants and the unemployment rate improved slightly in November compared with the previous month (on a seasonally adjusted basis, the ratio of job offers to applicants increased from 0.48 in October to 0.49 in

⁴ Loan applications to the government Housing Loan Corporation during its second offering period for fiscal 1999 (July 26 – October 29, 1999; 88,000 applications for the construction of private homes) increased substantially by 32.6 percent from the previous year. This increase may be attributed to the extension of the application period by about one month and the public announcement that the Corporation's standard interest rates would rise during the subsequent application period. The number of applications increased compared with the first offering period for fiscal 1999 (62,000 applications), but decreased compared with the fourth offering period for fiscal 1998 (101,000 applications).

⁵ Following a large increase of 3.9 percent during the third quarter of 1999 on a seasonally adjusted quarter-to-quarter basis, industrial production continued to rise in October-November.

November and the unemployment rate declined from 4.6 percent to 4.5 percent). The number of regular employees (on a monthly employment statistics basis at establishments with at least five employees) remained slightly below the previous year's level. Wages (Chart 15) decreased slightly in November compared to the previous year, as regular compensation declined, although overtime payments picked up along with the increase in production. Reflecting these employment and wage developments, compensation of employees was slightly below the previous year's level. As for the outlook, overtime payments are expected to increase and the decline in the number of regular employees is expected to slow down along with the increase in production. Nonetheless, overall employment and income conditions are likely to remain harsh, judged from the fact that winter bonuses seem to have been below the previous year's level due to firms' strong stance toward restricting personnel expenses.

2. Prices

With regard to price developments, import prices on a yen basis (Chart 17(1)) are presently declining somewhat due to the effects from the appreciation of the yen.

Domestic wholesale prices (adjusted to exclude the effects of seasonal changes in electricity rates;⁶ Chart 17(3)) are almost at the same level as recorded in the previous month. This is mainly because petroleum and chemical product prices are rising due to the increase in crude oil prices, while the prices of electric machinery continue to decline. (The month-to-month change in domestic wholesale prices was +0.1 percent in October 1999, 0.0 percent in November, and 0.0 percent in December).

Corporate service prices (domestic supply-demand factors)⁷ (Chart 18(1)) continue to decline slowly, mainly due to decreases in the prices for general services.

⁶ Industrial and commercial electric power consumption charges are set relatively high during July-September, when the consumption volume increases substantially. Here, in order to view the fundamental changes in domestic wholesale prices, adjustments are made to exclude such factors that result in large seasonal fluctuations.

⁷ Corporate service prices (domestic supply-demand factors) only include items whose monthly price changes primarily reflect changes in domestic private demand. Specifically, items with the

(The year-to-year decline in corporate service prices was 1.1 percent in the third quarter of 1999 and 1.0 percent in October-November).

Consumer prices (excluding perishables; Chart 18(2)) for both goods and services basically remain at the same level as recorded in the previous year, except for slight price declines for agricultural, livestock and fishery products due to weather factors. (The year-to-year change in consumer prices was 0.0 percent in September 1999, -0.1 percent in October, and -0.2 percent in November).⁸

Regarding the future environment for prices, overall prices are likely to be flat for the time being despite the continued fall expected in the prices of some machinery. This is because the supply-demand balance is improving gradually as shown in the decline in inventories, and because the rise in crude oil prices to date will continue to be passed on to the prices of other products for a while. However, attention should still be paid to the downward pressure on prices, as clear signs of a self-sustained recovery in private demand have not yet been observed and wages continue to fall.

3. Financial Developments

(1) Financial Markets

Interest rate developments in short-term money markets (Charts 19(1) and 20) showed that despite the surge in demand for liquidity including seasonal demand for year-end funds and precautionary demand in view of the Year 2000 problem, the overnight call rate (uncollateralized) remained near zero, at 0.02-0.03 percent, reflecting ample funds provision by the Bank of Japan, and financial institutions have

following properties are removed from the overall CSPI: (1) regulated fees, (2) overseas factors, and (3) fees with a large monthly fluctuation that do not necessarily reflect short-term changes in supply-demand trends.

Incidentally, the year-to-year decline in the overall CSPI contracted in October-November because of an increase in securities-related commissions. (The year-to-year decline in the overall CSPI was 1.5 percent in the third quarter of 1999 and 1.1 percent in October-November).

⁸ In November, the year-to-year decline in overall consumer prices including perishables expanded because the prices of fresh vegetables rose sharply during the fourth quarter of 1998 but declined during 1999 (the year-to-year decline was 0.7 percent in October 1999 and 1.2 percent in November).

been confident about the availability of overnight funds. The amount outstanding in the call money market has increased slightly.

As for interest rates on term instruments, three-month Euro-yen (TIBOR), TB, and FB rates rose through the year-end due to market participants' concerns about the Year 2000 problem, but declined around the turn of the year as these concerns were dispelled. The Japan premium (Chart 22) remains negligible.

Yields on ten-year government bonds (newly issued; Chart 19(2)) generally followed a downward trend from late November throughout December 1999, but then rebounded somewhat and are presently ranging between 1.75-1.80 percent. The yield spread between government and private bonds (bank debentures and corporate bonds; Charts 24 and 25) continues narrowing, primarily for bonds with relatively low ratings.

Stock prices (Chart 26(1)) rose beyond 19,000 yen at the beginning of the year, but then fell back to 18,000–18,500 yen following the corrections on U.S. stock markets. However, stock prices subsequently recovered, reacting to the rebound in U.S. stocks, and have returned to a level above 19,000 yen.

In the foreign exchange market (Chart 27), the yen once appreciated to the 101-102 yen level against the U.S. dollar at the beginning of the year, but then depreciated on concerns about market intervention and the dissipation of uncertainty regarding the economic outlook in the U.S. At present, the yen is generally being traded in the range of 105-107 yen to the U.S. dollar.

(2) Monetary Aggregates and Corporate Finance

The year-to-year growth in money stock (Chart 28) in terms of $M_2 + \text{CDs}$ has slowed somewhat, reflecting the stagnant private credit demand. (The year-to-year growth in $M_2 + \text{CDs}$ was 3.5 percent in August, 3.3 percent in September, 3.6 percent in October, and 3.0 percent in November). For the first quarter of 2000, the year-to-year growth is projected to be somewhat less than that during the fourth quarter of 1999 as private credit demand is likely to remain stagnant. (The projected year-to-year growth for the first quarter is around 3.0 percent).

The year-to-year growth in the monetary base (currency in circulation + reserves; Chart 29) had been in the range of 5.5-7.0 percent, but the growth increased sharply in December due to a substantial increase in reserves and large cash withdrawals in connection with concerns regarding the Year 2000 problem.

The lending attitude of private financial institutions is still fundamentally cautious. However, the constraint that had been caused by severe fund-raising conditions and insufficient capital bases has eased considerably. Against this background, major banks are gradually becoming more active in extending loans, while carefully evaluating the credit risks involved.

However, the credit demand of private firms for economic activities such as business fixed investment remains weak. In addition, many firms continue to reduce debts as part of their balance-sheet restructuring measures. As a result, the overall credit demand of private firms has continued to be basically stagnant.

Consequently, the tone of lending by private banks (monthly average outstanding balance basis; after adjustment for extraordinary factors;⁹ Chart 30), consisting of city banks, long-term credit banks, trust banks, regional banks, and regional banks II, remains sluggish. (The year-to-year change was -1.9 percent in August, -1.7 percent in September, -1.6 percent in October, -2.1 percent in November, and -2.2 percent in December). Corporate bond and CP issuance (Chart 32) has been steady.

Turning to the funding cost for firms, in November the average contracted interest rates on new loans and discounts (Chart 34) rose slightly for short-term contracts, reflecting the rise in term interest rates, but remained generally steady for long-term contracts. CP issuance rates were on a rising trend through mid-December due to the rise in term interest rates and the increase of CP issuance approaching the year-end, but declined thereafter.

⁹ The figures are adjusted for (1) fluctuations from the liquidation of loans, (2) fluctuations in the yen value of foreign currency-denominated loans due to changes in exchange rates, (3)

The number of corporate bankruptcies (Chart 35) remains basically level.

In this financial environment, the financial position of firms is easing, and the lending attitude of financial institutions is perceived by firms as becoming less severe. How these favorable developments in corporate financing will affect economic activities continues to warrant careful monitoring.

fluctuations from loan write-offs, (4) the transfer of loans to the former Japan National Railways Settlement Corporation to the General Account, etc.

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Main Economic Indexes (1)

y/y % chg.

	99/Q2	Q3	Q4	99/September	October	November	December
Index of expenditure level (all households)	0.8	-0.5	n.a.	-3.0	-2.3	p -2.7	n.a.
Sales of department stores	-2.6	-3.1	n.a.	-5.0	-1.3	p -4.5	n.a.
Sales of chain stores ¹	-4.7	-3.9	n.a.	-1.4	-0.3	-8.2	n.a.
New passenger-car registrations ² <s.a., ann. 10,000 units>	295	281	288	279	279	293	292
Sales of electric appliances (NEBA)	9.7	5.0	n.a.	5.9	9.7	-0.8	n.a.
Outlays for travel (50 major travel agencies)	-3.6	-2.0	n.a.	-1.6	1.9	-2.1	n.a.
Housing starts <s.a., ann. 10,000 units>	126	123	n.a.	126	114	118	n.a.
Machinery orders (from private sector ³)	-9.9	-6.2	n.a.	-6.7	5.5	n.a.	n.a.
Mining & manufacturing	-12.2	-7.0	n.a.	-9.8	12.0	n.a.	n.a.
Nonmanufacturing ³	-7.9	-5.5	n.a.	-4.2	1.9	n.a.	n.a.
Construction Starts (private, nonresidential use)	-15.4	-14.6	n.a.	-8.0	-4.8	10.0	n.a.
Manufacturing	-32.2	-16.8	n.a.	-12.1	19.6	-5.9	n.a.
Nonmanufacturing ⁴	-9.8	-14.0	n.a.	-6.9	-11.2	14.1	n.a.
Value of public works contracts	-8.1	-8.2	n.a.	-15.3	-18.4	-2.5	n.a.
Real exports <s.a. quarterly (monthly) change>	0.0	7.9	n.a.	3.6	-4.9	1.8	n.a.
Real imports <s.a. quarterly (monthly) change>	-0.5	3.9	n.a.	-3.5	-4.7	16.6	n.a.
Industrial production <s.a. quarterly (monthly) change>	-1.0	3.9	n.a.	-0.6	-2.7	p 3.8	n.a.
Shipments <s.a. quarterly (monthly) change>	-1.9	4.1	n.a.	0.1	-2.1	p 3.3	n.a.
Inventories <s.a. quarterly (monthly) change>	-1.0	-1.2	n.a.	-0.2	-1.6	p 0.6	n.a.
Inventories/shipments <s.a. 1995=100>	102.9	100.1	n.a.	100.1	100.2	p 97.9	n.a.
Real GDP <s.a. quarterly change>	1.0	-1.0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

Main Economic Indexes (2)

	y/y % chg.						
	99/Q2	Q3	Q4	99/September	October	November	December
Ratio of job offers to applicants <s.a., times>	0.47	0.47	n.a.	0.47	0.48	0.49	n.a.
Unemployment rate <s.a., %>	4.77	4.74	n.a.	4.64	4.61	4.51	n.a.
Overtime working hours ⁵	-2.7	-0.3	n.a.	1.1	0.0	p 3.1	n.a.
Number of employees	-0.9	-0.4	n.a.	0.1	-0.1	-0.4	n.a.
Number of regularly employed ⁵	-0.4	-0.2	n.a.	-0.1	-0.2	p -0.2	n.a.
Nominal wage per person ⁵	-1.5	-0.9	n.a.	0.6	0.0	p -1.0	n.a.
Domestic wholesale price index	-1.7	-1.3	-0.7	-1.3	-0.8	-0.6	-0.6
Consumer price index (nationwide)	-0.3	0.0	n.a.	-0.2	-0.7	-1.2	n.a.
Excluding perishables	-0.1	0.0	n.a.	0.0	-0.1	-0.2	n.a.
Corporate service price index	-1.5	-1.5	n.a.	-1.3	-1.1	-1.0	n.a.
Monetary aggregates (M2+CDs) <average outstanding, y/y % chg>	4.1	p 3.6	n.a.	p 3.3	p 3.6	p 3.0	n.a.
Number of suspension of transaction with banks	-30.7	-18.5	n.a.	-14.5	-18.5	0.5	n.a.

Notes: 1. Adjusted to exclude consumption tax.

2. Excludes small cars with engine sizes of 660cc or less. Seasonally adjusted by X-12-ARIMA (β version).

3. Excludes ships and demand from electric power companies.

4. Nonmanufacturing=commerce+services+agriculture & fisheries+public utilities industries etc.

5. Data for establishments with at least five regular employees.

Sources: Management and Coordination Agency, "Monthly Report on Family Income and Expenditure Survey",

"Labor Force Survey", "Consumer Price Index";

Ministry of International Trade and Industry, "Current Survey of Commerce", "Indices of Industrial Production";

Japan Chain Stores Association, "Sales of Chain Stores";

Japan Automobile Dealers association, "Domestic Sales of Automobiles";

Nippon Electric Big-stores Association (NEBA), "Sales of Electric Appliances";

Ministry of Transport, "Major Travel Agents' Revenue";

Ministry of Construction, "Monthly of Construction Statistics";

Economic Planning Agency, "Machinery Orders Statistics", "National Income Statistics";

Surety Association for Construction Companies, "Public Works Prepayment Surety Statistics";

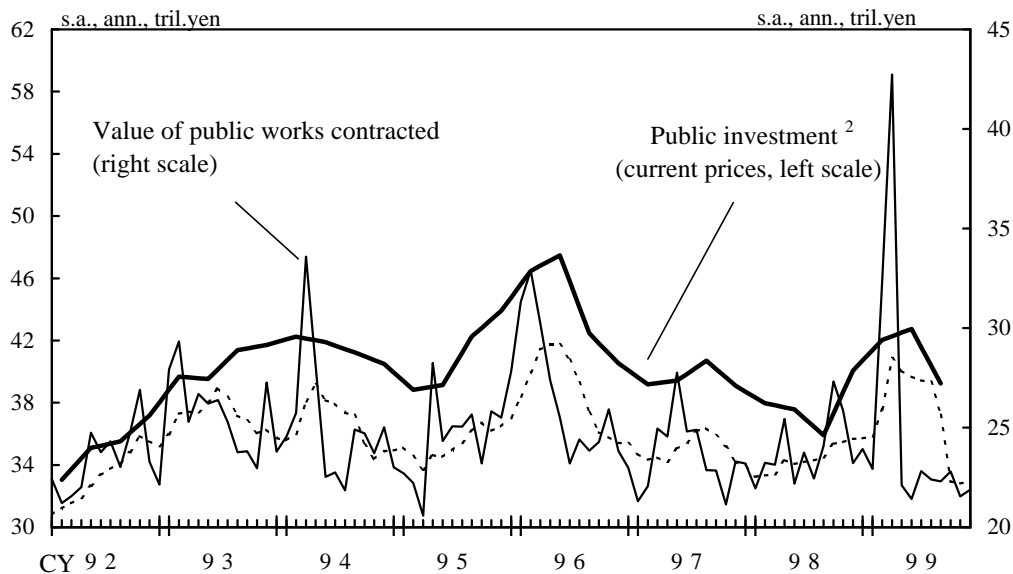
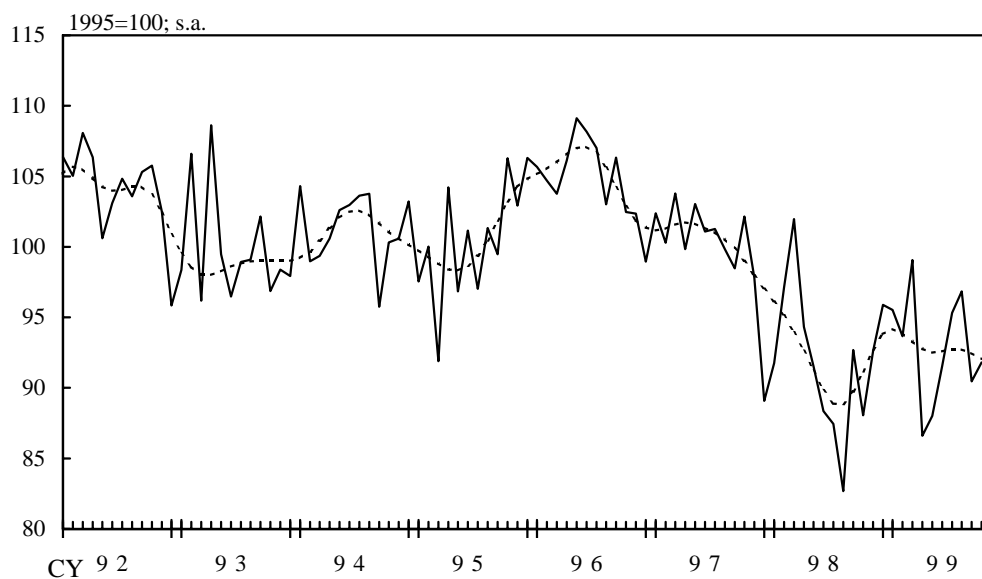
Ministry of Finance, "The Summary Report on Trade of Japan"; Ministry of Labor, "Report on Employment Service",

"Monthly Labor Survey"; Bank of Japan, "Wholesale Price Indexes", "Corporate Service Price Index",

"Financial and Economic Statistics Monthly"; Japanese Bankers Associations, "Suspension of Transaction with Banks."

Public Investment¹

(1) Value of public works contracted

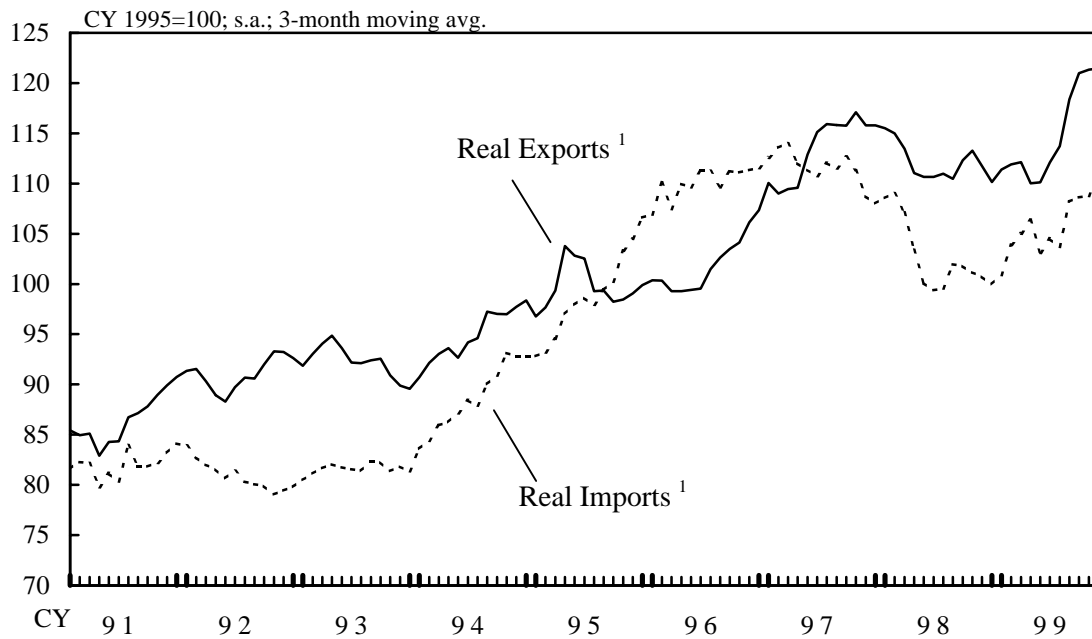
(2) Shipments of Public Works-related Goods^{3,4}

- Notes:
1. Seasonally adjusted by X-12-ARIMA (β version). The dotted line of "value of public works contracted" is 6 months moving average. The dotted line of "public works-related goods" is the trend cycle factor.
 2. Quarterly basis public investment is plotted at the middle month of each quarter.
 3. In order to follow the monthly movement of public investment, we have compiled the data of shipments of "public works-related goods" by selecting some goods used for public works from "Indices of Industrial Production."
The basket of goods used to calculate "public works-related goods" was changed just after the base year of "Indices of Industrial Production" was revised from 1990 to 1995. The goods presently used are asphalt, concrete products for roads, bridges, and cement.
"Public works-related goods" only covers construction investment excluding buildings (which comprises two-thirds of public investment), and does not cover building and machinery investment (which comprises one-third of public investment).
"Public works-related goods" is partly used for private-sector investment.
 4. The data in November 99 are preliminary.

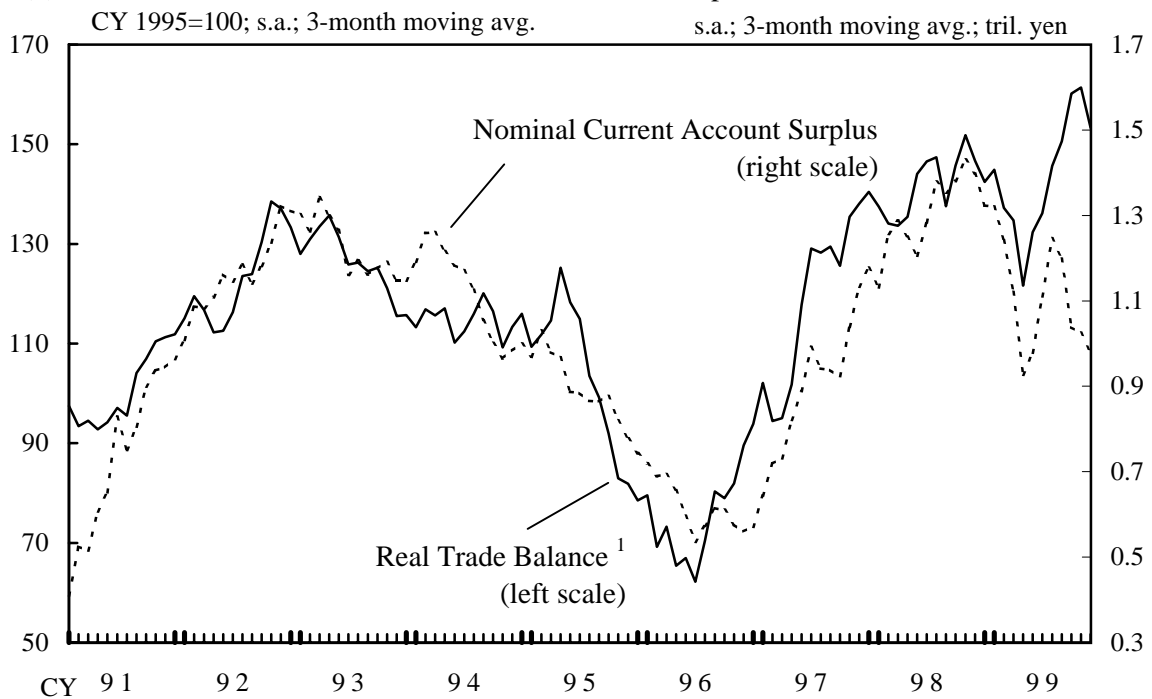
Sources: Economic Planning Agency, "National Income Statistics";
Surety Association for Construction Companies, "Public Works Prepayment Surety Statistics";
Ministry of International Trade and Industry, "Indices of Industrial Production."

External Balance

(1) Real Exports and Real Imports



(2) Real Trade Balance and Nominal Current Account Surplus



Note: 1. Seasonally adjusted by X-11.

