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EDITORIAL

Dear Reader,

Few would have predicted the scale of changes sweeping across the global economy in 2015. A tumultuous period in Europe is echoed by the challenging economic transition in China, which in turn impacts its trading partners around the world, notably in Asia. At the same time, the United States presses ahead with the formal normalisation of its monetary stance whereas both Europe and Japan continue with accommodative policies to reinforce their own economic recoveries. In short, we are witnessing the combination of powerful, yet divergent central banking policies in an increasingly globalised economy.

Among the largest economies, Japan has perhaps seen the most change in recent years. The legacy of deflation is slipping away, with new avenues of growth opening up. The transition to low but stable inflation is in no small part due to the efforts undertaken by the Bank of Japan (BOJ), in concert with the structural reform agenda of Abenomics. What we find is a Japan that is increasing its external competitiveness in terms of its exports, while at the same time engineering domestic efficiencies that are uniquely suited to address Japan's demographic profile. These cover all aspects of society and are perhaps the boldest set of initiatives undertaken by a high income economy in recent memory.

In our second instalment of the Julius Baer Wealth Report: Japan, we revisit what has changed over the past year and examine the challenges that lie ahead. Moreover, we present the findings of our Julius Baer Lifestyle Index which estimates the cost of living in luxury in Tokyo, in comparison with other leading capitals in Asia. From the perspective of High Net Worth Individuals, the emergence of an inflationary Japan undeniably marks an important break with the past. In short, the required purchasing power to sustain a luxurious lifestyle is changing, calling for a major rethink with strategies designed to reflect these unique new circumstances.

With these topics and more, we invite you to share the insights of the Julius Baer Wealth Report: Japan and thank you for your interest.

はじめに

読者各位

2015年に入り世界経済は急激な変化に見舞われましたが、これほどの規模の変化を予測した人はごく少数でした。欧州が波乱の時期を迎えた一方で、中国経済は過渡期に差しかかっており、アジアを中心に世界中の貿易相手国に影響が及んでいます。米国で利上げが間近に迫っている反面、欧州と日本は本格的な景気回復を目指して金融緩和政策を続けています。端的に言えば、経済のグローバル化が進展する中で中央銀行の政策の二極化が進んでいます。

経済大国の中で近年最も大きな変化を遂げたのは、おそらく日本だといえるでしょう。デフレの後遺症は薄れ、経済成長の新しい道筋が開きつつあります。低水準ながら安定したインフレ率への移行は、安倍首相が掲げるアベノミクスによる構造改革と共に日本銀行が実施してきた金融政策が奏功した結果といえます。ここから見えてくるのは、輸出面で対外的な競争力を高めながら、国内の独特な人口動態に合わせた効率向上が進められている日本の姿です。これらの取組は社会のあらゆる側面に及んでいますが、近年の高所得国の動向ではおそらく最も大胆な試みと言ってよいと思います。

「ジュリアス・ベア ウェルスレポート:日本」(第2版)ではこの1年の動向を振り返り、今後の課題を検証していきます。さらに、東京の富裕層の生活コストをアジアの他の大都市と比較したジュリアス・ベア ライフスタイル指数の調査結果も掲載しています。富裕層にとって日本のインフレ突入は、過去の日本との重大な決別を意味することは間違いありません。豊かなライフスタイルを維持するために必要な購買力は変化しており、こうした新しい環境を反映するために戦略の見直しが求められています。

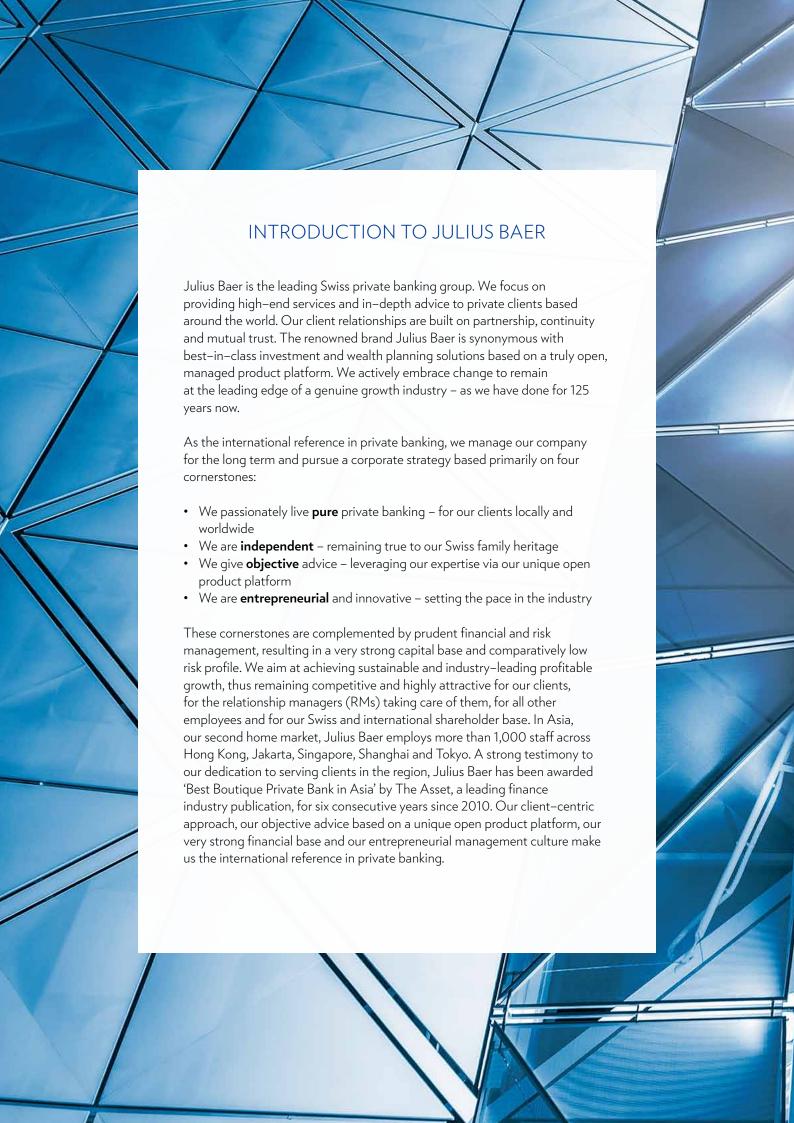
以上のような話題をはじめとして、他にも興味深いポイントについて掘り下げています。この機会にぜひご一読くだされば幸いです。

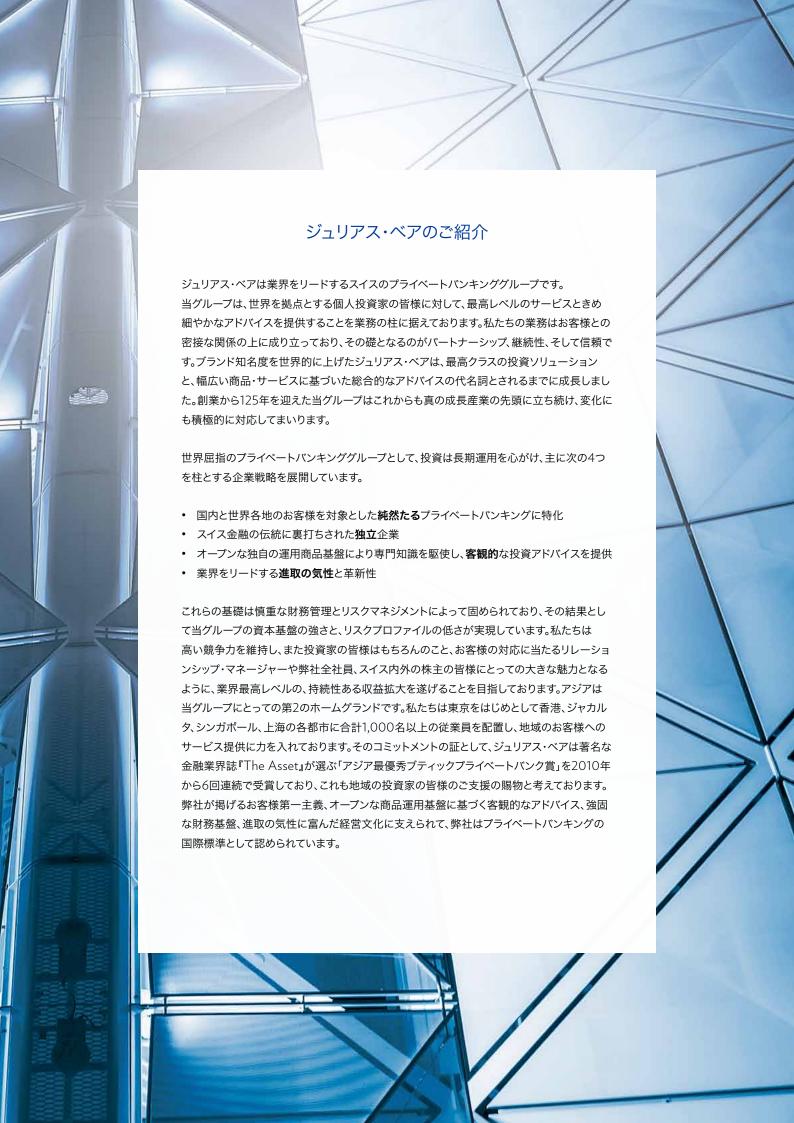


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JAPAN: EMBRACING CHANGE

A haven of stability

After our last Wealth Report: Japan emphasised Japan's renewed potential, a difficult part of financial restructuring had to be navigated first. The first sales tax hike in almost a generation (from 5% to 8%) had to be digested in the nascent stages of the Abenomics–driven recovery. Fortunately, the Abenomics strategy of boosting growth and demand with powerful monetary easing and a much weaker yen coincided last year with a drop of global oil prices and an accelerating recovery in the US, which buffered the impact. The experience did not only demonstrate the relative strength of the Japanese economy to withstand significant fiscal restructuring, but it also demonstrated how much the economy has already changed over the last years.