Sources: Ministry of Finance, "The Summary Report on Trade of Japan";
 Bank of Japan, "Balance of Payments Monthly", "Wholesale Price Indexes."

Real Exports ¹

(1) Breakdown by region

		y/y % chg.		s.a. q/q % chg.					s.a. m/m % chg.		
		CY 97	98	98 Q4	99 Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	99 Sep.	Oct.	Nov.
United States	<30.5>	14.6	6.8	-2.5	1.4	2.4	6.3	-3.2	-0.5	-6.5	4.0
EU	<18.4>	13.8	15.6	0.2	-2.3	-4.3	6.6	1.1	6.4	-2.4	0.8
East Asia	<33.2>	8.6	-18.1	-2.3	9.2	2.6	9.7	-0.1	3.9	-3.1	0.2
China	<5.2>	8.2	0.5	-4.3	20.3	-6.5	9.6	-9.7	4.2	-13.7	1.5
NIEs	<20.2>	10.5	-16.5	-1.9	6.8	4.5	9.4	2.5	4.4	-0.7	-0.2
Taiwan	<6.6>	17.4	-0.4	-2.0	2.8	3.7	7.2	6.1	2.4	1.3	4.2
Korea	<4.0>	-1.5	-35.3	10.5	23.2	3.9	12.3	3.7	9.0	-2.4	-0.5
ASEAN4 ³	<7.8>	5.0	-29.2	-2.2	8.1	4.5	10.2	-0.4	2.4	-2.3	0.5
Thailand	<2.4>	-11.6	-29.4	-2.3	10.9	-1.7	13.0	7.9	6.2	1.0	3.1
Real exports		11.2	-2.1	-1.9	1.8	0.0	7.9	-1.0	3.6	-4.9	1.8

(2) Breakdown by type of goods

		y/y % chg.		s.a. q/q % chg.					s.a. m/m % chg.		
		CY 97	98	98 Q4	99 Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	99 Sep.	Oct.	Nov.
Intermediate goods	<14.5>	11.2	2.9	-1.1	0.1	4.5	3.1	-3.9	-0.2	-4.3	0.7
Motor vehicles and their related goods	<21.9>	14.6	1.3	2.4	-3.5	-2.4	10.1	1.2	6.4	-8.3	6.7
Consumer goods ⁴	<7.3>	6.3	5.0	0.3	1.8	-0.6	6.5	2.4	0.9	-1.2	6.4
Information-related goods ⁵	<17.2>	18.1	-7.0	-3.4	2.6	2.9	8.9	-2.4	3.0	-3.7	-1.5
Capital goods and parts ⁶	<28.7>	9.0	-5.4	-4.6	2.6	-1.1	7.6	0.9	4.7	0.4	-3.3
Real exports		11.2	-2.1	-1.9	1.8	0.0	7.9	-1.0	3.6	-4.9	1.8

Notes: 1. Seasonally adjusted by X-11. 99/Q4 are Oct-Nov averages in terms of quarterly amount.

2. Shares of each region and type of goods are shown in brackets.

3. Data for four members: Thailand, Malaysia, the Philippines, and Indonesia.

4. Excluding motor vehicles.

5. Information-related exports = automatic data processing machinery + telecommunication machinery + ICs + scientific, medical and optical instruments.

6. Excluding information-related goods and power generating machinery and parts of motor vehicles.

Sources: Ministry of Finance, "The Summary Report on Trade of Japan"; Bank of Japan, "Wholesale Price Indexes."

Real Imports ¹

(1) Breakdown by region

		y/y % chg.		s.a. q/q % chg.					s.a. m/m % chg.		
		CY 97	98	98 Q4	99 Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	99 Sep.	Oct.	Nov.
United States	<23.9>	1.1	-3.7	-3.6	10.0	-12.3	-0.2	9.8	-7.9	7.5	7.0
EU	<13.9>	-3.6	-6.5	1.6	3.8	-4.8	10.2	0.5	2.9	-8.1	15.8
East Asia	<34.9>	0.9	-7.7	0.5	8.2	6.1	2.1	4.6	-5.5	-3.6	20.3
China	<13.2>	8.8	-4.4	-0.8	7.2	5.8	-0.1	3.7	-7.3	-4.3	23.2
NIEs	<10.2>	-8.1	-10.9	4.3	13.2	4.8	3.4	9.9	-1.1	-0.9	19.2
Taiwan	<3.6>	-10.4	-11.1	3.2	13.9	5.0	3.5	10.1	-8.2	5.0	19.8
Korea	<4.3>	-3.9	-9.5	9.1	14.7	6.1	4.4	14.6	3.8	-2.6	23.0
ASEAN4 ³	<11.4>	2.2	-8.1	-1.4	5.0	7.8	3.2	0.8	-7.5	-5.3	18.5
Thailand	<2.9>	-0.5	-7.1	-4.3	5.4	1.3	2.9	0.0	-1.3	-5.1	8.8
Real imports		0.9	-8.3	-1.8	5.0	-0.5	3.9	3.7	-3.5	-4.7	16.6

(2) Breakdown by type of goods

		y/y % chg.		s.a. q/q % chg.					s.a. m/m % chg.		
		CY 97	98	98 Q4	99 Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	99 Sep.	Oct.	Nov.
Raw materials ⁴	<23.2>	-0.5	-6.0	-0.3	1.3	1.4	-0.5	2.2	-8.1	-4.9	18.0
Intermediate goods	<14.0>	2.7	-7.1	0.2	1.8	1.4	4.6	-1.0	-6.1	-7.6	16.3
Foodstuffs	<14.8>	-3.5	-4.0	-4.0	5.7	-1.7	-0.2	0.7	-0.3	-8.9	20.5
Consumer goods	<10.7>	-10.0	-13.8	-5.3	2.8	9.5	1.2	5.2	-10.4	-2.7	25.8
Information-related goods ⁵	<13.2>	8.0	-5.8	-2.0	6.3	7.8	5.6	8.6	-7.8	3.2	17.2
Capital goods and parts ⁶	<13.3>	13.6	2.7	0.8	20.5	-17.7	2.8	14.2	5.7	4.0	8.5
Real imports		0.9	-8.3	-1.8	5.0	-0.5	3.9	3.7	-3.5	-4.7	16.6

Notes: 1. Seasonally adjusted by X-11. 99/Q4 are Oct-Nov averages in terms of quarterly amount.

2. Shares of each region and type of goods are shown in brackets.

3. Data for four members: Thailand, Malaysia, the Philippines, and Indonesia.

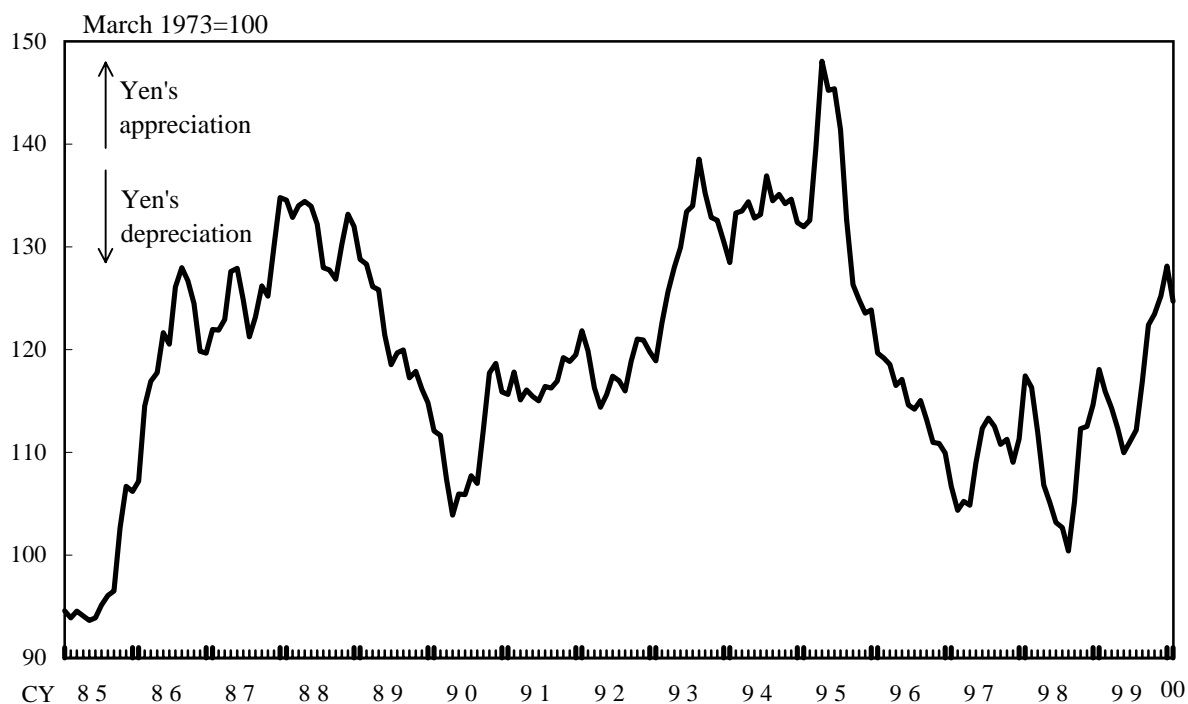
4. Raw materials = woods + ores + mineral fuel, etc.

5. Information-related goods = office machinery + telecommunication machinery + ICs + scientific, medical and optical instruments.

6. Excluding information-related goods.

Sources: Ministry of Finance, "The Summary Report on Trade of Japan"; Bank of Japan, "Wholesale Price Indexes."

Overseas Economic Conditions and Real Effective Exchange Rate

(1) Real Effective Exchange Rate ¹

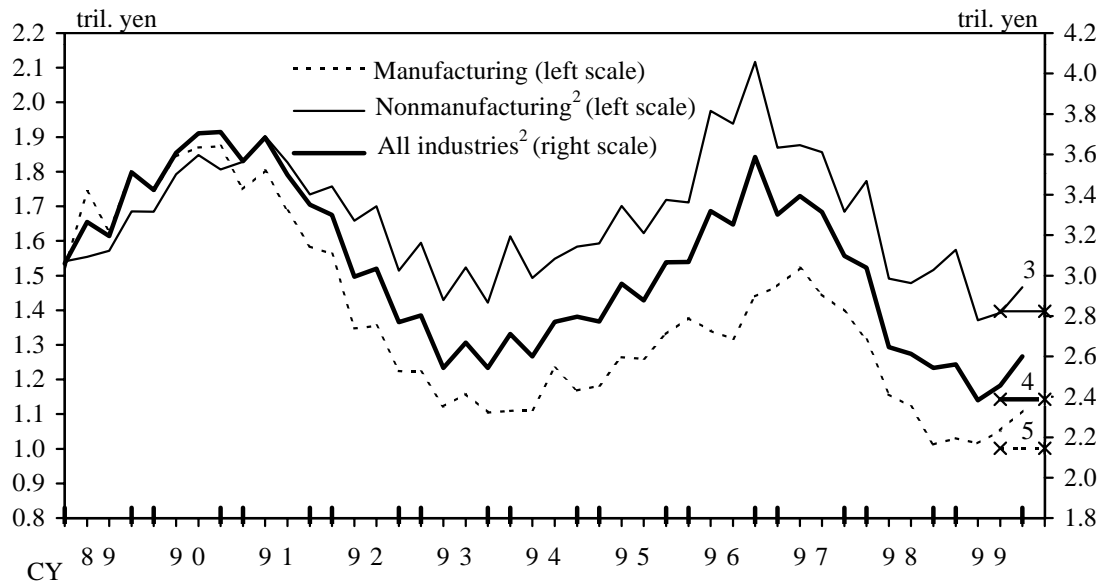
Notes: 1. Monthly average. The figure for January 2000 is the average of January 1-14. Calculated by the Bank of Japan.
 Figures are the index of weighted average of the yen's real exchange rates versus 24 major currencies which are calculated from exchange rates and price indexes of the respective countries.

(2) Real GDP Growth Rates in Overseas Economies

		CY97	98	99	99 Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	
United States ¹		4.5	4.3	(3.9)	3.7	1.9	5.7	n.a.	
European Union ¹		2.4	2.7	(2.1)	1.9	2.4	4.0	n.a.	
	Germany	1.5	2.2	1.4	2.5	0.5	2.9	n.a.	
	France	2.0	3.4	(2.7)	1.8	3.0	3.9	n.a.	
	United Kingdom	3.5	2.2	(1.8)	1.4	3.0	3.1	n.a.	
East Asia ²	China	8.8	7.8	(7.3)	8.3	(Jan-Jun) 7.6	(Jan-Sep) 7.4	(Jan-Dec) 7.1	
	NIEs	Korea	5.0	-5.8	(9.4)	4.5	9.9	12.3	n.a.
		Taiwan	6.7	4.6	(5.4)	4.2	6.6	5.1	n.a.
		Hong Kong	5.0	-5.1	(1.7)	-3.0	1.1	4.5	n.a.
		Singapore	8.9	0.3	(5.4)	0.6	6.7	6.7	n.a.
	4 Countries of ASEAN	Thailand	-1.8	-10.4	(4.2)	0.9	3.3	7.7	n.a.
		Indonesia	4.7	-13.2	(0.1)	-8.0	3.1	0.5	n.a.
Malaysia		7.5	-7.5	(5.0)	-1.3	4.1	8.1	n.a.	
	Philippines	5.2	-0.5	(3.0)	1.2	3.6	3.1	n.a.	

Notes: 1. Quarterly data are quarter-to-quarter percent changes.
 2. Quarterly data are percent changes from a year earlier.
 3. Forecasts by "BLUE CHIP ECONOMIC INDICATORS" and "CONSENSUS FORECASTS" are shown in brackets.

Major Indexes of Business Fixed Investment

(1) Machinery Orders¹

Notes: 1. Seasonally adjusted data.

Figures for 1999/Q4 are averages of October in terms of quarterly amount.

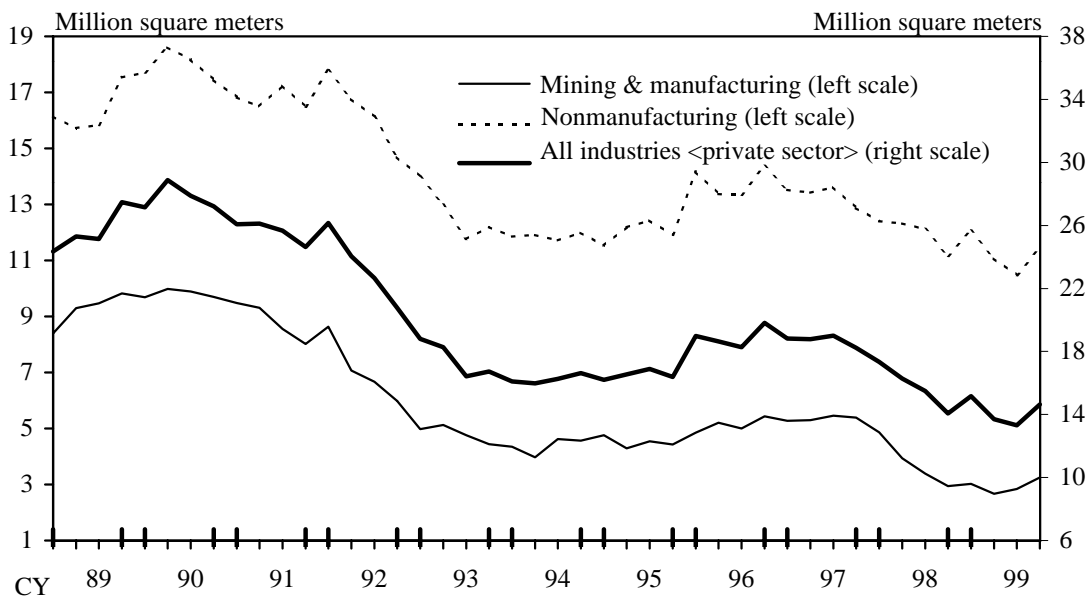
2. Excludes orders from electric power companies and shipbuilding orders.

3. Forecast of nonmanufacturing industries for 1999/Q4.

4. Forecast of all industries for 1999/Q4.

5. Forecast of manufacturing industries for 1999/Q4.

(2) Construction Starts (Nonresidential)



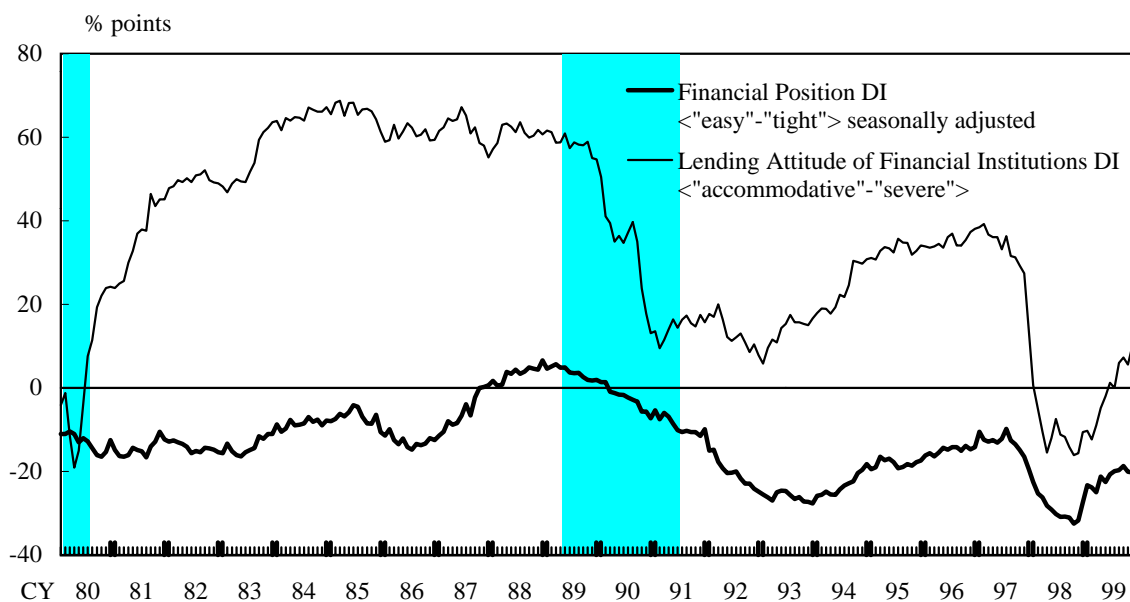
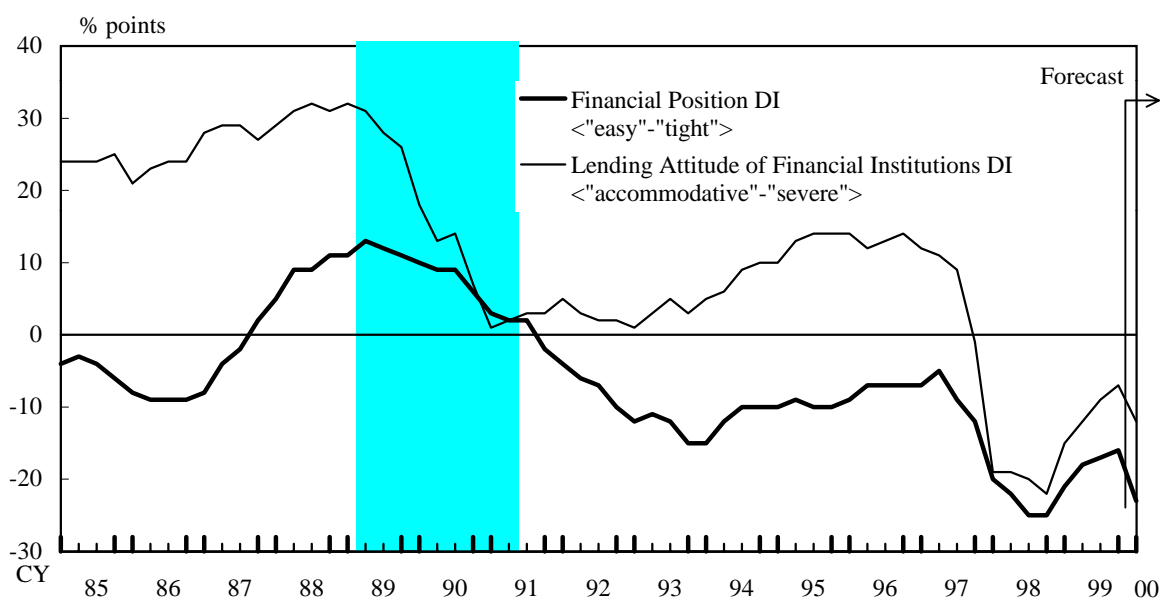
Notes: 1. Seasonally adjusted by X-11.

2. Figures for 1999/Q4 are averages of October and November in terms of quarterly amount.

Sources: Economic Planning Agency, "Machinery Orders Statistics";
Ministry of Construction, "Statistics Building Construction Starts."

Corporate Finance-Related Indexes

(1) Monthly Survey on Trends of Small Businesses

(2) *Tankan* (Small Enterprises)

Notes: 1. Shaded areas indicate periods when the official discount rate was on an uptrend.

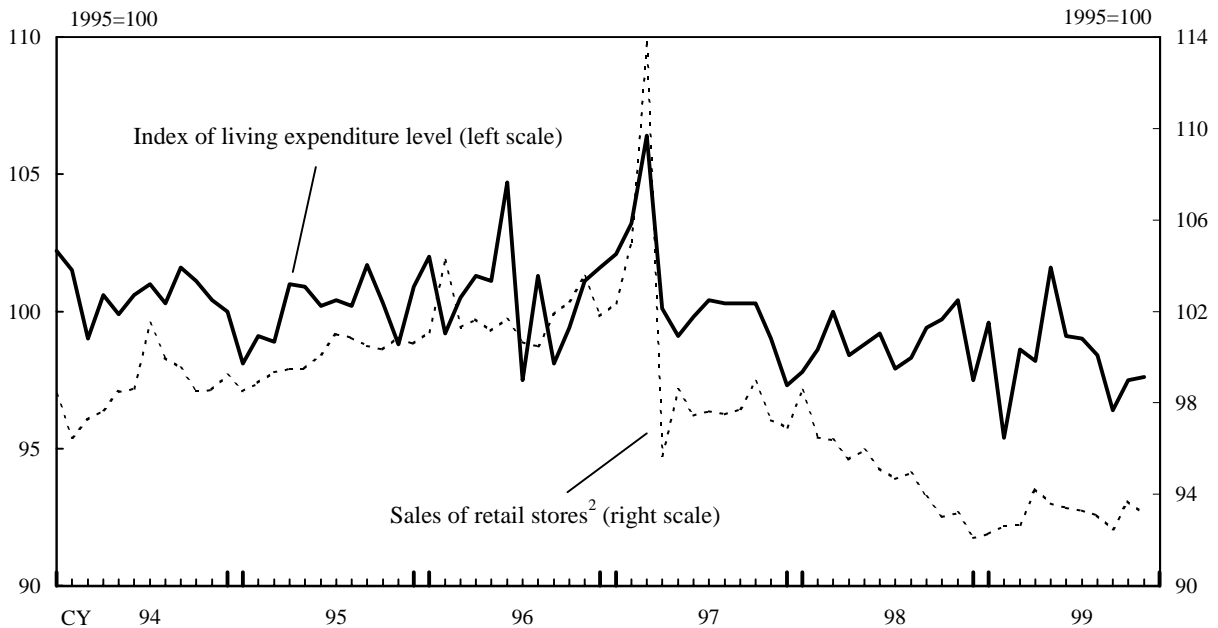
2. Sample: 900 companies (valid responses: 655 <December 1999 survey>).

Sample: 4,864 companies (valid responses: 4,573 <December 1999 survey>).