It appears that instead of recovering by boosting exports, which has been the traditional engine of growth in Japan, the industry has been focusing on increasing profits while carefully crafting service—oriented investment plans for its future markets, in particular in Asia. Japan today seems to resemble much more a modern service economy that puts value—adding and profitability first, instead of the 'old' and highly cyclical manufacturing powerhouse of the 1990s that rather strived for growth and market share.

This 'new normal' will be the main topic of this wealth report. After the global financial crisis, a 'new normal' of much lower, but hopefully more sustainable growth, has become a hotly debated topic around the world. For example, a 'new normal' of China's economy has been proposed by China's leadership. In the US, Larry Summers and a number of renowned economists are fearing an 'era of secular stagnation' while the International Monetary Fund (IMF) sees lower

long-term growth¹. In all cases, a slowdown of the raw forces of growth (labour force growth, urbanisation and capital concentration) that drive young economies has been observed, while the productivity-driven growth process in the now fast ageing economies remains dependent on difficult structural reforms and the implementation of complex systems.

Institutional advancements under Abenomics, sustainable energy management and environmental improvements are all part of wealth creation under the 'new normal'. This is exactly the situation that we see in Japan, which is already highly visible for the success of its clean, efficient and growing cities as well as in its track record of slow but reliable real income generation and equality.

Structural changes driving the 'new normal': The role of demography

Japan has become the forerunner of a 'new normal' paradigm: one of slower economic growth that is taking root in the world's major economies. Between 1998 and today, Japan lost 10% of its working age population, and from 2004, the population has even started to decline in total. Until 2025, last year's decline of almost 271,000 people will increase to a yearly loss of the equivalent of a major city (of about 700,000), according to United Nations 2015 World Population Prospects. The drag on demand and production potential is considerable, of course. Rough estimates of the 'demographic deficit' (loss of workforce and consumers) result in a yearly drag of about 1% lower Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth already today (Hoshi/Ito 2014²). The overall impact is likely to be much larger, however, because the changes in demography are affecting the entire social fabric of the economy.

^{1 &#}x27;Why stagnation might prove to be the new normal', larrysummers.com, Lawrence Summers, 15 December, 2013

² Hoshi, Takeo and Ito, Takatoshi 2014: 'Defying Gravity: Can Japanese Sovereign Debt Continue to Increase Without a Crisis?', Economic Policy, Vol. 29, Issue 77, pp. 5–44, 2014

変化に立ち向かう日本

安定の象徴

「ジュリアス・ベア ウェルスレポート:日本」(初版)が日本の新たな可能性を浮き彫りにした後、政府はまず困難な財政問題に着手しました。アベノミクス主導による景気回復の初期の段階で、17年ぶりに消費税が(5%から8%に)引上げられました。大胆な金融緩和と大幅な円安により成長と需要を促すアベノミクスの戦略と時を同じくして、世界の原油価格が下落し米国の景気回復が加速した結果、幸運にも増税の衝撃は和らぎました。今回の経験は大規模な財政改革にびくともしない日本経済の相対的な力を見せつけただけではありません。この数年で日本経済がどれほど変化したかも浮き彫りにしました。

日本経済は、従来経済成長を牽引してきた輸出に代わって、アジアをはじめとする将来有望な市場向けにサービス志向の綿密な投資計画を練りながら、利益拡大に注力してきたようです。現在の日本は、景気の波にさらされつつ成長と市場シェア獲得を目指しきた1990年代の「旧式の」製造業中心の経済ではなく、付加価値と利益率を重視する現代的なサービス経済の様相が濃くなっています。

今回のウェルスレポートでは、この「ニューノーマル」をメインテーマとして取り上げます。世界同時金融危機以降、低水準ながら持続的な成長を伴う「ニューノーマル」について世界中で活発に議論が行われてきました。例えば、中国指導部はかつて程成長率は高くないが持続的な低成長を特徴とする「中国経済の新常態=ニューノーマル」を提示しています。米国では、サマーズ元財務長官をはじめとする複数の著名なエコノミストが

「先進国の長期停滞」に懸念を表明し、国際通貨基金(IMF) は長期的な成長率の低下を予測しています」。いずれの場合も、若い経済を支える経済成長の「原動力」(労働力の拡大、都市化、資本の集中)が減速する一方、急速に高齢化が進む国では、生産性頼みの成長が難しい構造改革や複雑なシステムの導入に左右される状態が続いています。