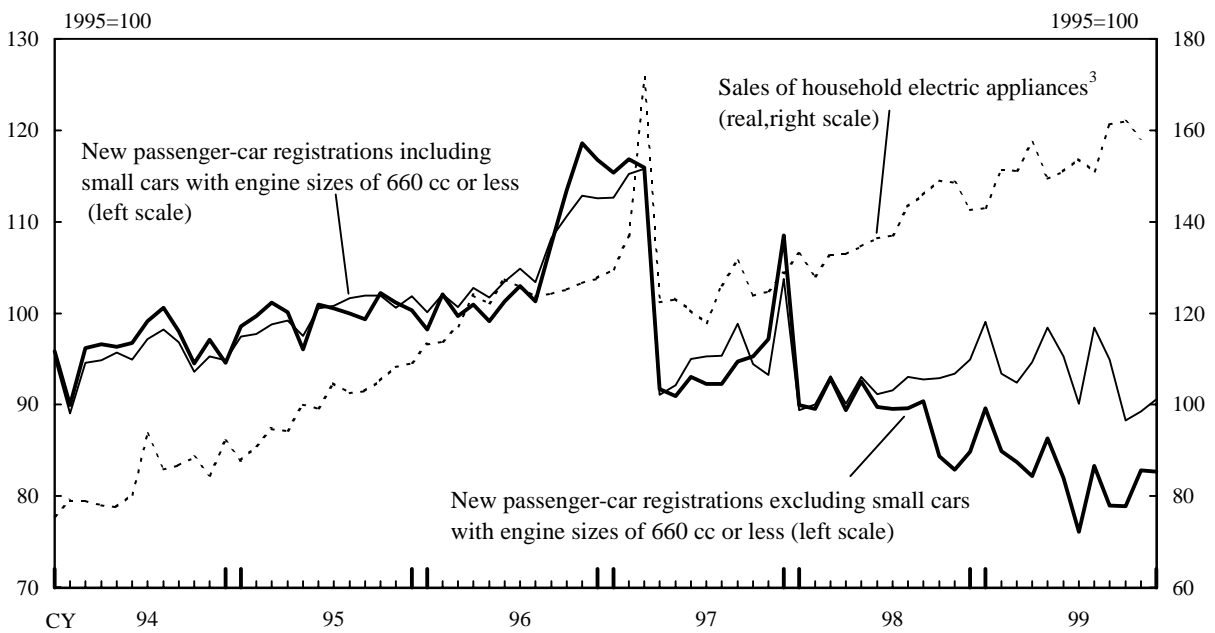
Sources: Japan Finance Corporation for Small Businesses, "Monthly Survey on Trends of Small Businesses"; Bank of Japan, "*Tankan* Short-term Economic Survey of Enterprises in Japan."

Private Consumption¹ (1)

(1) Household Spending



(2) Sales of Durable Goods



Notes: 1. Seasonally adjusted by X-12-ARIMA (β version).

Index of living expenditure level is seasonally adjusted by the Management and Coordination Agency.

2. Sales of retail stores are deflated by the Consumer Price Index for commodities.

3. Sales of household electric appliances are deflated by the Wholesale Price Index (for personal computers) and the Consumer Price Index (other electric appliances).

Sources: Management and Coordination Agency, "Monthly Report on the Family Income and Expenditure Survey", "Consumer Price Index";

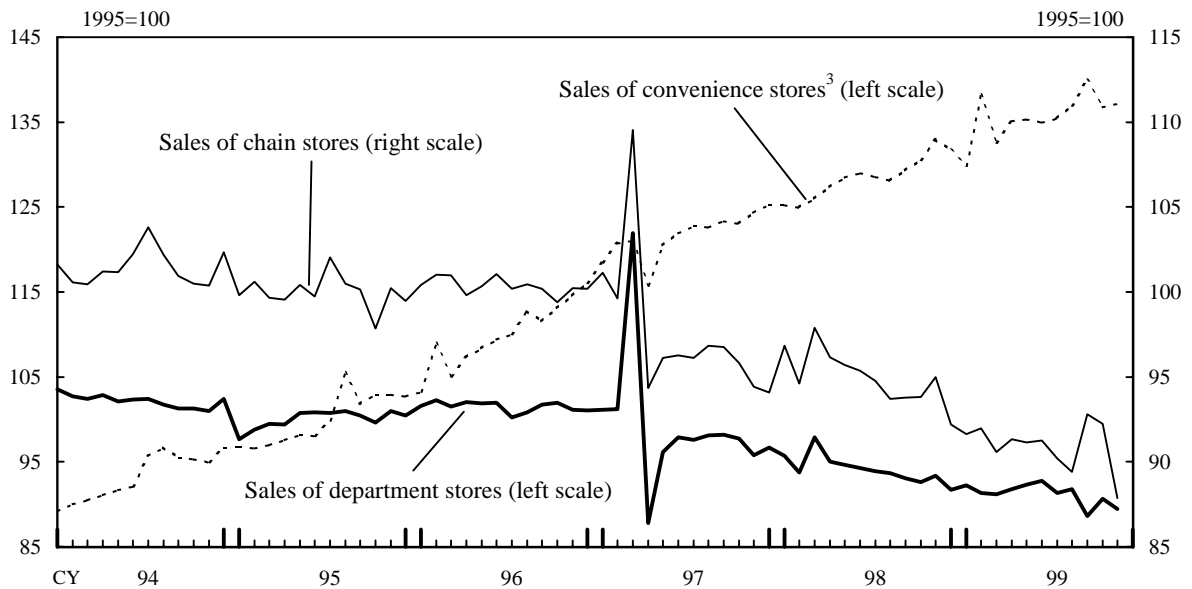
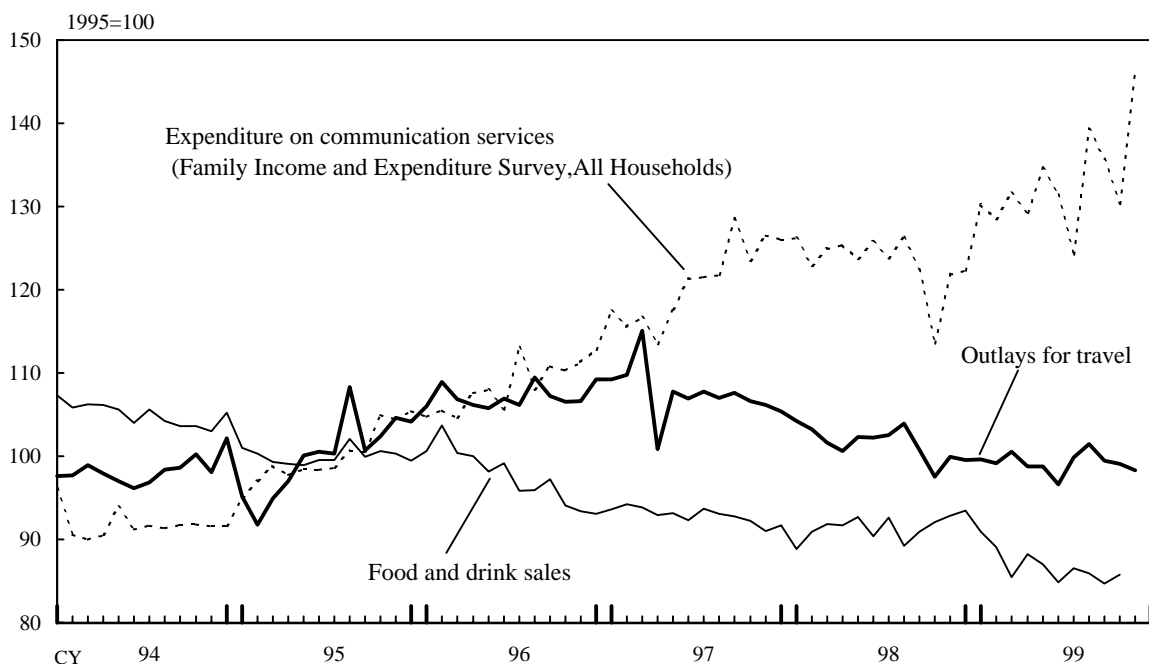
Ministry of International Trade and Industry, "Current Survey of Commerce";

Japan Automobile Dealers Association, "Domestic Sales of Automobiles";

Japan Mini Vehicles Association, "Sales of Mini Vehicles";

Nippon Electric Big-Stores Association (NEBA), "Sales of Electric Appliance";

Bank of Japan, "Wholesale Price Indexes."

Private Consumption¹ (2)(3) Sales of retail stores²(4) Consumption of service⁴

Notes: 1. Seasonally adjusted by X-12-ARIMA (β version).

2. Adjusted to exclude the effect of the increase in the number of stores (except convenience stores).
Sales of department stores and sales of chain stores are adjusted to exclude the effect of the rise of the consumption tax rate.

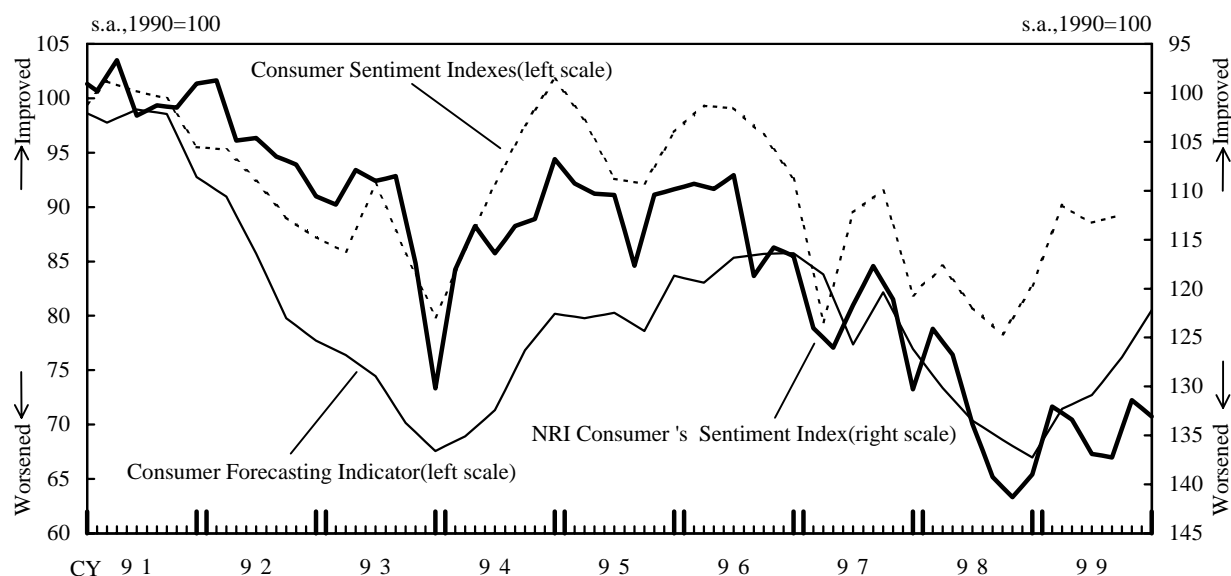
3. Sales of convenience stores are surveyed by the Bank of Japan.

4. Outlays for travel and Food and drink sales are adjusted to exclude the effect of the rise of the consumption tax rate.

Sources: Management and Coordination Agency, "Monthly Report on the Family Income and Expenditure Survey";
Ministry of International Trade and Industry, "Current Survey of Commerce";
Japan Chain Stores Association, "Sales of Chain Stores";
Ministry of Transport, "Major Travel Agents' Revenue";
Foodservice Industry Survey & Research Center, "Monthly Survey of Food and Drink Sales."

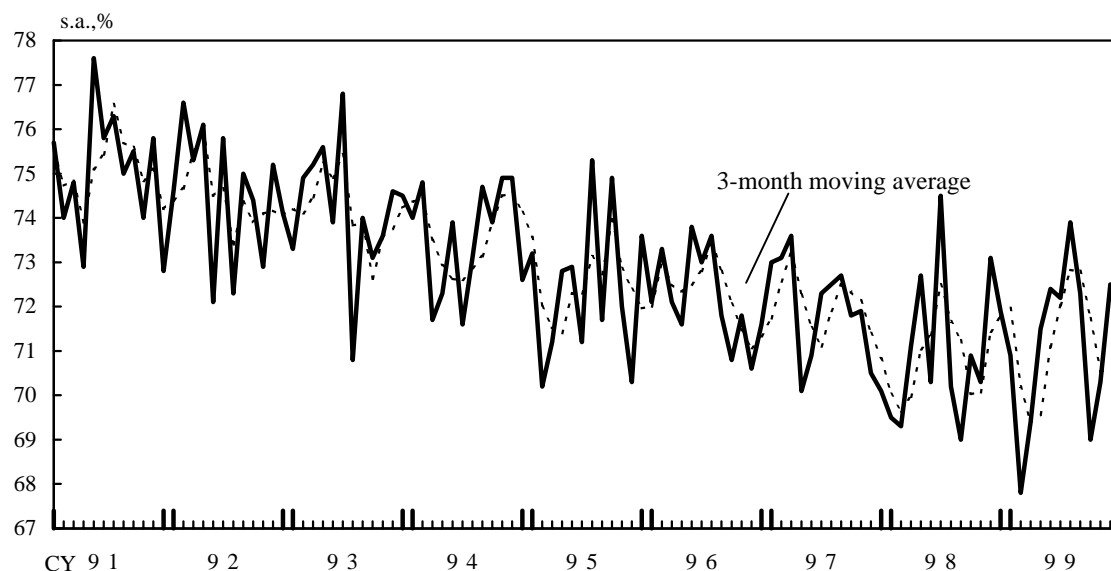
Consumer Confidence and Propensity to Consume

(1) Surveys on consumer confidence



- Notes:
1. Seasonally adjusted by X-11. "Consumer Sentiment Indexes" is seasonally adjusted by the Economic Planning Agency.
 2. Consumer Sentiment Indexes, Consumer Forecasting Indicator, and NRI Consumer's Sentiment Index are based on surveys on consumer confidence.
 3. Data are plotted at the months of each survey.
 4. Consumer Sentiment Indexes is surveyed by the Economic Planning Agency, "Consumer Forecasting Indicator" by Nikkei RIM, and "NRI Consumer's Sentiment Index" by NRI.

(2) Propensity to consume (Family Income and Expenditure Survey)

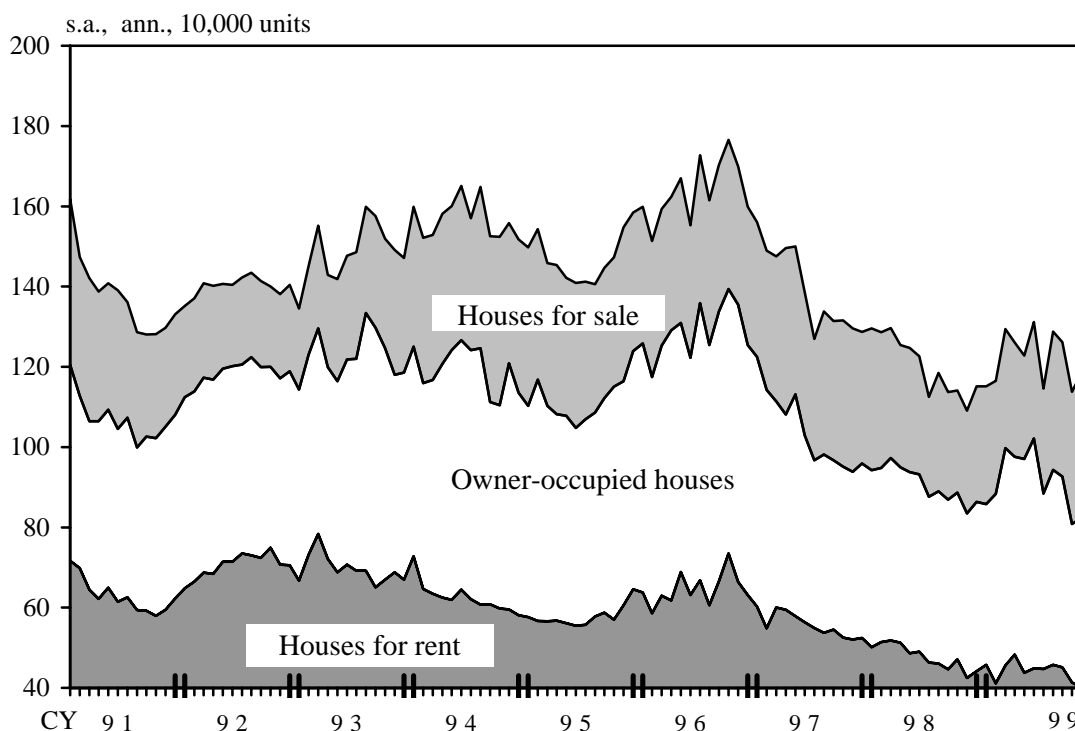


Notes: Seasonally adjusted by the Management and Coordination Agency.

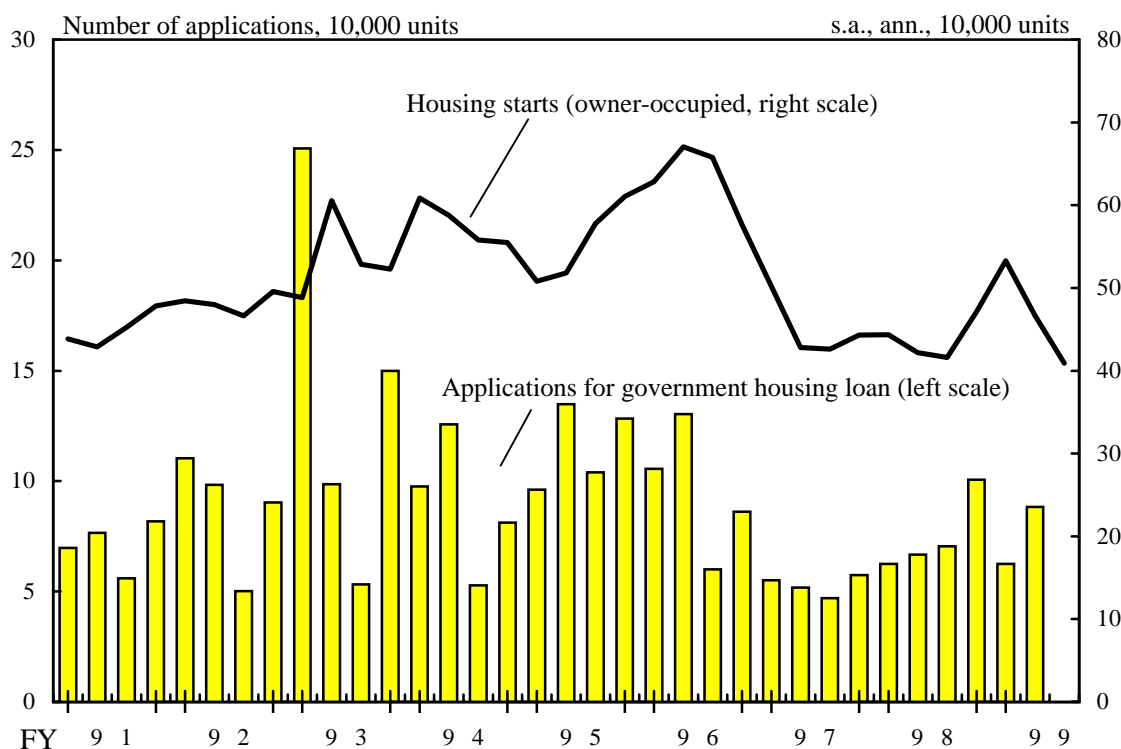
Sources: Economic Planning Agency, "Consumer Behavior Survey";
 Nikkei Research Institute of Industry and Markets (Nikkei RIM), "Consumption Forecasting Indicator";
 Management and Coordination Agency, "Monthly Report on the Family Income and Expenditure Survey";
 Nippon Research Institute (NRI), "Consumer's Sentiment Survey."

Major Indexes of Housing Investment

(1) Housing starts

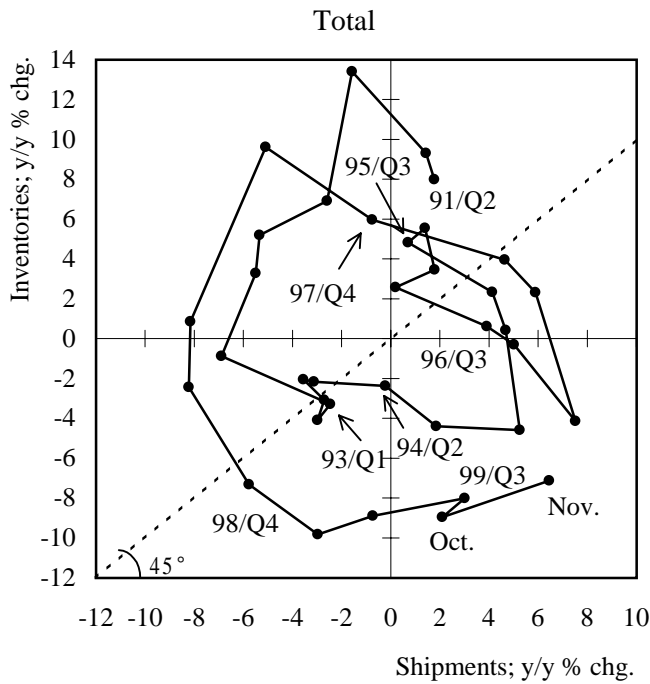


(2) Number of applications for government housing loan (for new owner-occupied homes)

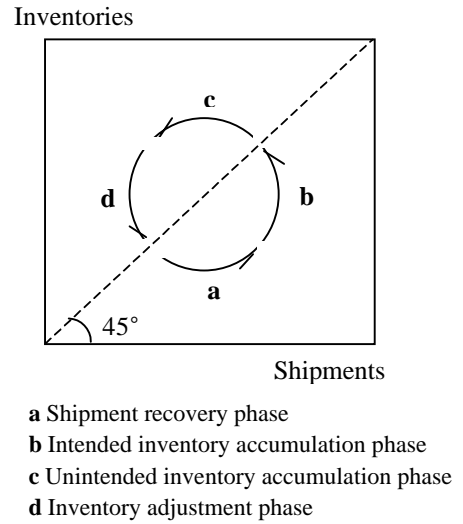


Note: The data for 99/Q3 are October-November averages converted into an annual equivalent.
 Source: Ministry of Construction, "Monthly of Construction Statistics", etc.

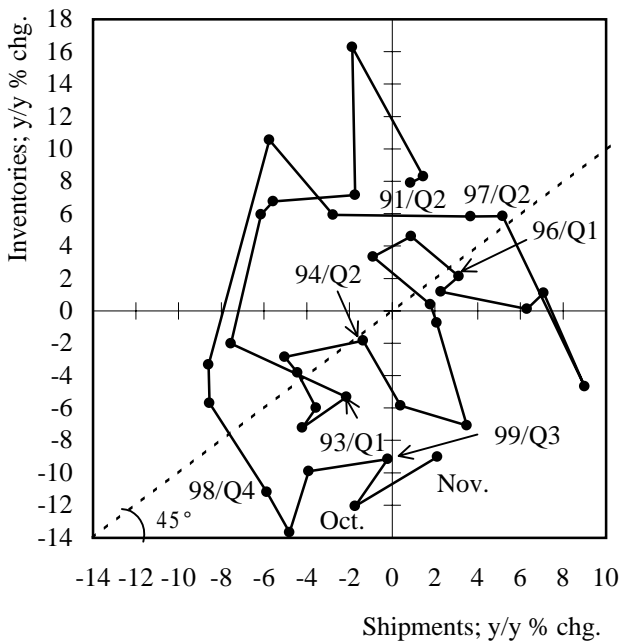
Inventory Cycle



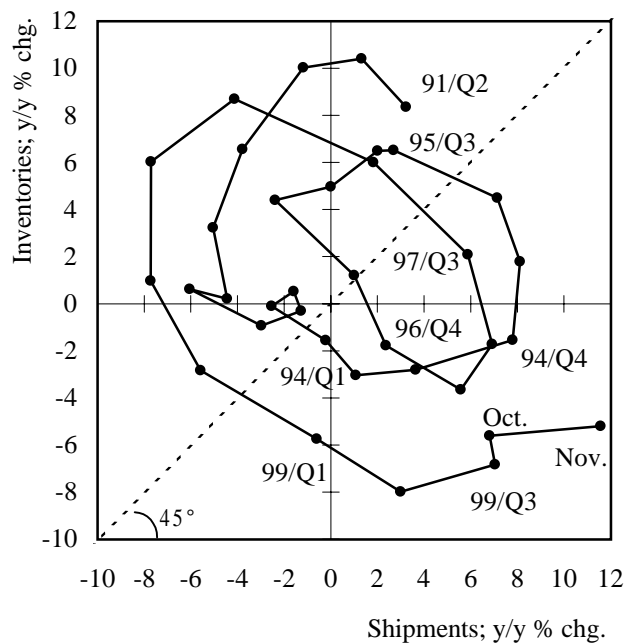
Phases in the Inventory Cycle



Final Demand Goods



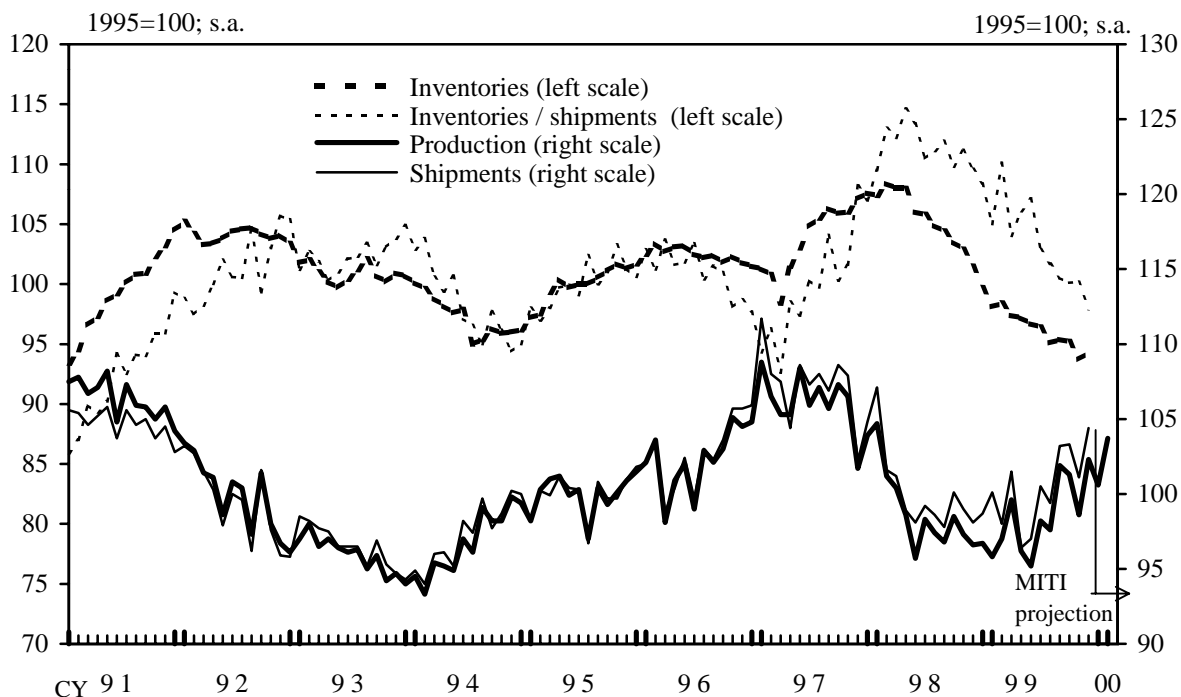
Production Goods



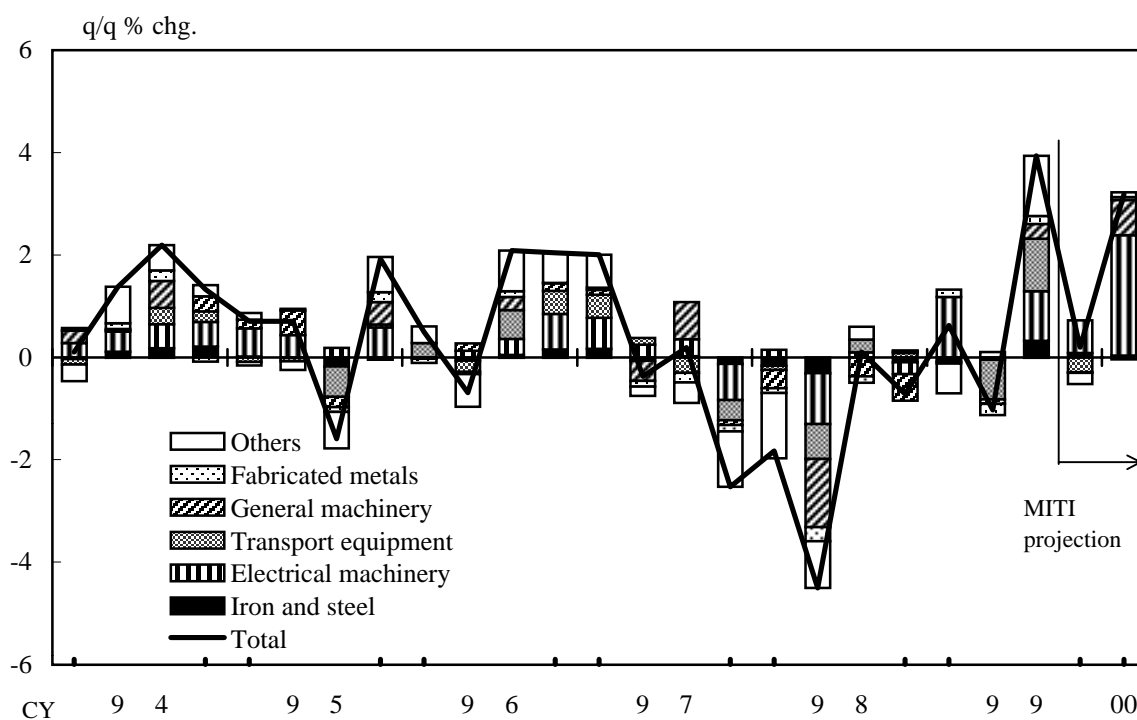
Source: Ministry of International Trade and Industry, "Indices of Industrial Production."

Production, Shipments, and Inventories

(1) Production, Shipments, and Inventories



(2) Production by Industries

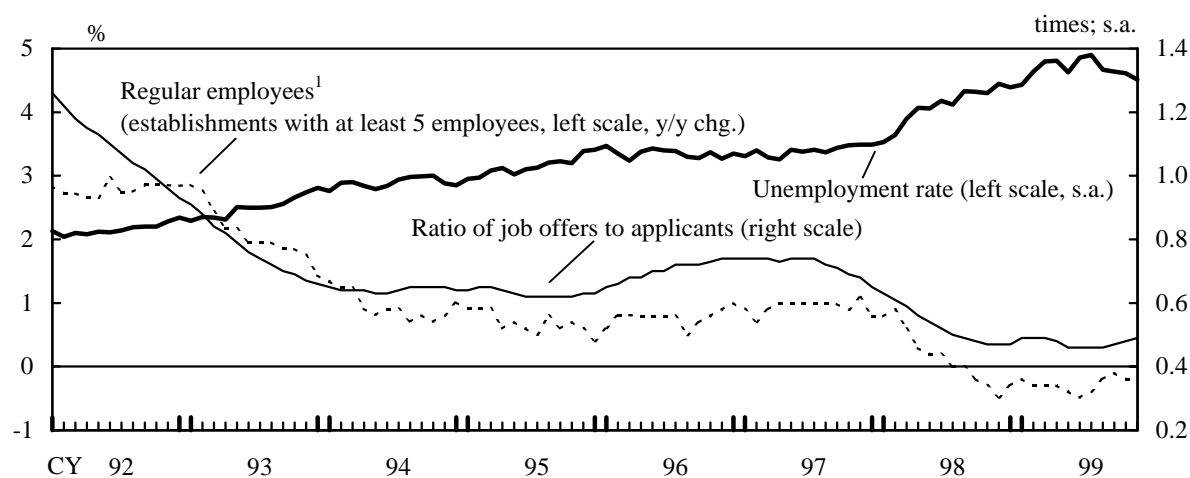
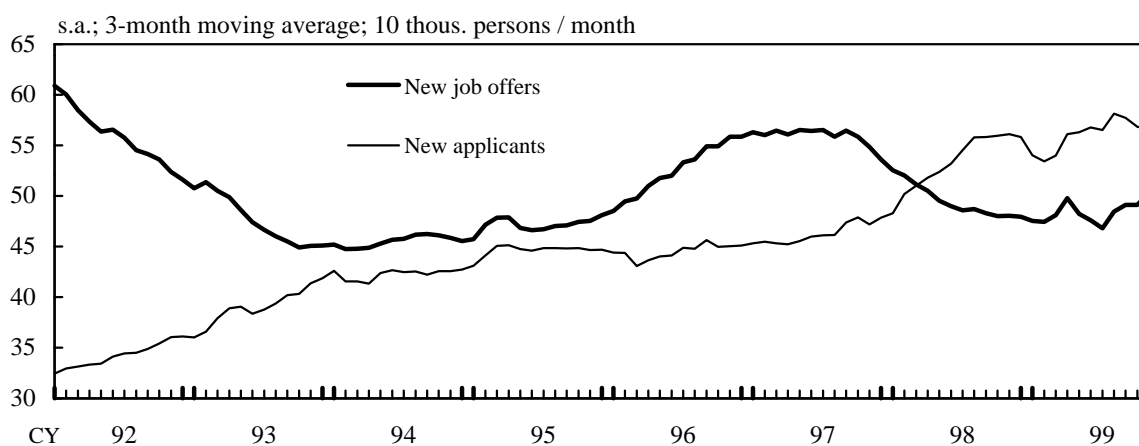
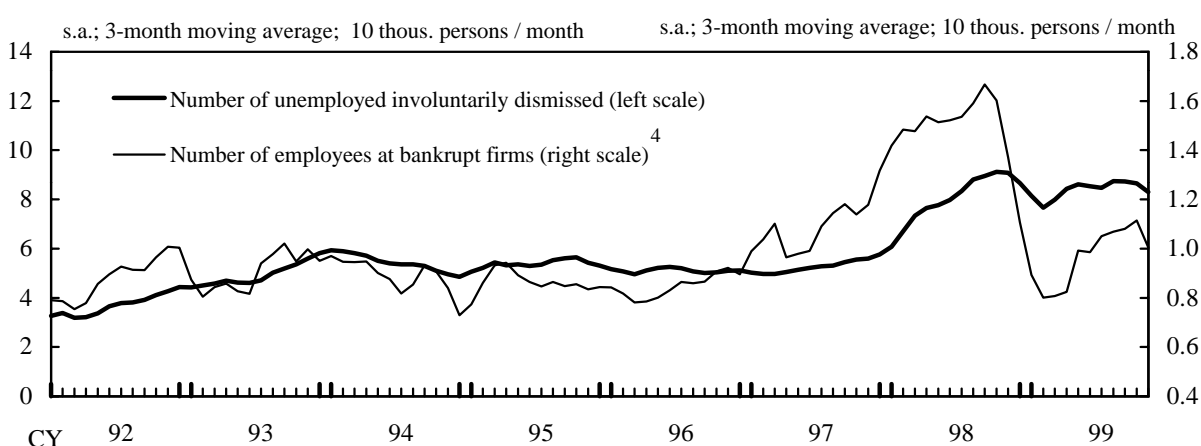


Note: Transport equipment excludes ships and rolling stock.

Source: Ministry of International Trade and Industry, "Indices of Industrial Production."

Labor

(1) Monthly

(2) New Job Offers and New Applicants²(3) Number of Unemployed Involuntarily Dismissed and Employees at Bankrupt Firms³

Notes: 1. The data of regular employees for Nov. 1999 are preliminary figures.

2. Excludes jobs offered to new graduates.

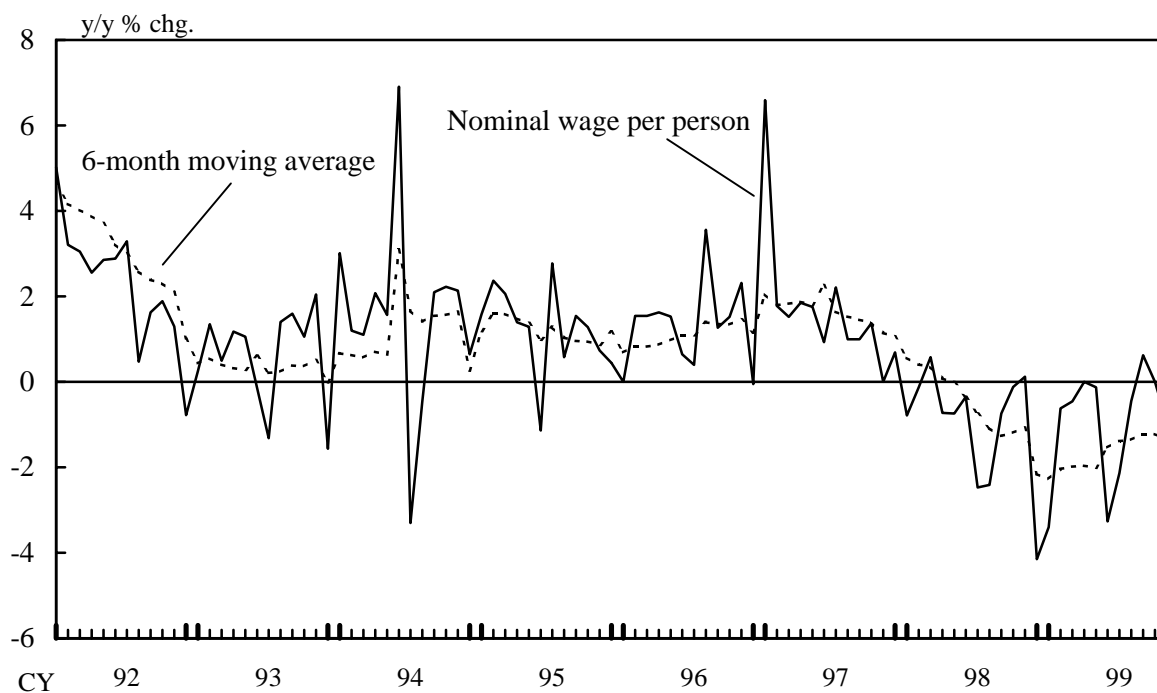
3. Seasonally adjusted by X-11.

4. The data are based on a survey conducted by *Teikoku Databank Ltd.*. Bankruptcies with liabilities of ten million yen or more.

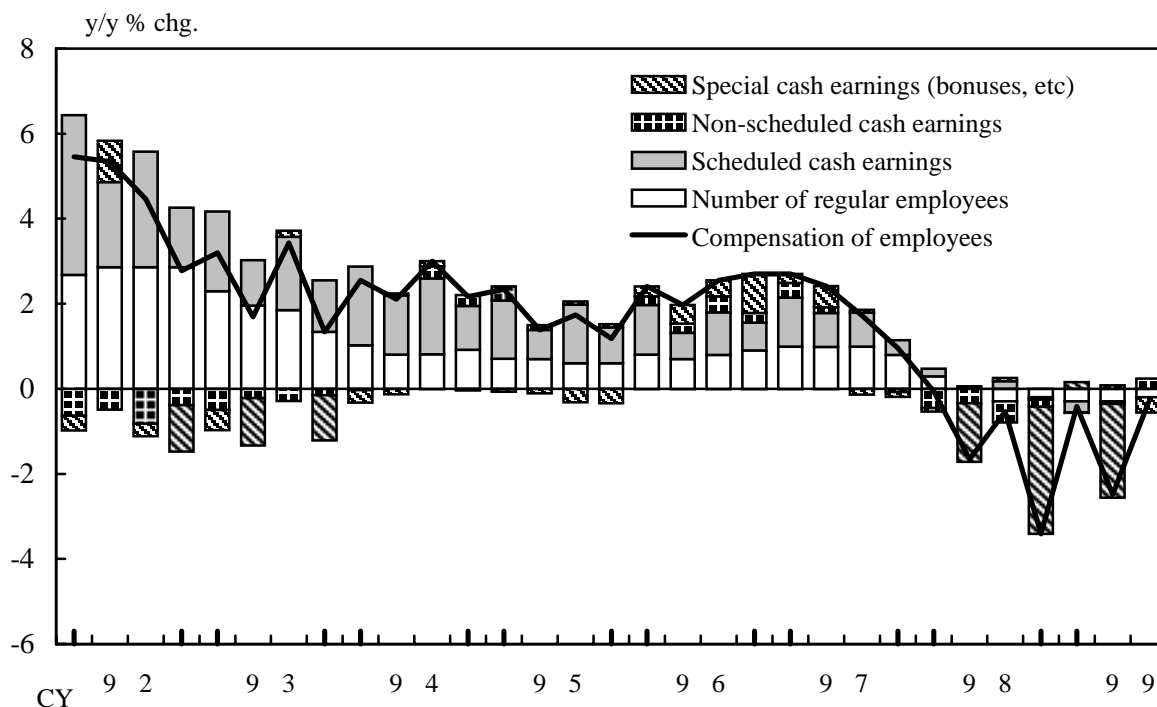
Sources: Ministry of Labor, "Monthly Labor Survey", "Report on Employment Service", "Report on Employment Insurance Service"; Management and Coordination Agency, "Labor Force Survey"; *Teikoku Databank Ltd.*, "Japan's Business Failure."

Compensation of Employees ¹

(1) Nominal Wage per Person



(2) Breakdown of Compensation ²



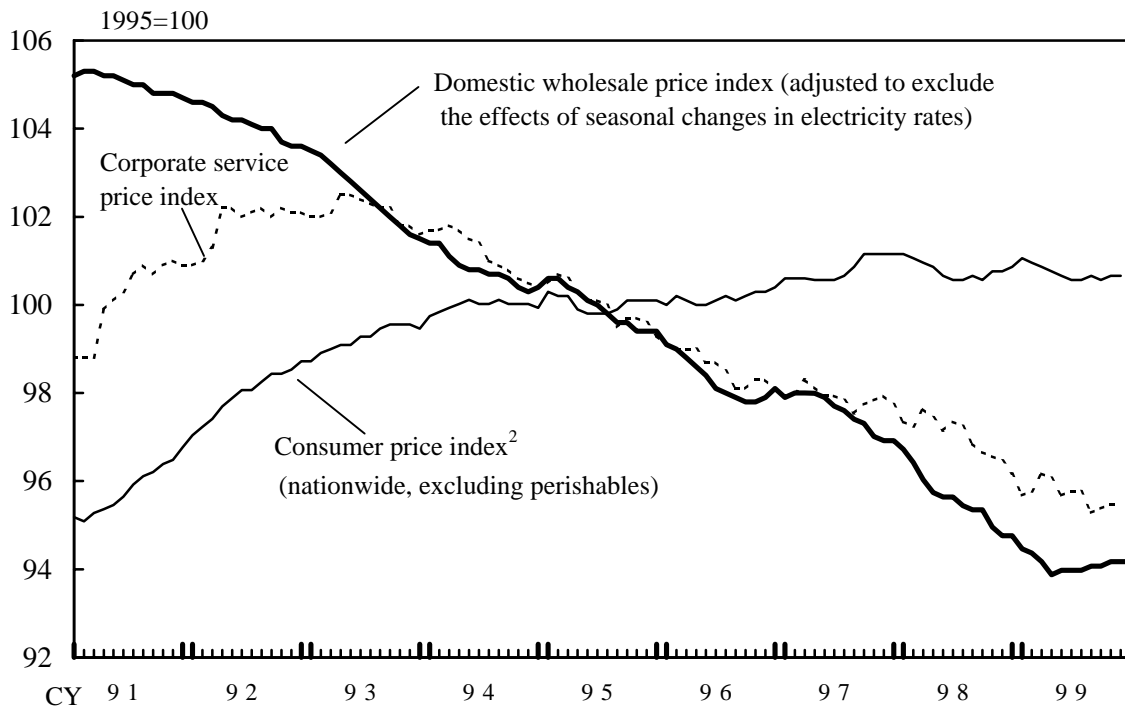
Notes : 1. Data for establishments with at least 5 employees. The data for Nov.1999 are preliminary figures.

2. Q1= Mar.-May, Q2= Jun.-Aug., Q3=Sep.-Nov., Q4= Dec.-Feb.

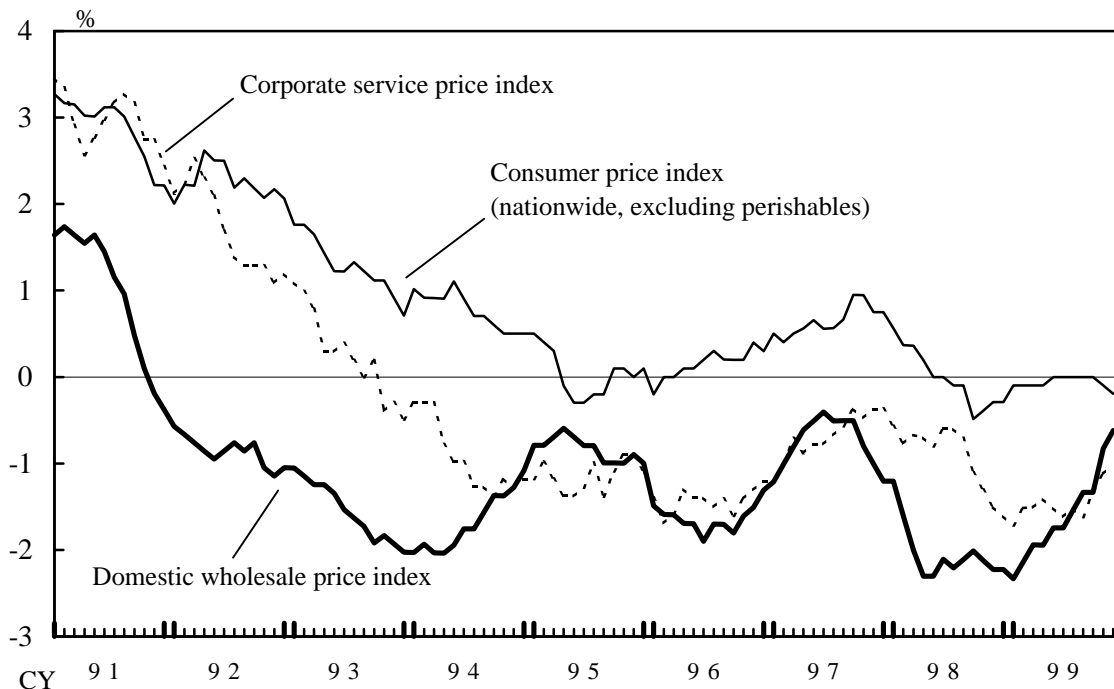
Source: Ministry of Labor, "Monthly Labor Survey."