アベノミクスの下での制度改革、持続的なエネルギー管理、環境改善は「ニューノーマル」における富の創出に伴うものです。 日本はまさにこの状況にあり、清潔で効率よい都市の成長に加え、緩やかとはいえ安定した実質所得の創出と平等な社会の実績が日本の成功を端的に物語っています。

「ニューノーマル」をもたらす構造変化:人口動態の役割

日本は、世界の主要国に定着しつつある低成長という「ニューノーマル」の先駆者といえます。1998年から現在までに日本の生産年齢人口は10%減少し、2004年には総人口も減少し始めました。昨年1年間に日本の人口は271,000人減少しましたが、国連の2015年世界人口予測によると、2025年には年間の減少数が大都市の人口に相当する約70万人に膨れ上がる見通しです。当然ながら、需要と生産のポテンシャルに与える影響は深刻です。「人口赤字」(労働力と消費者の減少)を概算したところ、現在でもすでに国内総生産(GDP)の成長率が年率1%ほど押し下げられています(星/伊藤 2014²)。人口動態の変化は経済全般に影響を与えることから、全体的な影響はもっと大きくなる見通しです。

^{1 &#}x27;Why stagnation might prove to be the new normal', larrysummers.com, Lawrence Summers, 2013年12月15日

² 星岳雄、伊藤隆敏 2014: 'Defying Gravity: Can Japanese Sovereign Debt Continue to Increase Without a Crisis?', Economic Policy, Vol. 29, Issue 77, pp. 5–44, 2014



Chart 1: Demographics play an important role in long-term growth

Source: © Fujitsu Research Institute (FRI) 2015, United Nations, CEIC, Julius Baer

Down the rabbit hole

When young populations age, investment into careers and capital changes towards the accumulation of wealth for retirement, which slows economic growth and can result in asset bubbles when mature households (and companies) simultaneously start to chase real estate investments. At the same time, ageing household demand shifts from manufactured goods (such as TVs and cars) to slower moving and highly regulated services (such as finance, logistics and social security). This further reduces growth.

During such structural change, governments are inclined to 'lean against the wind' and to support declining markets as well as insufficiently financed social security systems with deficit spending. Social

transfers as a whole, which have been flowing from the older to the younger generation throughout history (Lee/Mason 2011³), are reversing and older generations have started to rely more on the output of the active work force. Consumption and wealth creation patterns change dramatically during such a period. Housing markets slow until they find a new equilibrium with new demand patterns, such as a new push towards urbanisation. Demand for cars turns into demand for new forms of mobility, mixed with public transport and distributional logistics services. Medical services face higher demand but come under pressure from lower incomes and government budget constraints, which requires a whole new mix of health services with much higher productivity.

³ Lee, Ronald and Mason, Andrew 2011: 'The Price of Maturity', Finance & Development, June 2011, Vol. 48, No. 2



図表 1: 人口動態は長期の経済成長に重要な役割を果たす

出所: © 富士通総研 (FRI) 2015, 国際連合, CEIC, ジュリアス・ベア

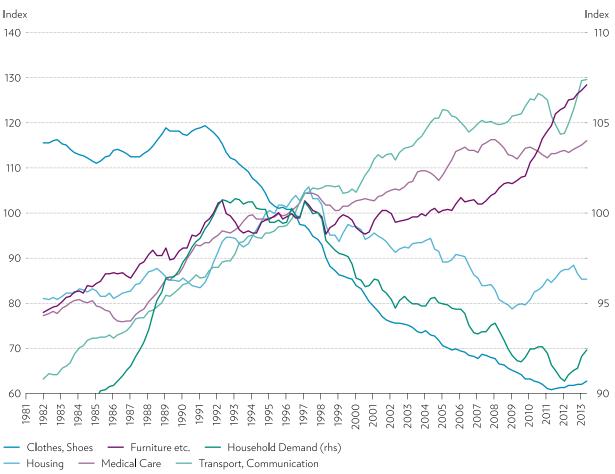
未知の世界へ

若い世代が年をとっていくと、キャリアや資本への投資が定年後の富の蓄積に向けて変化します。その点において経済成長が鈍化する反面、中高年層(および企業)が不動産投資を開始して資産バブルを招くことがあります。これと同時に、家庭の需要は年をとるにつれて(テレビや自動車などの)製品から(ファイナンス、物流、社会保障など)動きが遅く規制が厳しいサービスにシフトします。この結果、成長率はさらに減退します。

政府はこうした構造変化に際して、「向かい風に対抗し」縮小 する市場や財政が不十分な社会保障制度を赤字国債の発行 によって支えようとする傾向があります。歴史を通じて上の世代から若い世代に向かっていた社会移転の流れが逆転し (Lee/Mason 2011³) 高齢者が生産労働人口に依存し始めています。こうした期間中は消費と富の創出パターンも大きく変化します。都市化の進展など新たな需要パターンの登場によってようやく新たな均衡が生まれるまで、住宅市場の減速が続きます。自動車の需要は新たな移動手段の需要へと変化し、そこでは公共交通機関と配送物流サービスが重要な役目を果たします。医療サービスの需要も増大しますが、低所得と政府予算の制約に圧迫されるため、生産性が高い全く新しい医療サービスが求められることになります。