Prices¹

(1) Level



(2) Changes from a year earlier



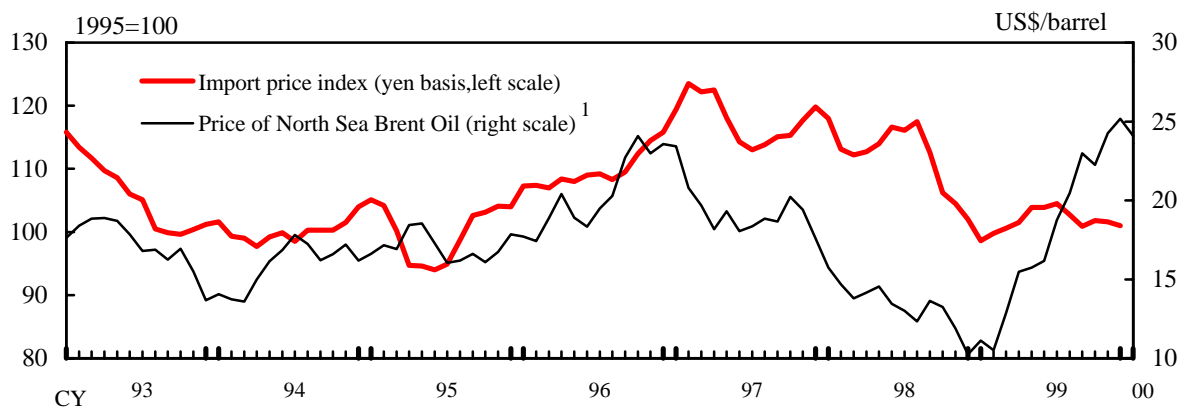
Notes: 1. Excluding the effects of the consumption tax hike in April 1997 on the assumption that prices of all taxable goods fully reflect the rise of the tax rate.

2. Based on seasonally adjusted data of the CPI whose base period is 1995, although the figures before January 1995 are calculated from the CPI whose base period is 1990.

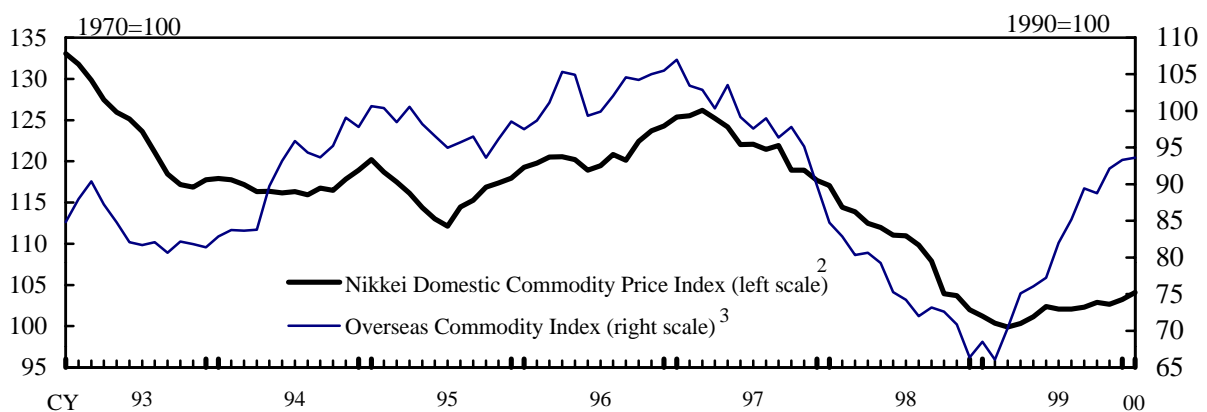
Sources: Management and Coordination Agency, "Consumer Price Index";
Bank of Japan, "Wholesale Price Indexes", "Corporate Service Price Index."

Import Prices and Domestic Wholesale Prices

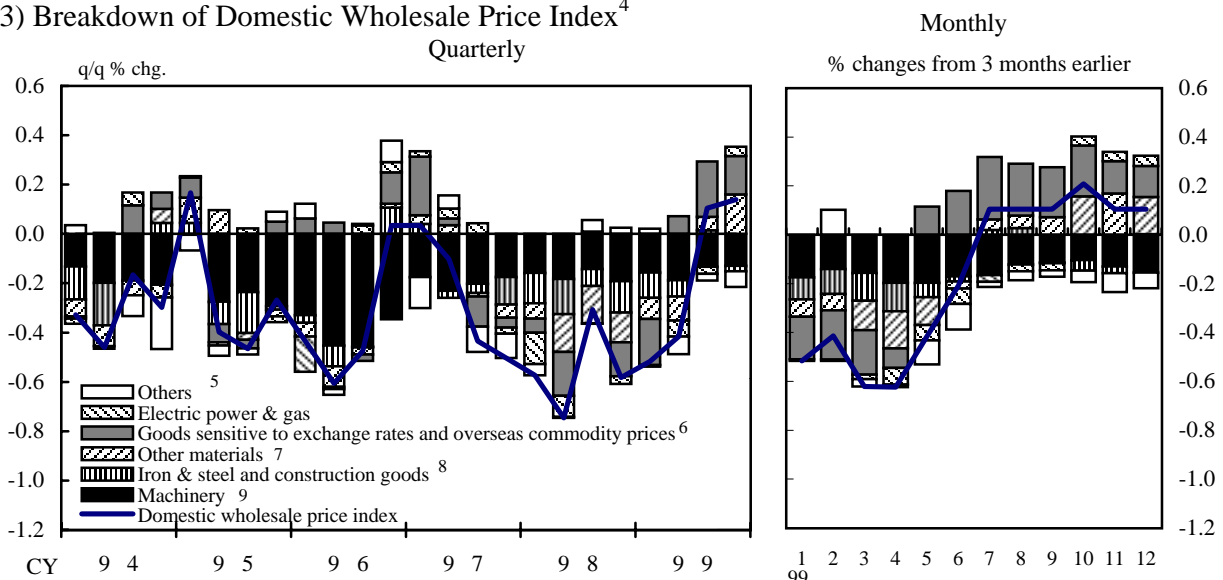
(1) Import Price Index (yen basis) and Crude Oil Price



(2) Domestic Commodity Market



(3) Breakdown of Domestic Wholesale Price Index⁴



Notes: 1. Data for Jan. 2000 are Jan. 1-13 average.

2. Data for Jan. 2000 are as of Jan. 14.

3. Calculated by the Research and Statistics Department, Bank of Japan. Data for Jan. 2000 are Jan. 1-13 average.

4. Adjusted to exclude the effects of seasonal changes in electricity rates, and of the consumption tax hike in April 1997 on the assumption that prices of all taxable goods fully reflect the rise of tax rate.

5. Others = processed foodstuffs + other manufacturing industry products + edible agricultural, livestock & aquatic products + inedible agricultural & forestry products + mining products + water.

6. Goods sensitive to exchange rates and overseas commodity prices = petroleum & coal products + nonferrous metal.

7. Other materials = chemicals + plastic products + textile products + pulp, paper & related products.

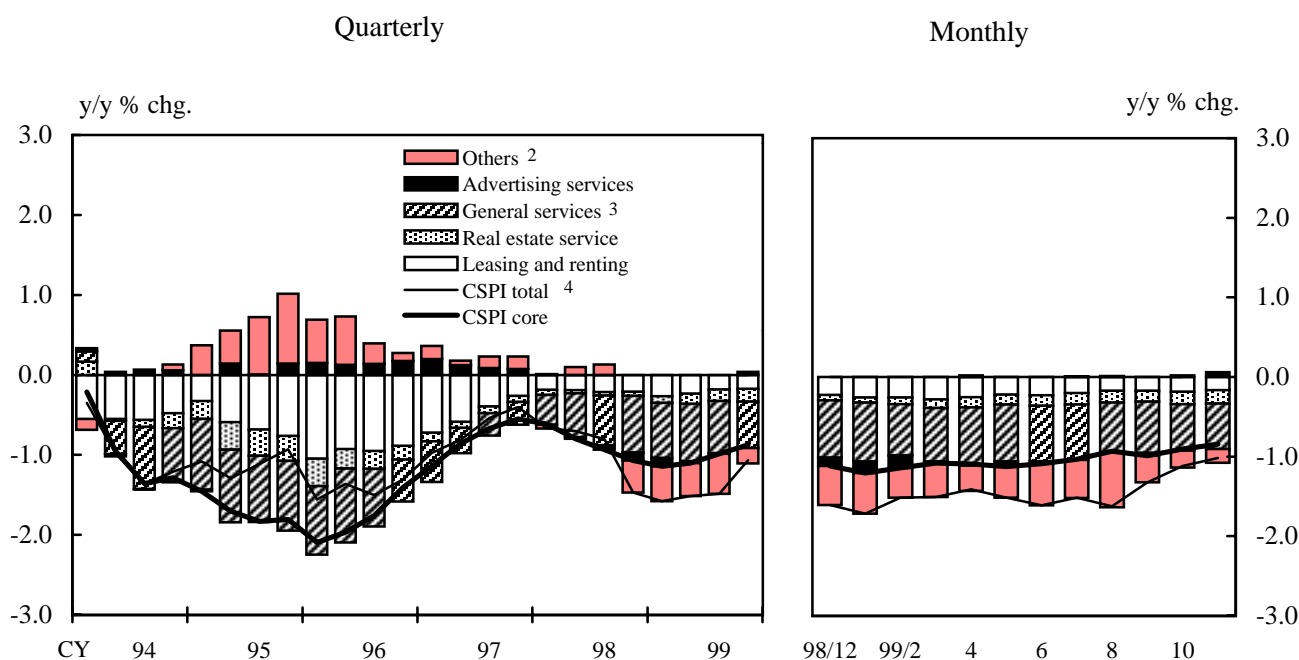
8. Iron & steel and construction goods = iron & steel + metal products + ceramics, stone & clay products + lumber & wood products + scrap & waste.

9. Machinery = electrical machinery + general machinery + transportation equipment + precision instruments.

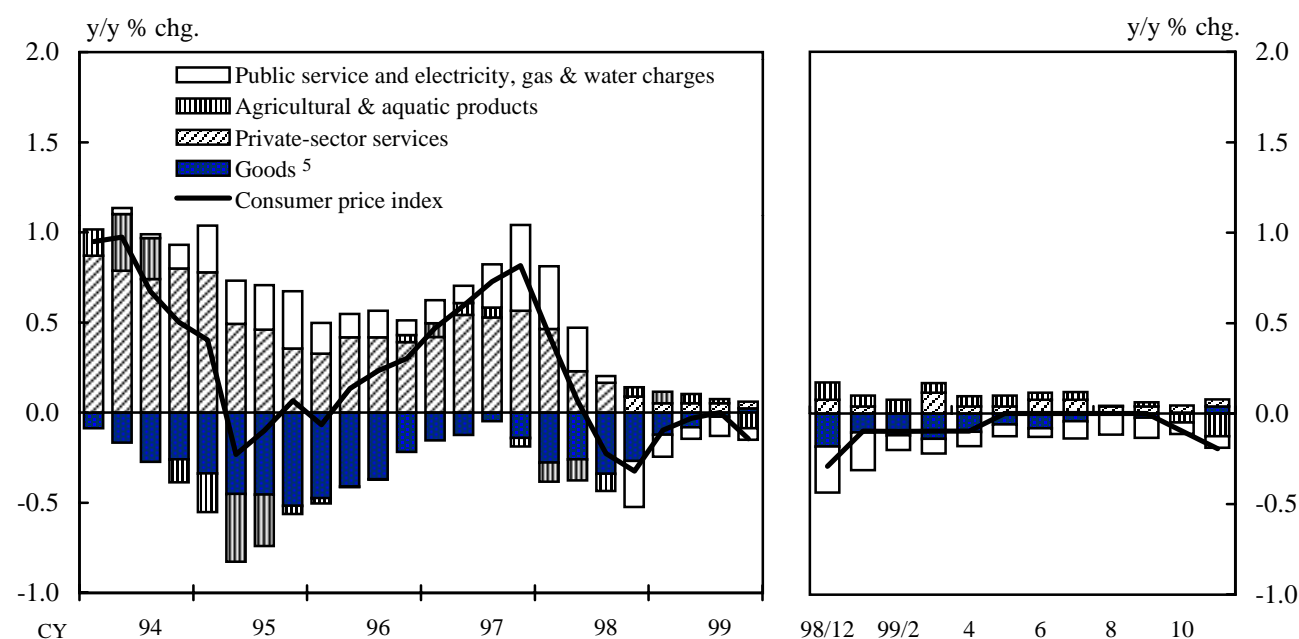
Sources: Bank of Japan, "Wholesale Price Indexes", "Financial and Economic Statistics Monthly", "Nippon Ginko Chousa Geppo (Bank of Japan Monthly Bulletin)"; Nihon Keizai Shimbun Inc., "Nikkei Domestic Commodity Price Index."

Corporate Service Prices and Consumer Prices¹

(1) Breakdown of Corporate Service Price Index (CSPI)



(2) Breakdown of Consumer Price Index (excluding perishables)



Notes: 1. Adjusted to exclude the effects of the consumption tax hike in April 1997 on the assumption that Prices of all taxable goods fully reflect the rise of tax rate.

2. Others = automobile insurance (compulsory) + railroad fares + bus fares + taxi fares + domestic air fares + Tolls + postal services + sewerage disposal + ocean freight + international air freight + International air fares + securities issuance and related services.

3. General services = finance & insurance + transportation + information services + Communications & broadcasting + building maintenance services + Temporary worker services + machinery maintenance, etc. (excluding items in "others").

4. CSPI core includes all items less "others" defined above. This index mainly reflects the supply and demand conditions in domestic private sector.

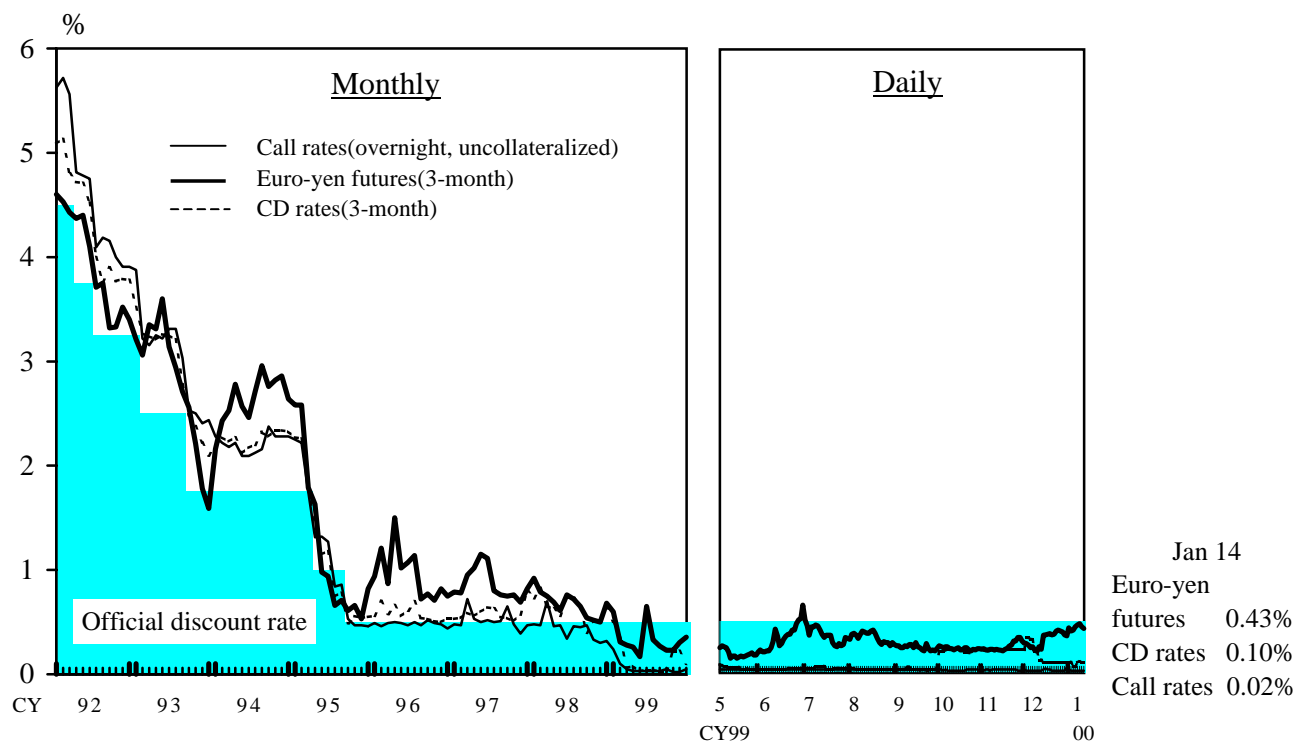
5. Excludes agricultural and aquatic products.

6. Data for 99/Q4 are those of the Oct. - Nov. average.

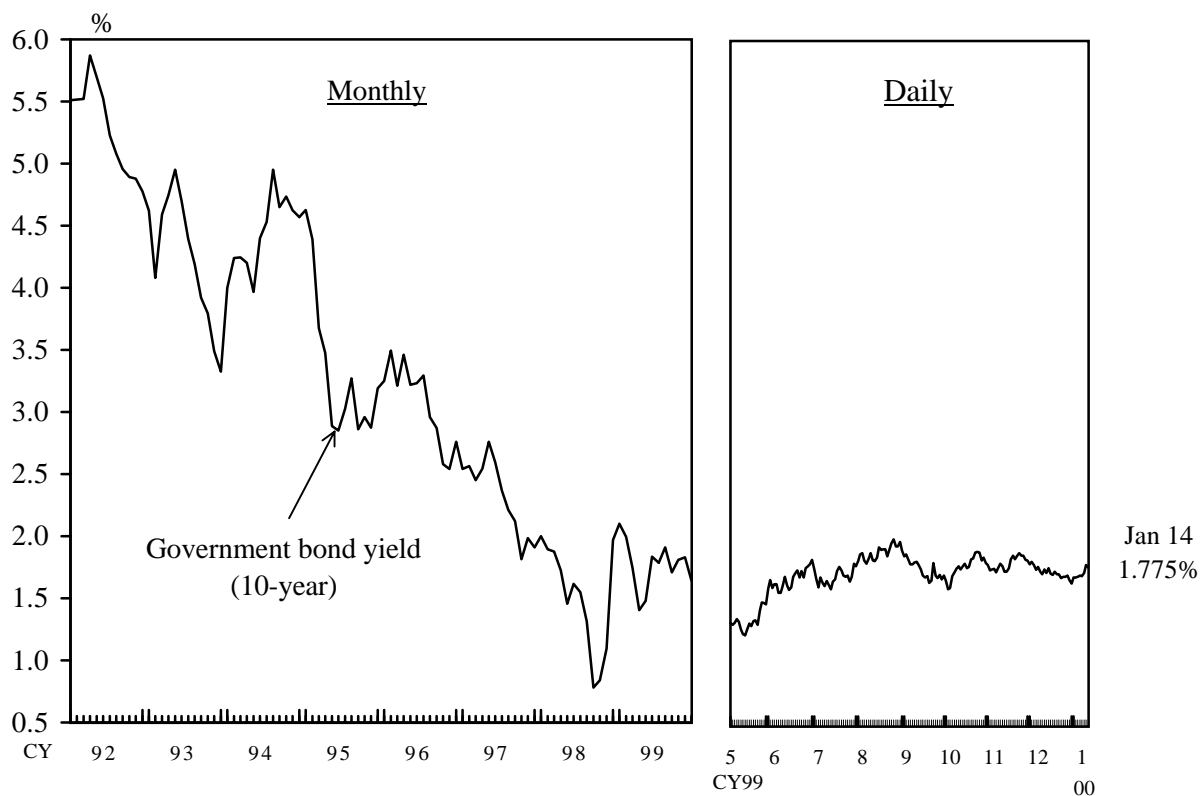
Sources: Management and Coordination Agency, "Consumer Price Index"; Bank of Japan, "Corporate Service Price Index."

Interest Rates

(1) Short-Term



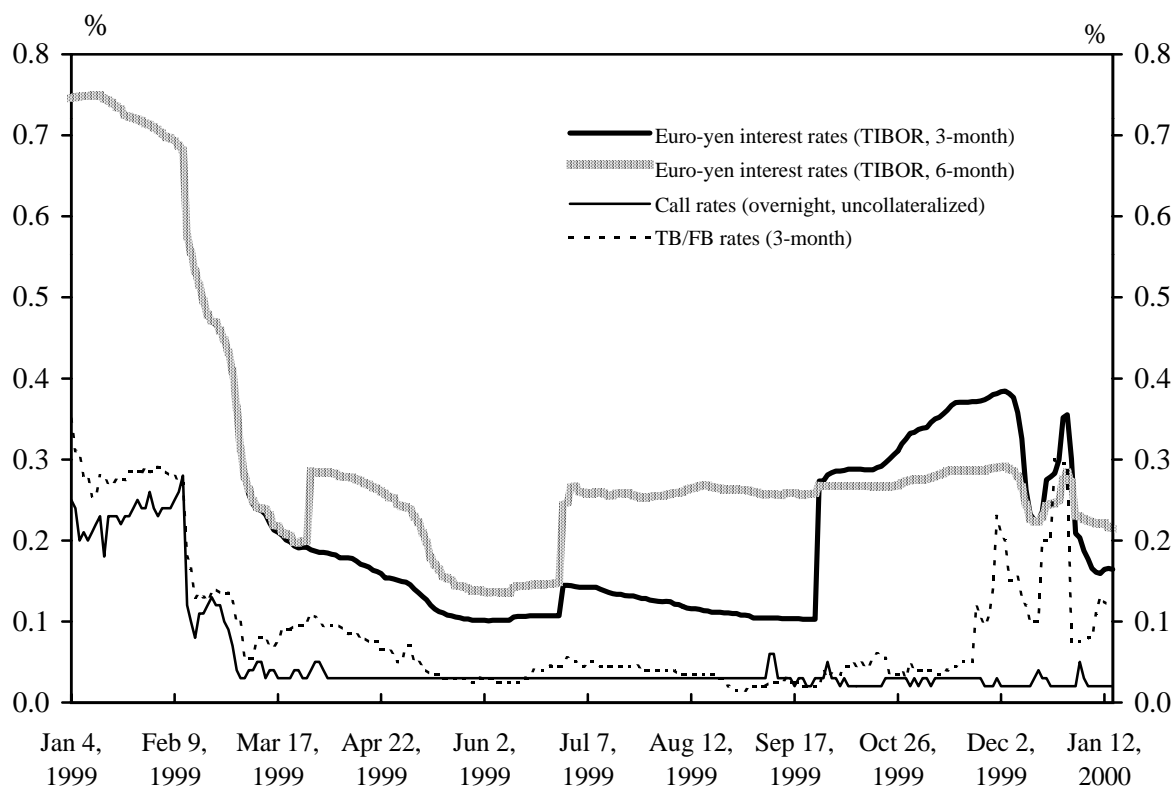
(2) Long-Term



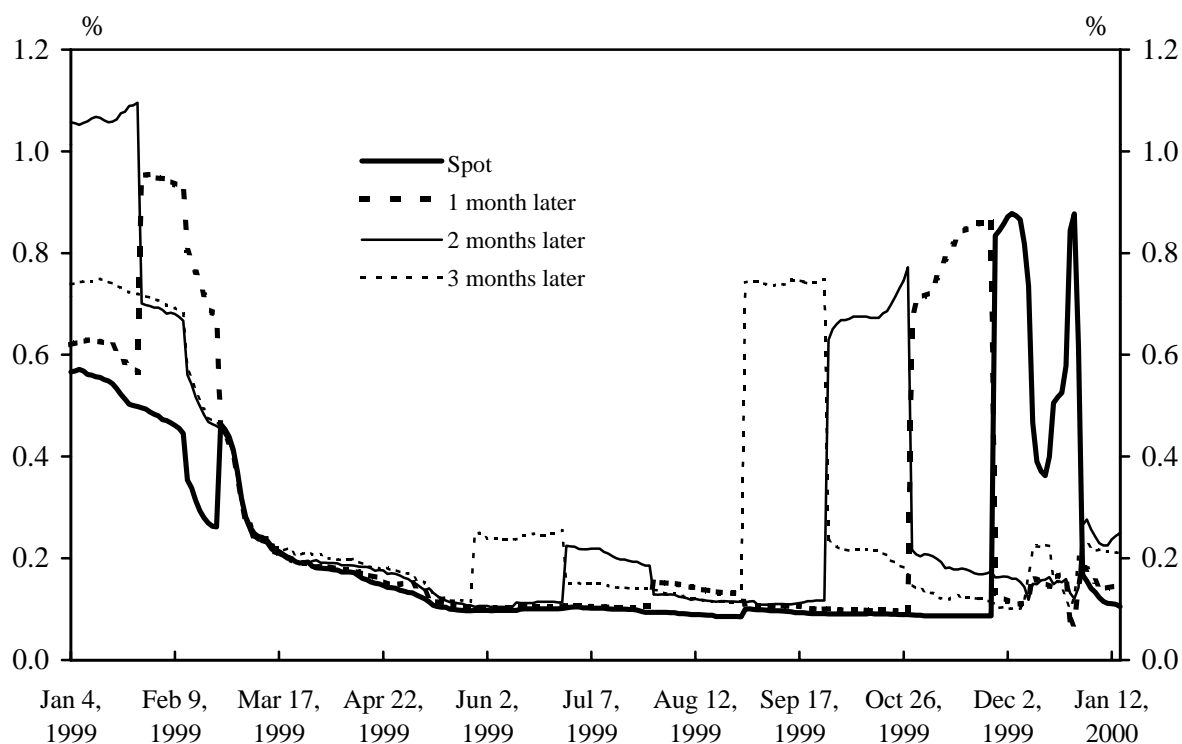
Sources: Bank of Japan; Tokyo International Financial Futures Exchange; Japan Bond Trading Co., Ltd.

Short-Term Money Market Rates

(1) Interest Rates on Term Instruments

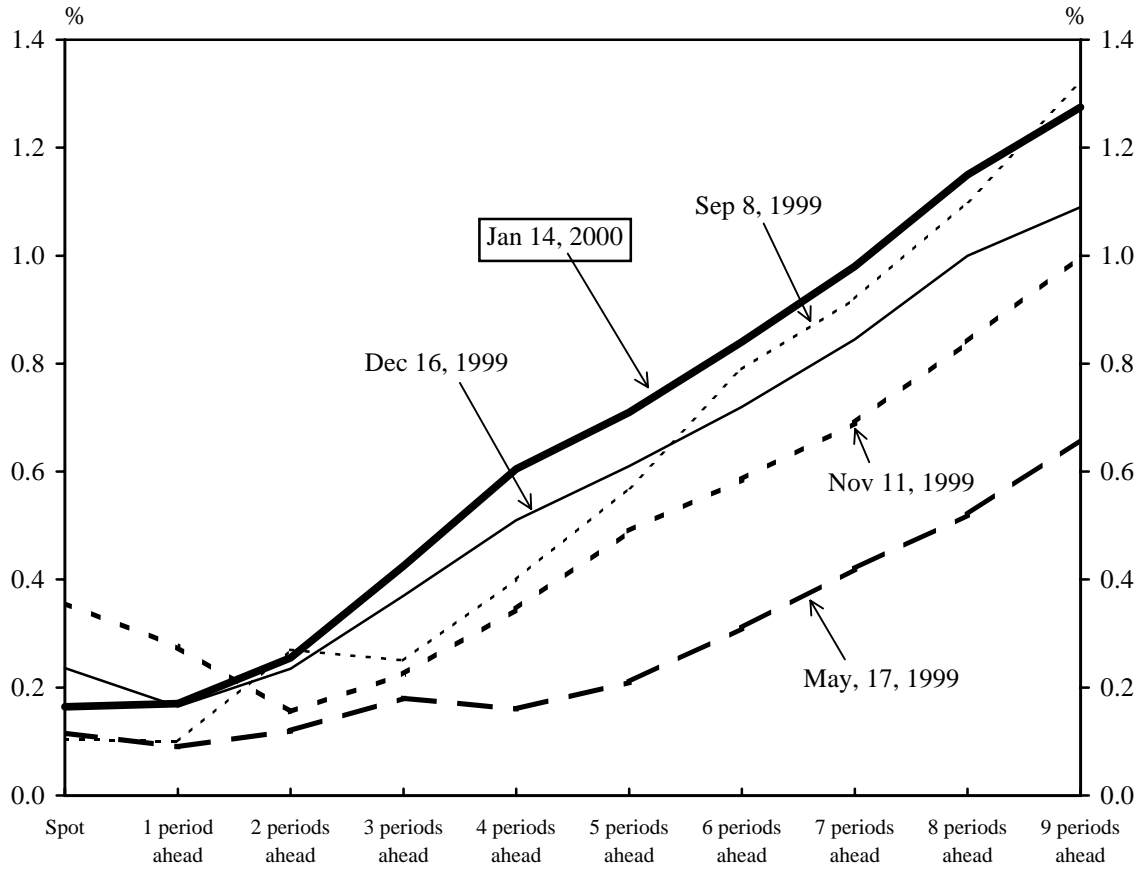


(2) Implied Forward Rate (1-Month Forward Rates Calculated from Euro-Yen Interest Rates)

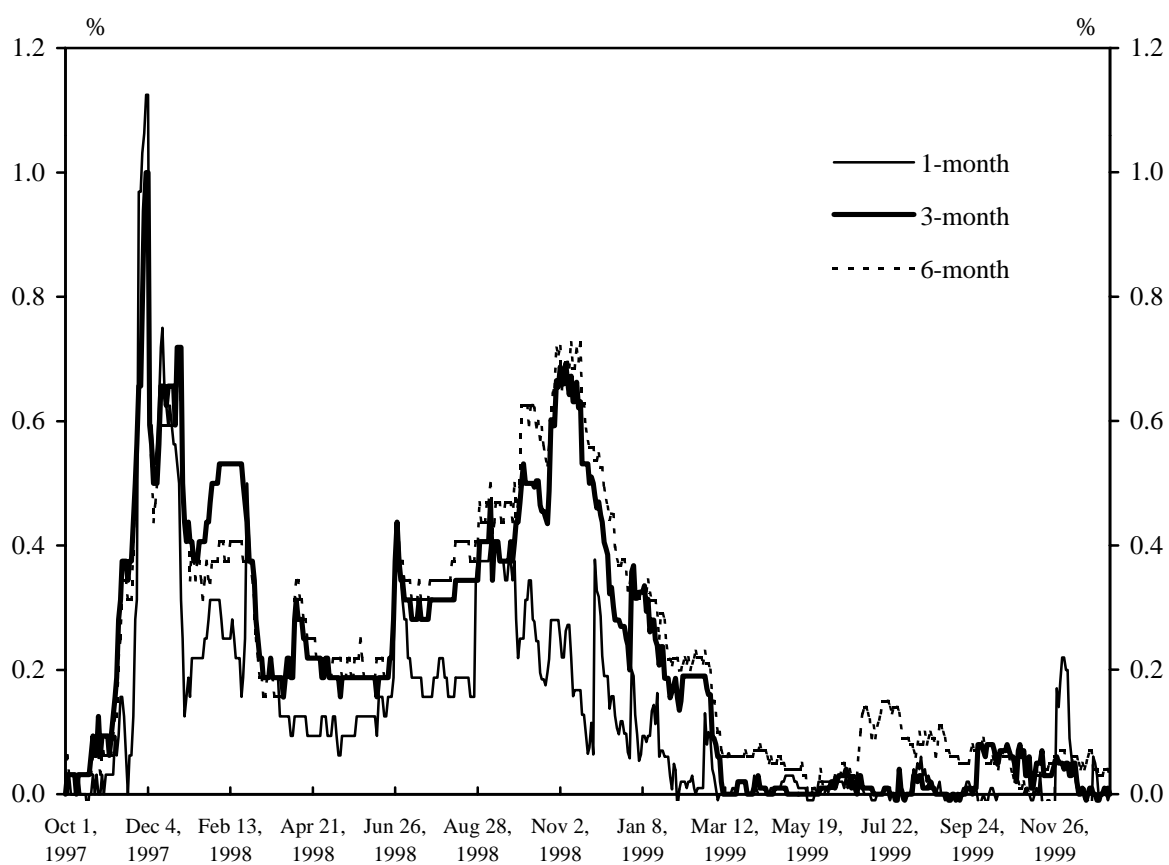


Sources: Bank of Japan; Japanese Bankers Association; Japan Bond Trading Co., Ltd.

Euro-Yen Interest Rates Futures (3-Month)



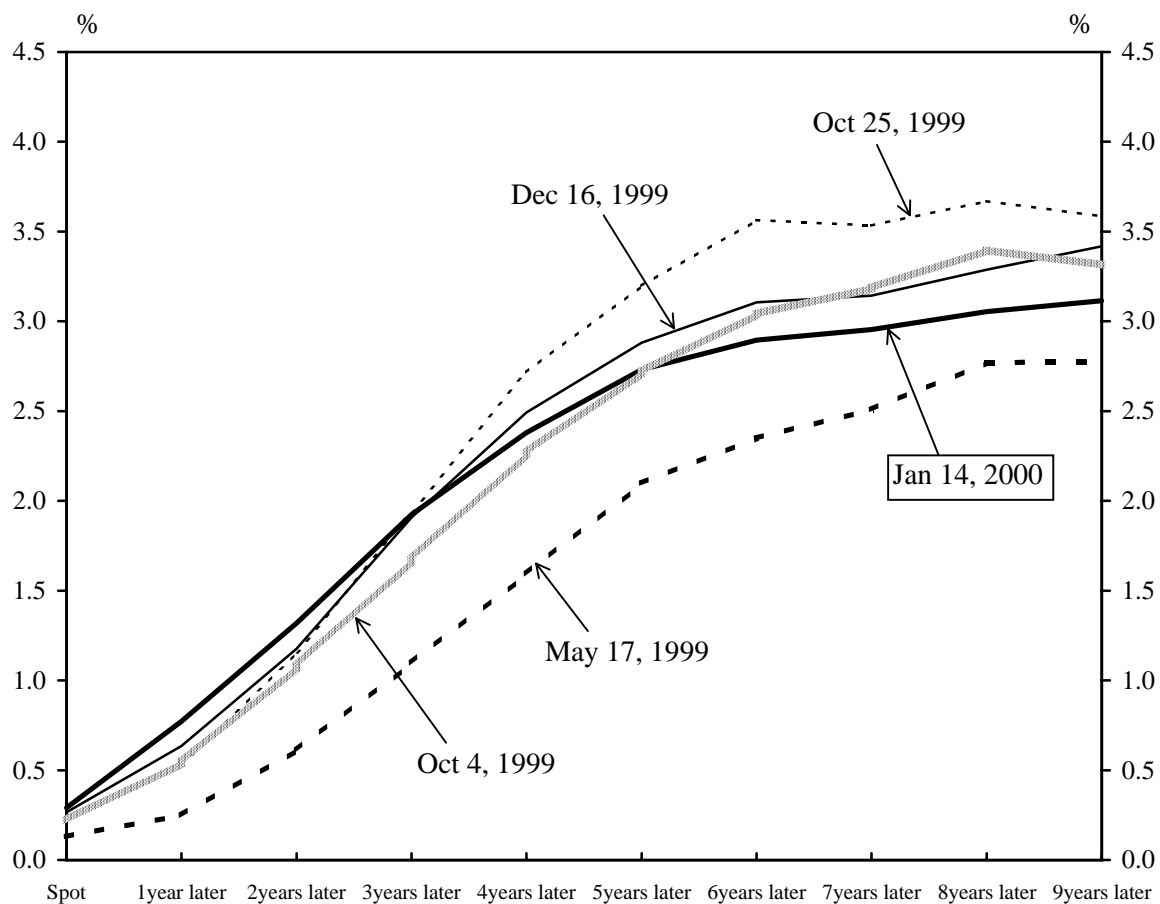
Source: Tokyo International Financial Futures Exchange.

Japan Premium in the Eurodollar Market¹

Note: 1. Japan premium is an extra expense Japanese banks must pay for raising funds in overseas financial markets. Japan premium in this chart is calculated as follows:
Japan premium = interest rate quoted by Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi - interest rate quoted by Barclays Bank in the Eurodollar market (London).

Source: British Bankers' Association (BBA).

Implied Forward Rates (1-year) ¹

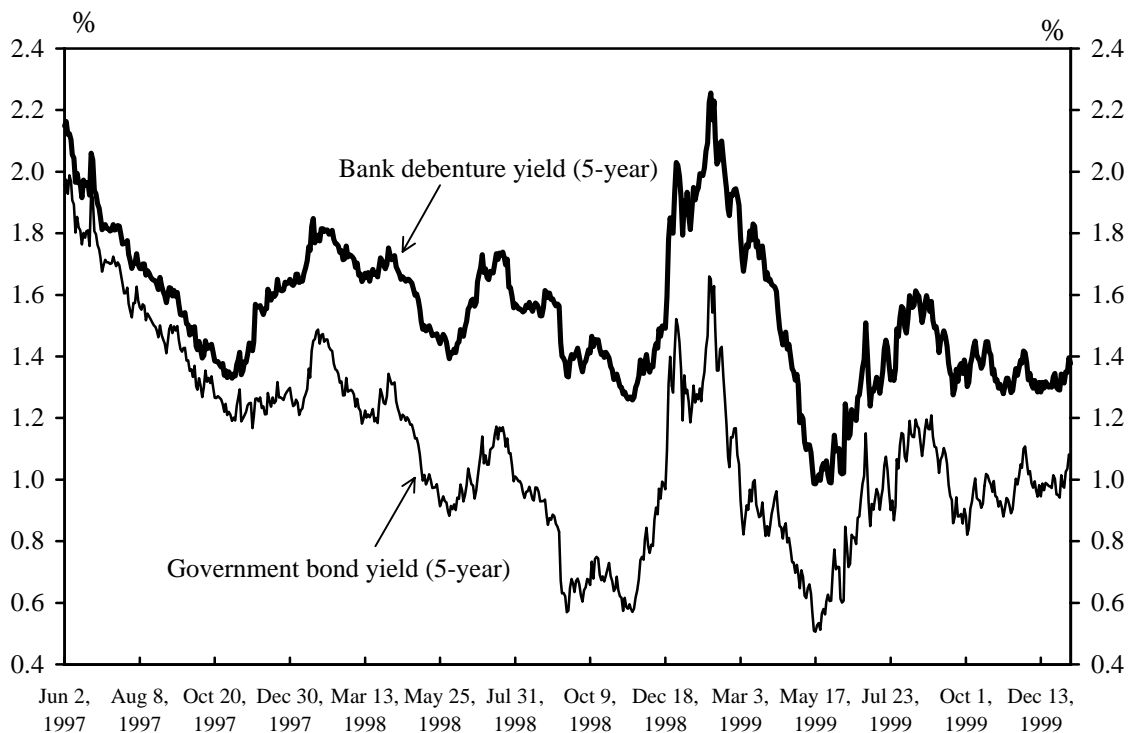


Note: 1. Calculated from yen-yen swap rates.

Source: Kyodo News.

Yields of Bank Debentures

(1) Bond Yields



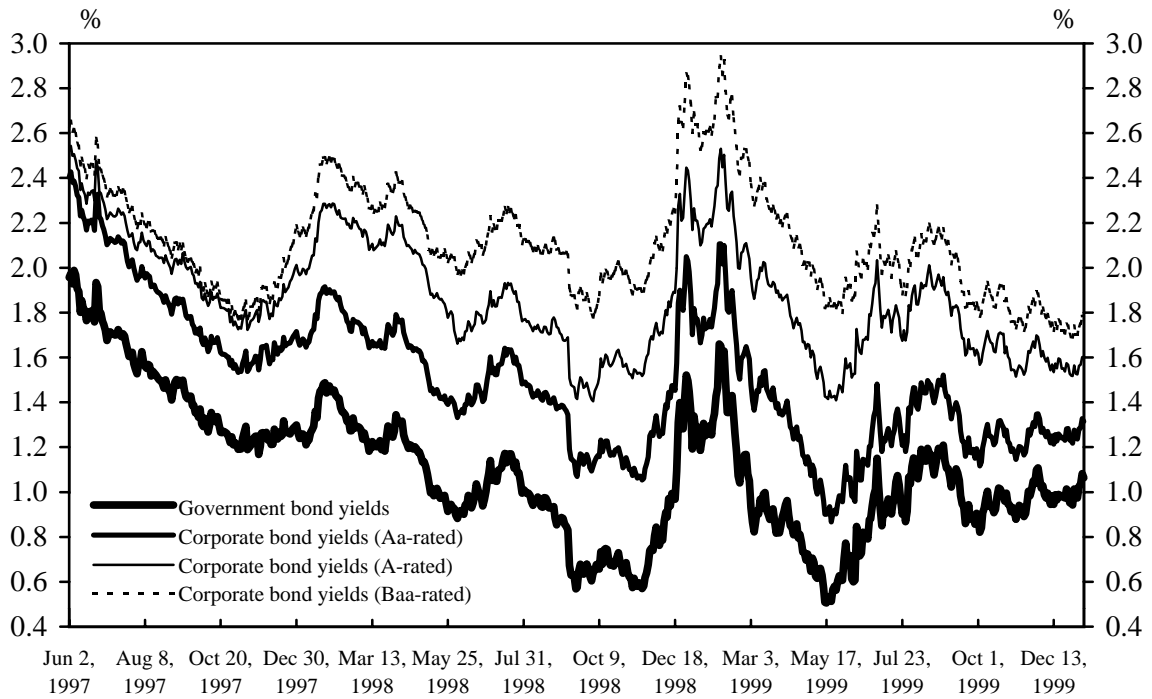
(2) Spread of Bank Debenture and Government Bond Yield



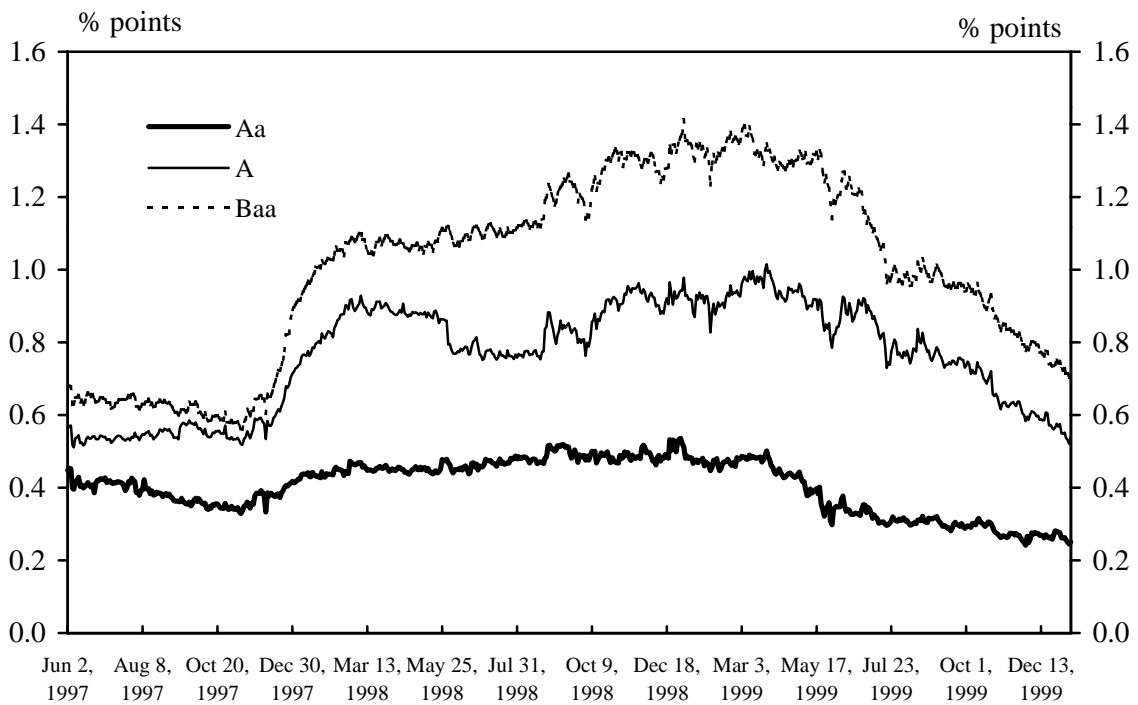
Source: Japan Securities Dealers Association, "Over-the-Counter Standard Bond Quotations."

Corporate Bond Yields¹

(1) Yields of Government and Corporate Bonds by Rating



(2) Yield Spreads of Public and Corporate Bonds



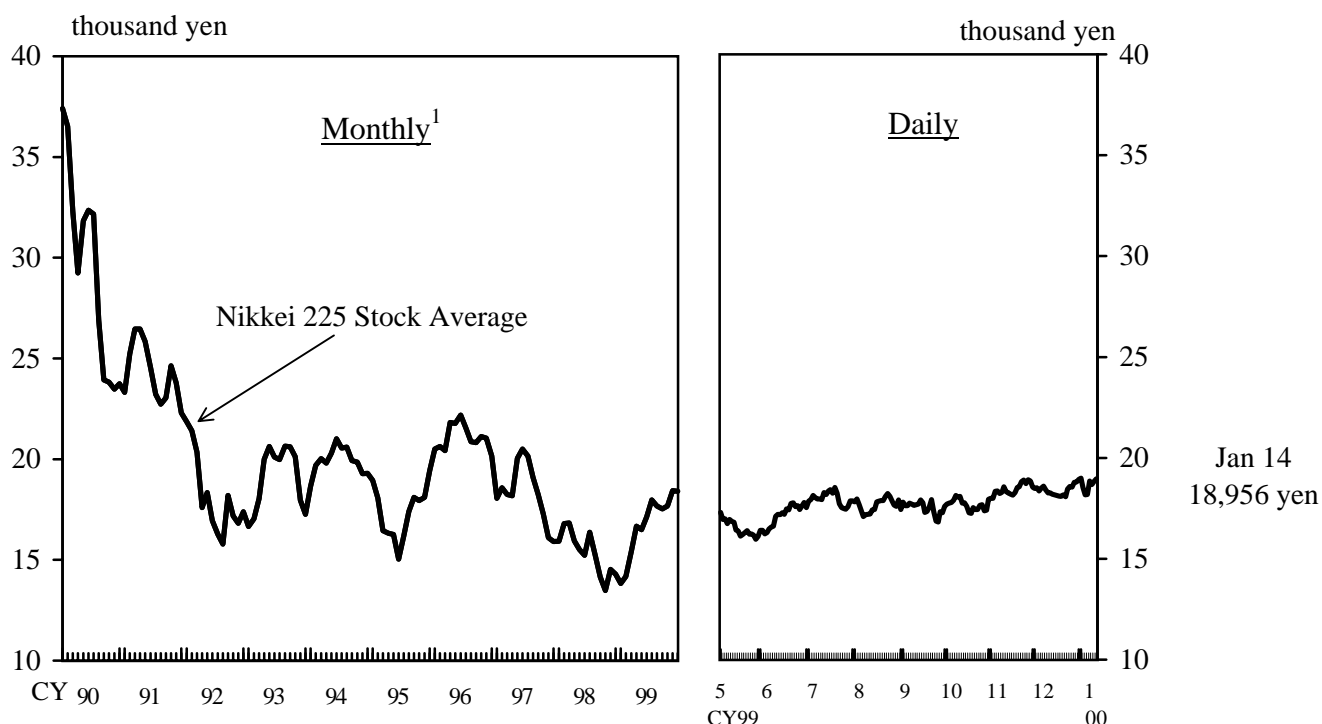
Note: 1. Yields on bonds with 5-year maturity.