³ Lee, Ronald and Mason, Andrew 2011: 'The Price of Maturity', Finance & Development, 2011年6月, Vol. 48, No. 2

Chart 2: Household demand slowed and shifted to services (1996=100)



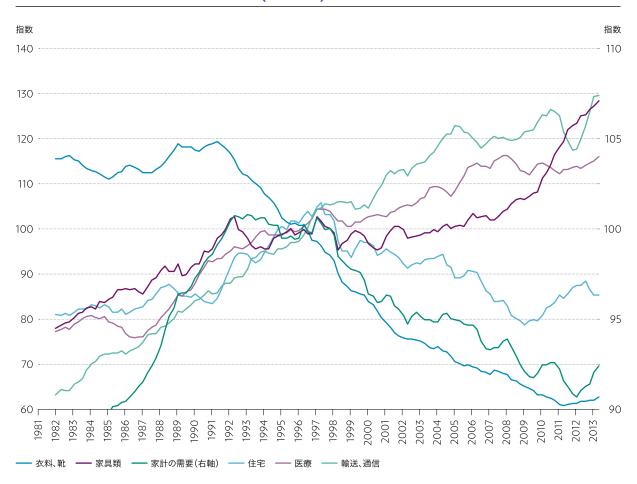
Source: © FRI 2015, CEIC, Julius Baer

Beyond the consumer

These changes go beyond the individual, with companies heavily affected as well. Strategies turned from developing production and consumer goods (machines, infrastructure, TVs) for growing markets to cost–saving and convenience–orientated business and consumer services. Arguably cost–cutting became necessary to shrink manufacturing and to grow in the highly regulated service markets.

Japan, as an ageing Asian economy was affected by an additional, even more profound challenge: Production capacities and investment rates in input-driven, high-growth Asian economies are extremely high, above 30% of GDP in Japan's case well into the 1980s, and higher than 40% in China today. These rates have to come down to sustainable levels of just above 20% in a mature economy. In Japan, this adjustment process had already started in the 1980s, and would have probably resulted in a painful decade of down-sizing, if it had not been interrupted by the 1990's financial bubble and the following heavy government deficit-spending that was meant to mend the slumping economy. Ultimately, it took two decades until today's sustainable recovery of investment and demand.

図表 2: 家計全体の支出は減少、そしてサービスにシフト (1996=100)



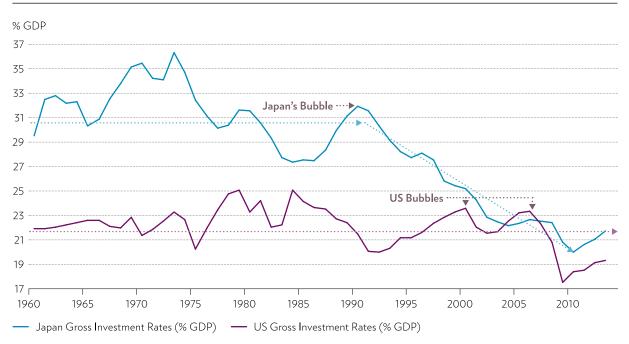
出所: © FRI 2015, CEIC, ジュリアス・ベア

消費者の先に

こうした変化は個人にとどまらず企業にも大きな影響を及ぼしました。成長市場向けの生産や消費財(機械、インフラ、テレビなど)の生産からコスト削減や利便性を高めるビジネスと消費者サービスに戦略が転換しました。しかしその一方、生産縮小と政府の規制が厳しいサービス市場での成長を目指して、大規模なコスト削減が必要になっています。

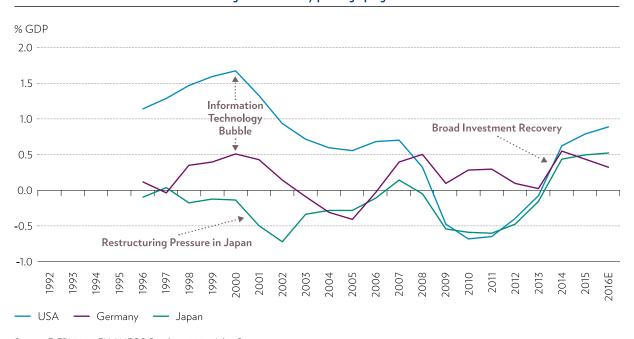
日本は高齢化が進む「アジア」経済として更に大きな課題に 直面しています。投入財重視で高成長のアジア経済は生産能力 と投資率が極めて高く、日本では1980年代までGDPの30%台、現在の中国に至っては40%を超えています。成熟経済では、これらの比率は20%台の持続可能な数字に低下するはずです。この調節は日本ではすでに1980年代に始まっていましたが、1990年代の金融バブルとその後景気刺激策として実施された多額の財政支出によって中断されました。もしこれらの財政支出がなければ、10年に及ぶ厳しい経済の縮小を招いていたでしょう。最終的に、投資と需要が持続的に回復するようになるまで20年を要しました。