The indicated ratings are of Moody's.

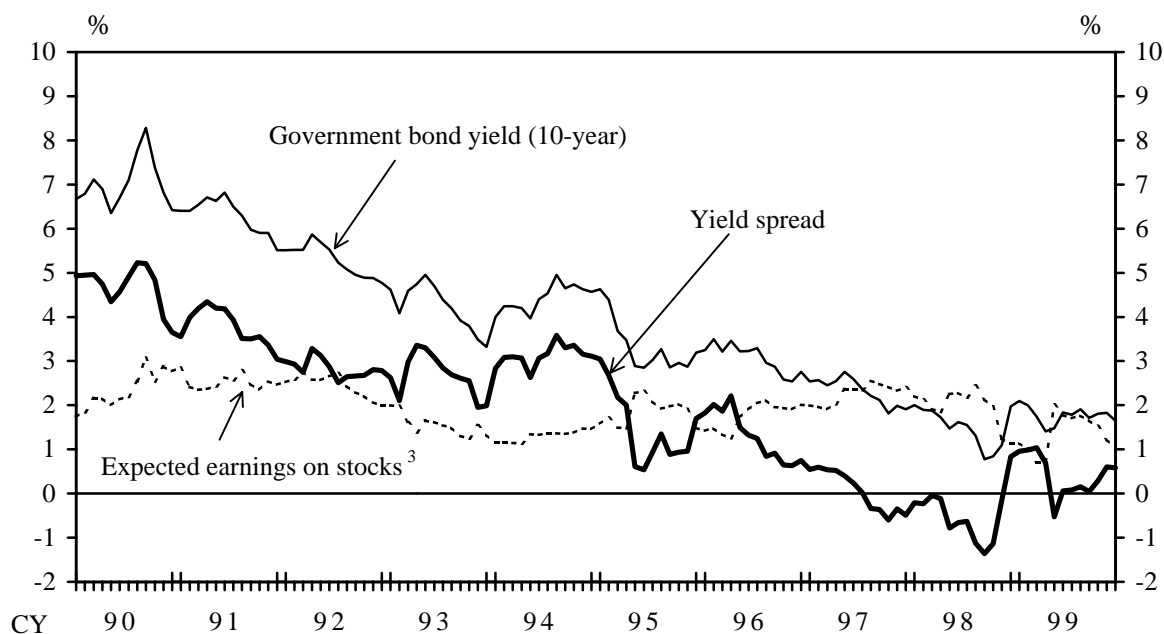
Source: Japan Securities Dealers Association, "Over-the-Counter Standard Bond Quotations."

Stock Prices

(1) Stock Prices



(2) Yield Spread²



Notes: 1. Data are monthly averages.

2. Data are at end of period.

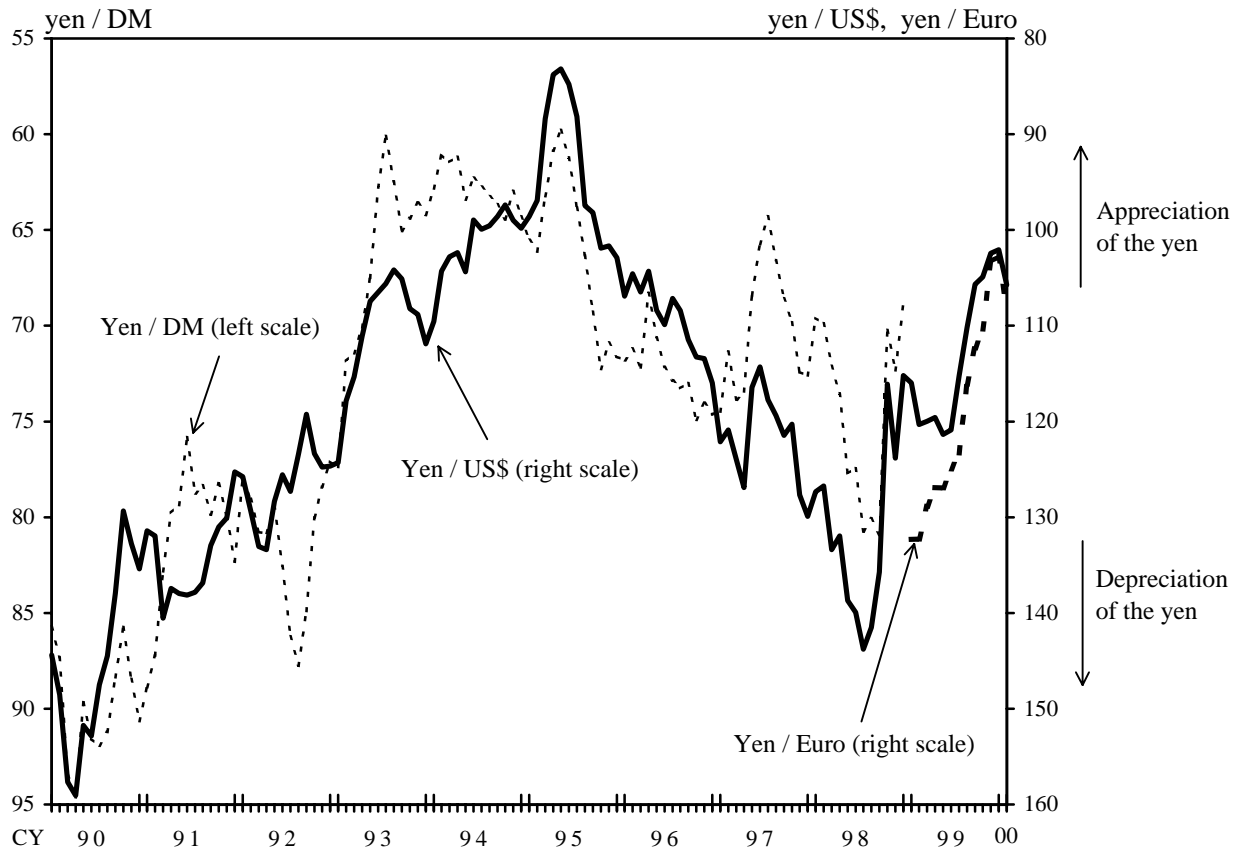
Yield spread = government bond yields - expected earnings on stocks,
 where expected earnings on stocks = 1/expected price earnings ratio.

3. Based on stocks listed on the TSE First Section. Excludes bank stocks.

Data are calculated by the Daiwa Research Institute.

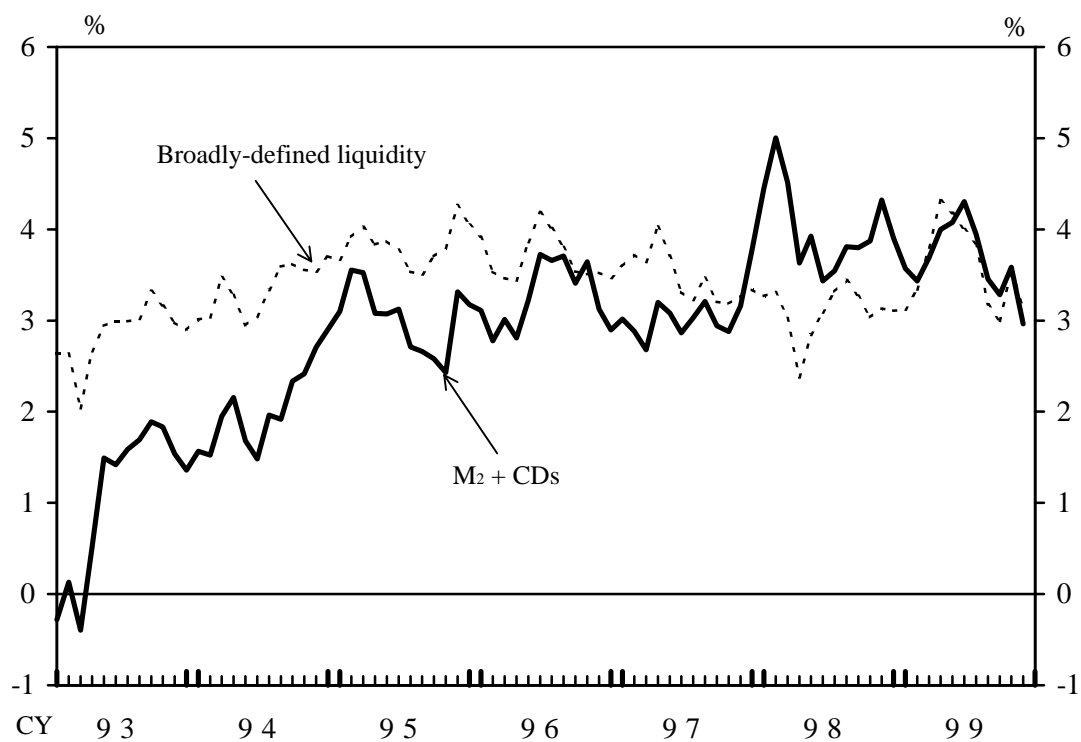
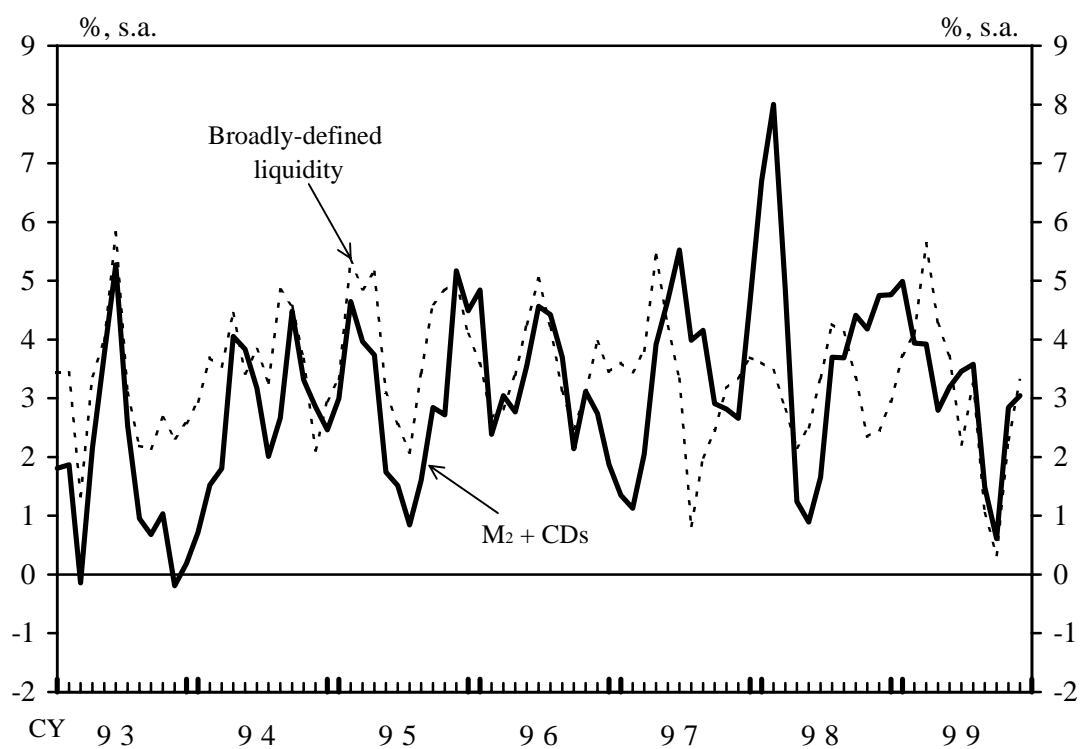
Sources: *The Nihon Keizai Shimbun* ; Daiwa Research Institute, "*Daiwa Toushi Shiryou*
 (Daiwa Investment Information)."

Exchange Rates ¹



Note: 1. End of month. Data for January 2000 are as of January 14, 1999.
 Source: Bank of Japan.

Money Stock (M2+CDs, Broadly-Defined Liquidity)¹

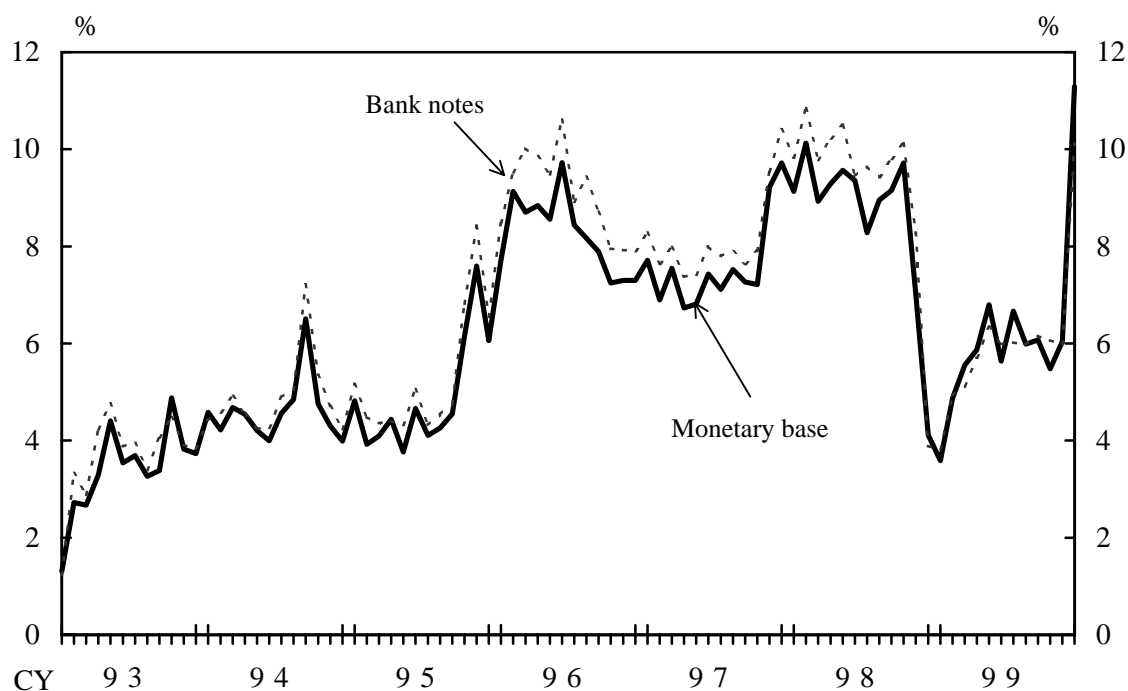
(1) Changes from a Year Earlier**(2) Changes from Three Months Earlier (Annualized)**

Note: 1. Percent changes in average amounts outstanding.

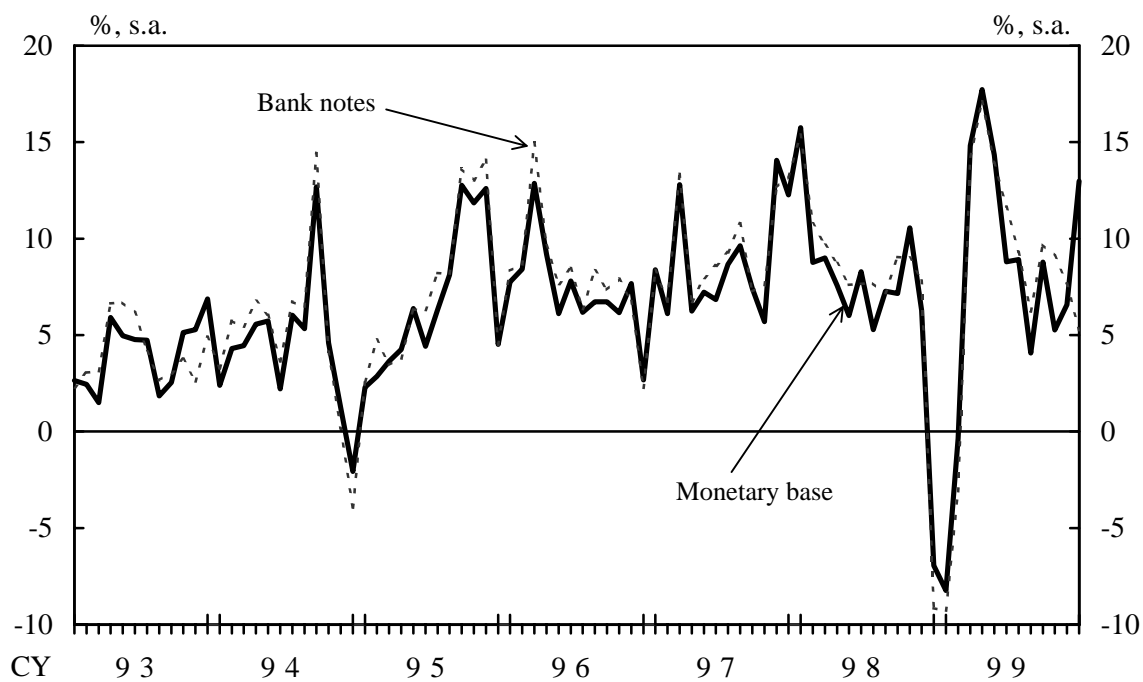
Source: Bank of Japan.

 Monetary Base ¹

(1) Changes from a Year Earlier

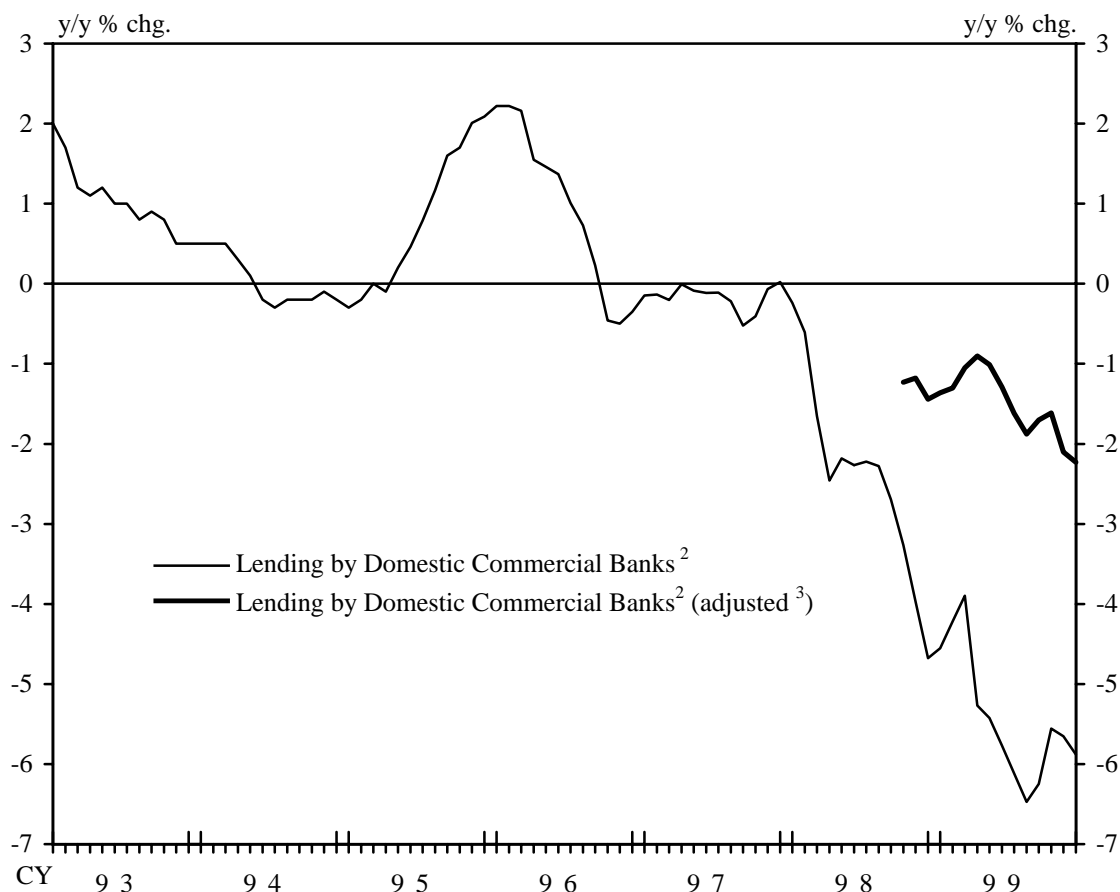


(2) Changes from Three Months Earlier (Annualized)



Note: 1. Monetary base = currency in circulation (banknotes + coins) + reserves.
 Data for currency in circulation include holdings of financial institutions.
 Reserve requirement rate change unadjusted.

Source: Bank of Japan.

Lending by Domestic Commercial Banks ¹

Notes: 1. Percent changes in average amounts outstanding from a year earlier.

2. "Domestic commercial banks" refers to member banks of the Japanese Bankers Association, which consists of city banks, long-term credit banks, trust banks (excluding foreign-owned trust banks and trust banks that started business after October 1993), the member banks of the Regional Banks Association of Japan (regional banks) and the member banks of the Second Association of Regional Banks (regional banks II).

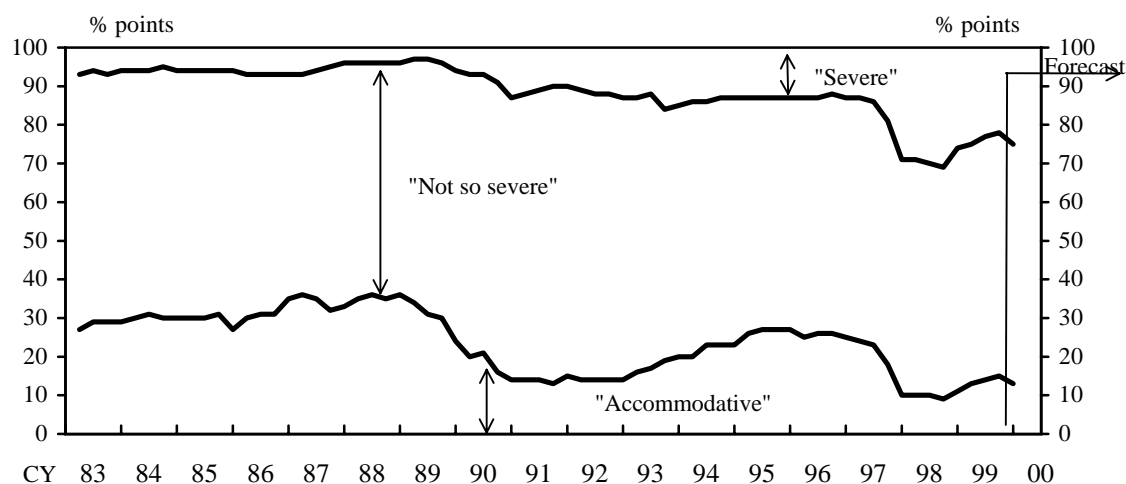
3. Adjusted to exclude

- (1) fluctuations from the liquidation of loans,
- (2) fluctuations in the yen value of foreign currency-denominated loans due to changes in exchange rates,
- (3) fluctuations from loan write-offs,
- (4) the transfer of loans to the former Japan National Railways Settlement Corporation to the General Account, and
- (5) the transfer of loans to the former Housing Loan Administration Corporation to the Resolution and Collection Corporation.