Chart 3: Investment slow-down led to cost-cutting and deflation



Source: © FRI 2015, World Bank, CEIC, Julius Baer

Chart 4: Investment contribution to GDP growth is finally picking up again



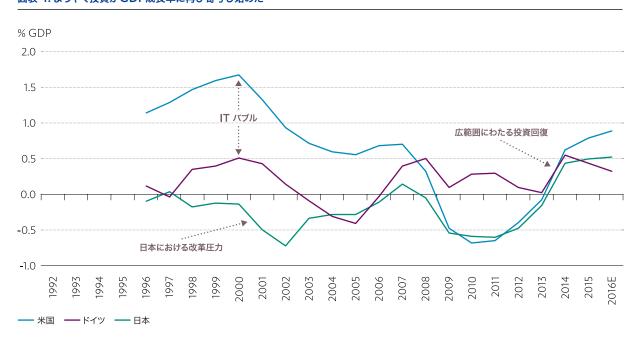
Source: © FRI 2015, EU AMECO Database 2015, Julius Baer

図表 3: 投資の減速がコスト削減とデフレを招いた



出所: © FRI 2015, 世界銀行, CEIC, ジュリアス・ベア

図表 4: ようやく投資がGDP成長率に再び寄与し始めた



出所: © FRI 2015, EU AMECO データベース 2015, ジュリアス・ベア

Upon reflection

After such a long workout, manufacturing, the historical heart of the Japanese economy, had shrunk by 30% (when excluding the global car industry, the decline would be even stronger). Corporate strategies shifted from boosting growth and volumes to maintaining efficiency and prices.

However, services from retail to business services, IT and communications, have become the new engines of growth that dominate investment and profitability rankings by wide margins.

Chart 5: Topix - Profits of top investing sectors center on services (28 August, 2015)

	Return on equity (%)	Return on assets (%)	Return on investment (%)	No. firms
Automobiles & components	16	6	10	12
Capital goods	13	5	7	13
Consumer durables	28	7	3	5
Tech. hardware & equipment	18	9	9	7
Manufacturing sectors	19	7	9	37
Commercial & prof. services	23	3	11	6
Consumer services	26	9	9	7
Healthcare	17	11	14	5
Real estate	29	9	12	7
Retailing	14	6	9	5
Software & services	28	21	27	8
Service sectors	34	15	21	38

Topix Index on 28 August, 2015. Top 100 stocks, ranked by net asset growth. Only sectors with at least 5 performing companies are shown. Sector median values. Manufacturing and service sector summary values are based on averages for the table.

Source: © FRI 2015, Bloomberg, Finance L.P., Julius Baer



過去を振り返って

長期にわたる構造変化を経て、「従来」日本経済の中心であった 製造業は30%縮小しました(世界の自動車産業を除くと、減少 率はさらに拡大すると思われます)。企業戦略は成長と数量 拡大から効率と価格維持にシフトしています。一方、小売からビジネスサービス、IT、通信に至るまでのサービスが成長の新しい原動力になり、投資や利益率の面で優位に立っています。

図表 5: 投資利益率上位企業はサービスセクターに集中 (2015年8月28日)

	株主資本利益率 (%)	総資産利益率(%)	投資利益率(%)	企業数
自動車 & 部品	16	6	10	12
資本財	13	5	7	13
耐久消費財	28	7	3	5
テクニカルハードウェア設備	18	9	9	7
製造セクター	19	7	9	37
商業専門サービス	23	3	11	6
消費者サービス	26	9	9	7
ヘルスケア	17	11	14	5
不動産	29	9	12	7
小売	14	6	9	5
ソフトウェア&サービス	28	21	27	8
サービスセクター	34	15	21	38

2015年8月28日のトピックス株価指数。純資産伸び率で見た上位100銘柄。事業会社が最低5社存在するセクターのみ掲載。セクターの中間値。製造業とサービス業のセクターの総合値は表の平均に基づく。