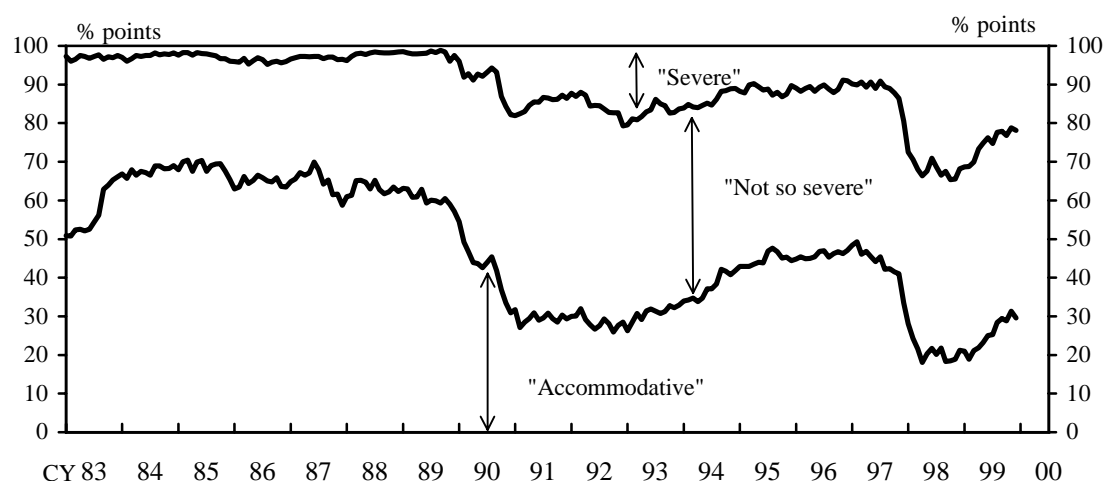
Source: Bank of Japan, "Principal Figures of Financial Institutions."

Lending Attitude of Financial Institutions as Perceived by Small Enterprises

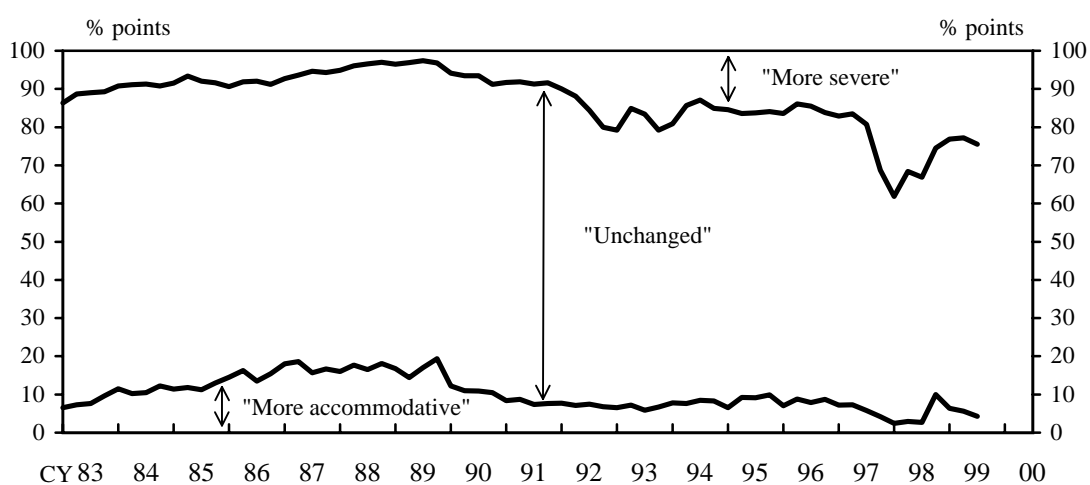
(1) "Tankan - Short-Term Economic Survey of Enterprises in Japan" (December, 1999)



(2) "Monthly Survey on Trends of Small Businesses" (Mid-December, 1999)

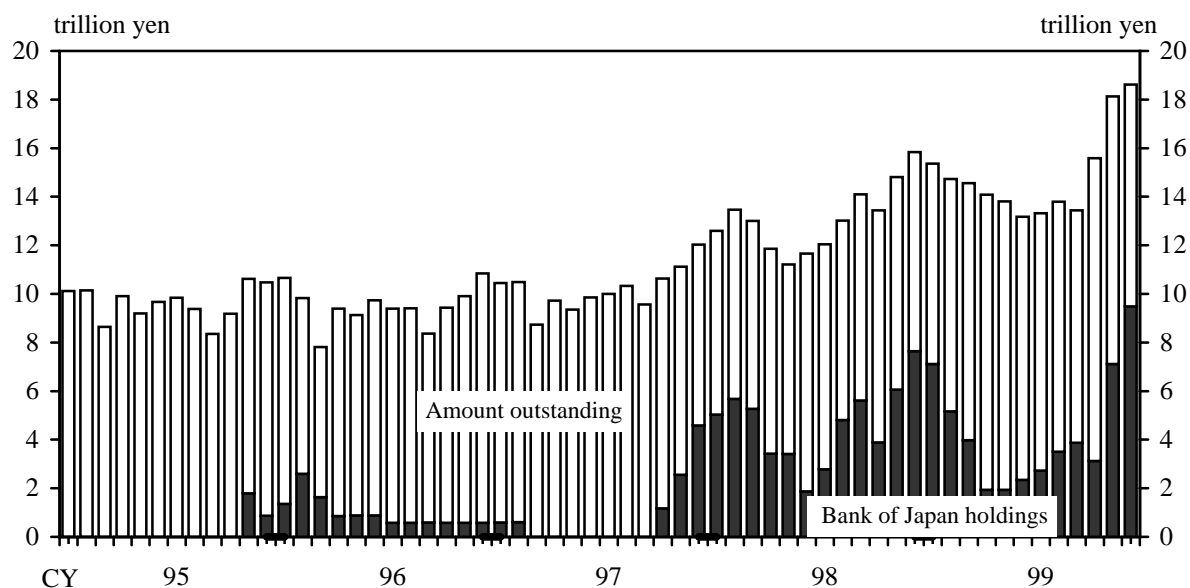


(3) "Quarterly Survey of Small Businesses in Japan" (Mid-September, 1999)



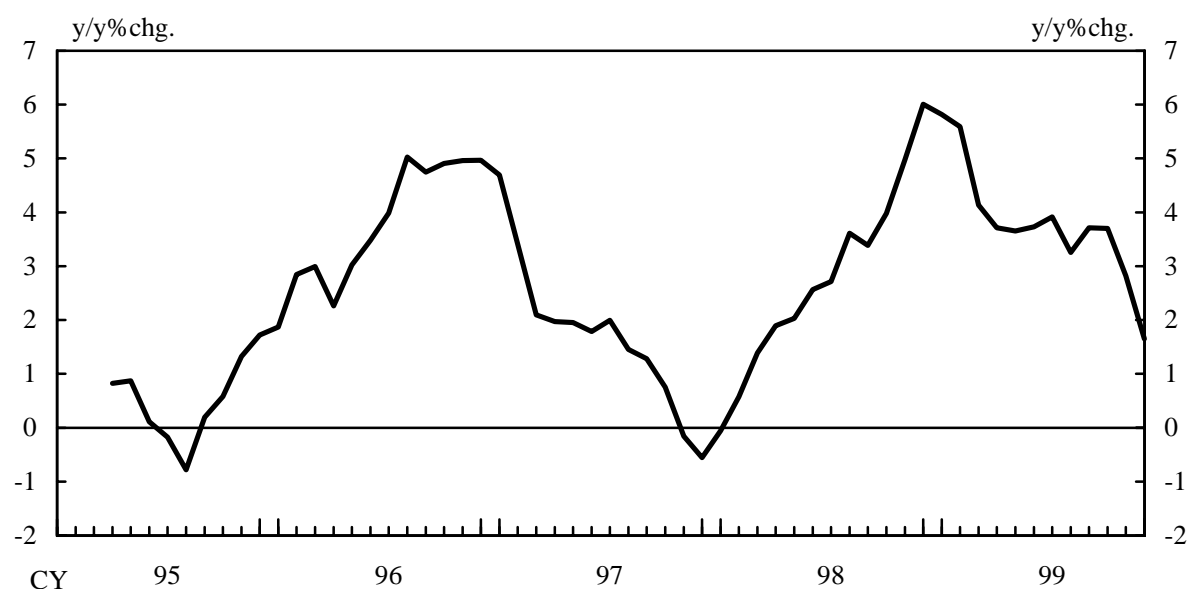
Sources: Bank of Japan, "Tankan - Short-Term Economic Survey of Enterprises in Japan" ;
 Japan Finance Corporation for Small Business, "Monthly Survey on Trends of Small Businesses";
 People's Finance Corporation, "Quarterly Survey of Small Businesses in Japan."

Private-Sector Fund Raising in the Capital Markets

(1) Amount Outstanding of Commercial Papers ¹(2) Issue Volume of Corporate Bonds ²

(100 million yen)

	Jul, 1999	Aug, 1999	Sep, 1999	Oct, 1999	Nov, 1999	Dec, 1999
Volume	10,358	5,377	10,475	4,882	7,199	6,205
(last year)	(11,046)	(11,148)	(10,824)	(8,946)	(11,803)	(14,764)

(3) Amount Outstanding of Corporate Bonds (Changes from a Year Earlier) ^{2,3}

Notes: 1. Figures are those of the client financial institutions of the Bank of Japan.

Excludes those issued by banks.

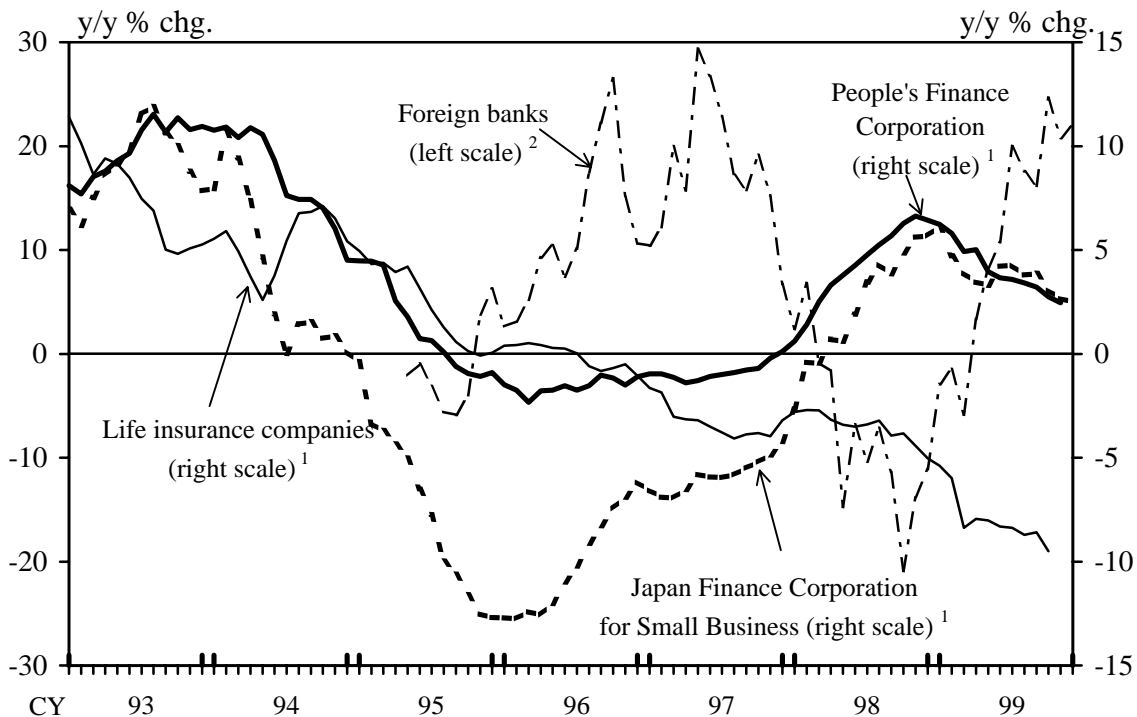
2. Includes straight bonds, convertible bonds, and bonds with warrants.

3. Estimated by the Bank of Japan.

Sources: Bank of Japan, "Principal Figures of Financial Institutions"; Japan Securities Dealers Association, "Bond Review"; IN Information Center, "Funding Eye."

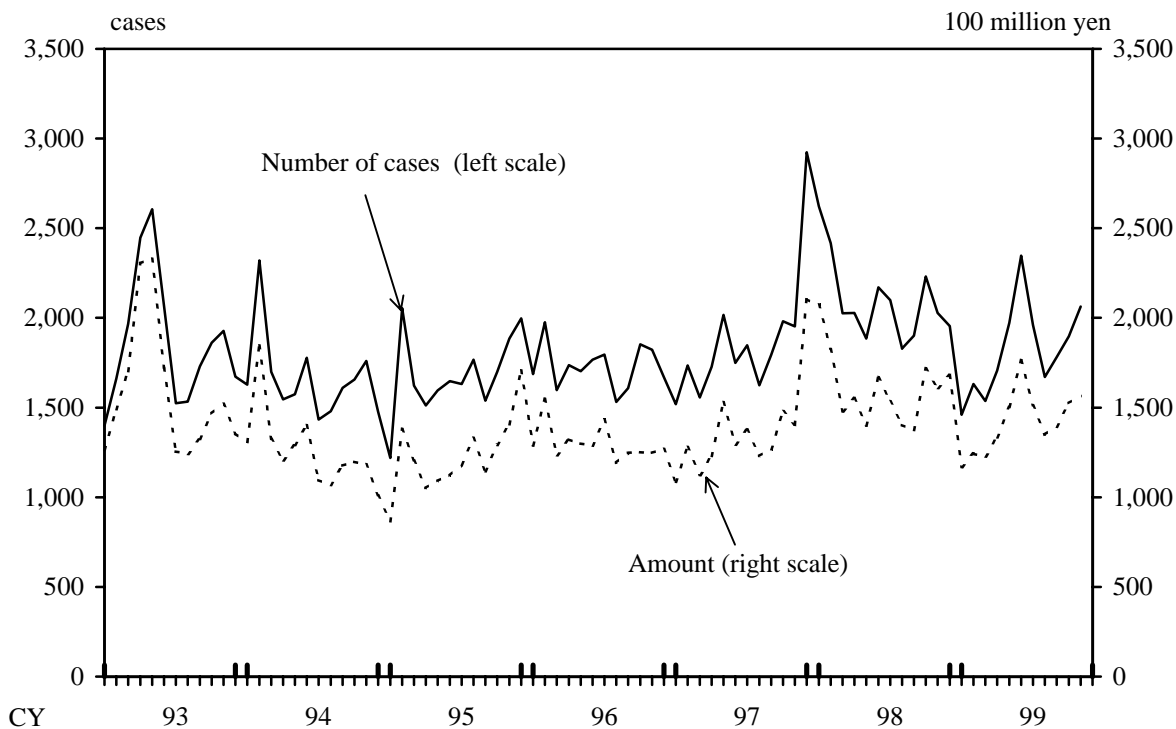
Lending by Other Financial Institutions

(1) Lending Outstanding



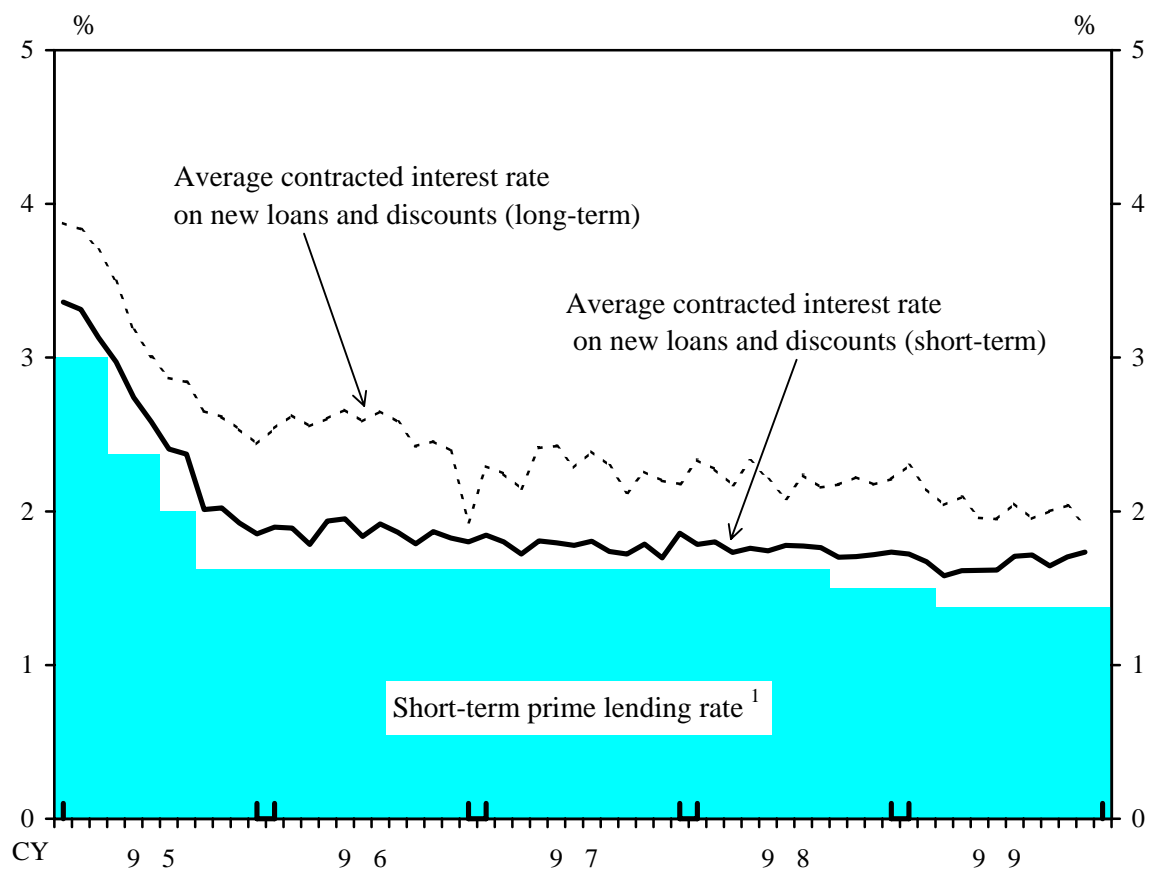
Notes: 1. Data are based on amounts outstanding at end of period.
 2. Data are based on average amounts outstanding.

(2) Application for a Loan from Japan Finance Corporation for Small Business



Sources: Bank of Japan, "Financial and Economic Statistics Monthly"; Japan Finance Corporation for Small Business, "Gyoumu Gaikyo (Business Outline)."

Lending Rates

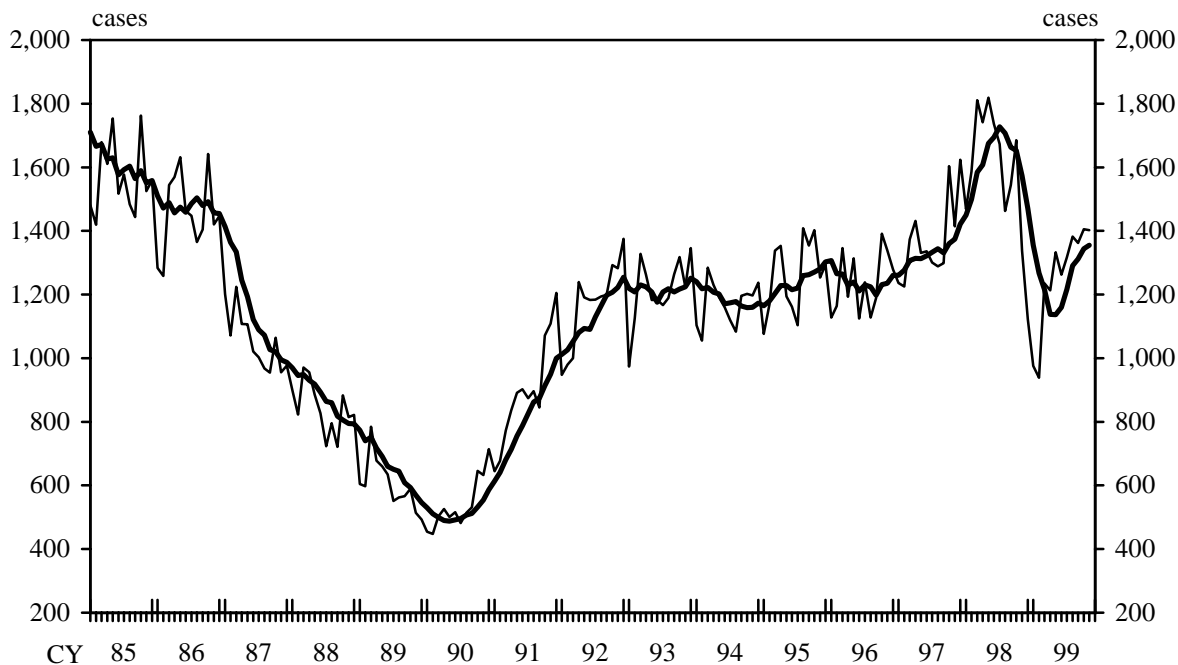


Note: 1. Data are at end of period.

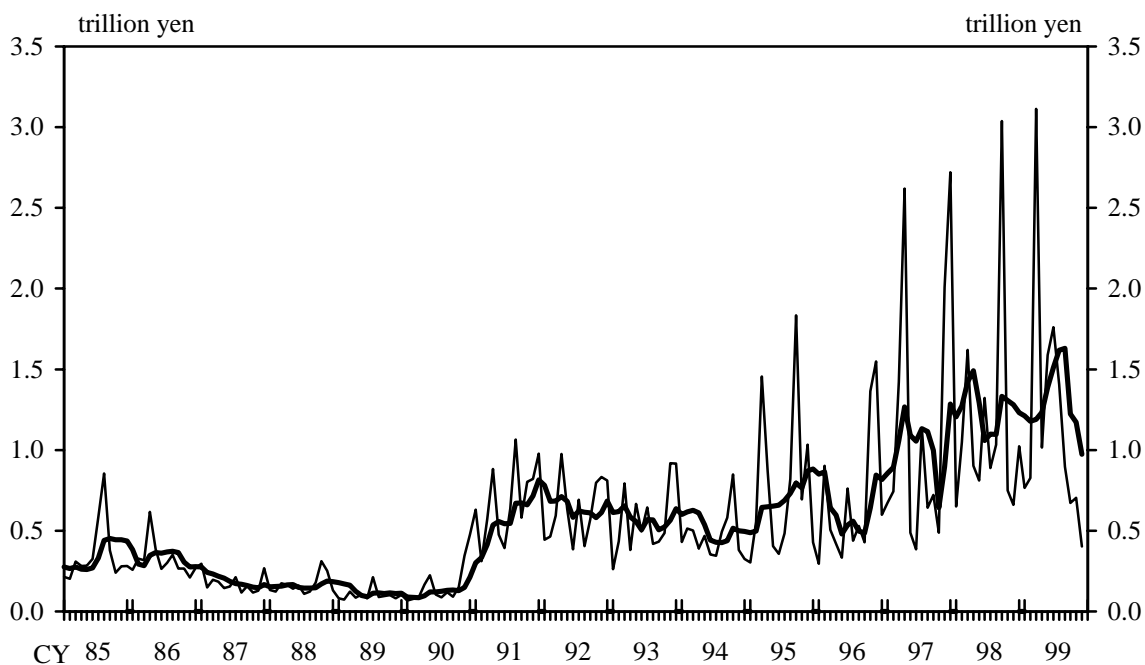
Source: Bank of Japan.

Corporate Bankruptcies ¹

(1) Number of Cases



(2) Amount of Liabilities



Note: 1. The bold line is the six-month moving average.

Source: Tokyo Shoko Research Ltd., "Tosan Geppo (Monthly Review of Corporate Bankruptcies)."