出所: © FRI 2015, ブルームバーグ、ジュリアス・ベア

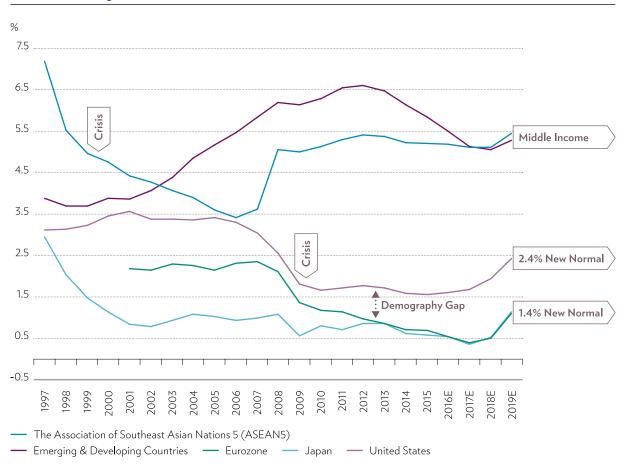


The 'new normal' contagion

Emerging Asia, especially China, will possibly face similar headwinds from a peaking workforce and very high investment rates. Fortunately, it still has at least a decade of catchup growth to go and policymakers are looking at Japan's case closely. Avoiding middle income traps ⁴ by upgrading governance, technology and global integration will be their most urgent challenge.

Japan's mature peers in the US and Europe, on the other hand, do not face Asia's extreme demographic adjustment, but they share similar challenges of low potential growth as long as technological innovation does not push productivity much higher. In the US, forecasts of potential growth remain a full percentage point higher than in Europe and Japan because of more active immigration policies. On a per-employee basis, growth rates have converged.

Chart 6: Potential growth in the 'new normal'



Source: © FRI 2015, IMF, World Economic Outlook, OECD, Julius Baer

⁴ Middle income trap refers to countries unable to compete with low-income, low-wage economies in manufactured exports and with advanced economies in high skill innovations, 'Tracking the Middle-Income Trap: What is It, Who is in It, and Why?', ADB Economics Working Paper Series, p.14, March 2012

「ニューノーマル」の伝播

中国をはじめとする新興アジア諸国は日本と同様に、労働力の 減少と非常に高い投資率という逆風に直面するおそれがあり ます。幸い、これらの国々では今後最低10年間はキャッチアップ 成長が見込まれ、各国政府は日本の動向を注視しています。 ガバナンス、テクノロジー、世界との統合の強化を通じて「中所 得国の罠」4 に陥らないようにすることがこれらの国々の喫緊 の課題です。

一方、日本と同じ欧米の成熟国はアジアのような極端な人口 変動に見舞われることはありませんが、技術革新により生産性 が一段と向上しない限り、低成長という同様の問題に直面 するでしょう。米国では積極的な移民政策のおかげで、予想 潜在成長率は欧州や日本を1ポイント上回る状態が続きます。 従業員一人当たりの成長率については、各国の動きが収斂して きています。

図表 6: 「ニューノーマル」における潜在成長率



── 新興国と発展途上国 ── ユーロ圏 ── 日本 ── 米国

出所: © FRI 2015, 国際通貨基金、世界経済見通し、経済開発協力機構(OECD)、ジュリアス・ベア

^{4「}中所得国の罠」とは製品輸出では低所得、低賃金の国々に、高度な技術革新の面では先進国に太刀打ちできない中所得国の事を指す,'Tracking the Middle-Income Trap: What is It, Who is in It, and Why?', ADB Economics Working Paper Series, p14, 2012年3月

Government debt

After restructuring, Japan's new dynamics at first remained weighed down by its past of deficit spending and debt accumulation. Abenomics attempted to kick start the economy by utilising extremely expansionary monetary policy, which usually helps the traditional exporters by driving down the yen exchange rate.

One important side effect of quantitative easing (QE) is, however, that it strongly affects Japan's accumulated public debt of almost 240% of GDP⁵. So far, this debt has been largely unproblematic because financing costs could be kept close to zero (interest) due to the low-growth environment. Furthermore, since public bonds were issued against private savings accumulated by older households (who own most of the national assets), the scheme effectively channeled assets from relatively rich old

households into (the social security) incomes of relatively poor old households.

Japan's deficit spending may be harder to sustain should interest rates start to rise. The acquisition of government debt by the Bank of Japan is in keeping with asset purchase programmes seen in other countries and is an important device that will likely cement increased inflation expectations. Since the BOJ fully intends to keep buying until inflation picks up significantly, interest yielding net public debt in private hands will likely continue to fall as low as 100% of GDP by 2018.

However, this is hardly a free lunch. Together with public debt, nominal household assets will also decline and a strong rebalancing of portfolios towards higher-yielding private assets, corporate capital and real estate, should accelerate further.

Chart 7: Government debt in private hands is decreasing fast



Source: © FRI 2015, CEIC, BOJ, Julius Baer

⁵ Japan's national statistics inflate gross debt by accounting for intra–government borrowing. Net public debt currently stands at 132% of GDP.

政府債務

改革後、日本の新たなダイナミクスは当初、過去の赤字国債 発行による財政支出と多額の債務に圧迫されました。アベノミ クスは、円安効果で旧来からの輸出企業を後押しする異次元の 金融緩和による経済の活性化を目指しました。

ところが、量的緩和の結果、累積政府債務がGDPの240% 程度にまで膨らむという深刻な副作用が生じています5。これまでのところ、低成長環境下で資金調達コストがゼロ(金利)に近い水準に抑えられてきたため、巨額の政府債務はさほど大きな問題になっていません。しかも、公債は(国の資産のほとんどを保有する)中高年世帯が購入しており、この仕組みの下で比較的富裕な中高年世帯から比較的貧しい中高年世帯の(社会保障)収入へと資産が効果的に移転されてきました。 仮に金利が上昇し始めれば、日本が赤字国債発行により財政 支出を維持することが困難になるおそれがあります。日銀によ る政府債の購入は他国における資産購入プログラムにならっ たものであり、インフレ期待の上昇を促す重要な仕組みです。 日銀はインフレ率が大幅に上昇するまで資産購入を続ける 計画を表明しており、民間の手にある政府の有利子債務純額 は2018年までにGDPの100%まで低下する見通しです。

しかし、これには何の副作用も伴わないというわけにはいきません。政府債務とともに家計の名目資産も減少し、利回りの 高い民間資産、企業資本、不動産ポートフォリオへのリバランス がさらに進むはずです。

図表 7: 民間が保有する政府債はみるみる減少している



出所: © FRI 2015, CEIC, 日銀、ジュリアス・ベア

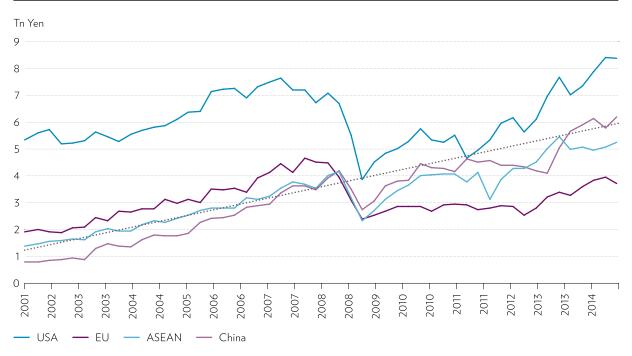
⁵ 日本の国家統計は政府間借入を算入するため債務総額が増大する。公的債務の現在の純額はGDPの132%である

Corporate attraction

The revaluation process of Japan's real assets has been in full swing over the last three years, resulting in a very strong performance of the stock market in particular. Much of the additional corporate income, however, has still been earned in the recovering export industries, which actually gained from the accounting

windfall of a much lower yen. Companies will only be willing to boost their export production from the still low 17% of Japan's GDP, compared to Germany's and Korea's more than 40%, if exchange rates continue to remain competitive. Longer term valuations of the exchange rate will therefore be a decisive factor.

Chart 8: Exports still have potential for growth. Japan manufacturing sectors' overseas subsidiaries' sales by region (Tn Yen)



Source: © FRI 2015, The Ministry of Economy Trade and Industry of Japan, CEIC, Julius Baer

The depreciation of the yen, consistent with the US dollar's appreciation against a range of currencies over the past few years, has arguably garnered the lion's share of attention under Abenomics. Over the longer term, we would expect the yen to stabilise in line with fundamental factors such as purchasing power parity and current account developments.

Japanese overseas investments

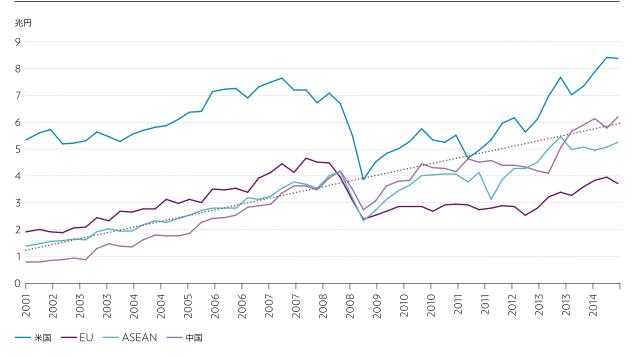
With a stable yen trend in the future, effective export strategies become more promising, but most companies will likely continue to focus on boosting incomes through overseas investment in markets that promise stronger growth for their products, technology and services. As our 2014 wealth report has pointed out already, Japan is becoming a major investor, especially in Asia. We believe the best opportunities are therefore seen for companies that have been able to grow while investing into effective IT systems, mobile distribution and supplier channels. The traditionally strong exporters (cars and parts) certainly are doing this very well but surprisingly, some of the still quite domestic services, such as logistics, franchised retailers (convenience stores), restaurants, and IT-based healthcare provider companies, seem to have the strongest potential.

企業の魅力

日本ではこの3年間、実物資産の再評価が大規模に進んでおり、その結果株式市場は好調に推移しています。しかし、企業の増収の大半は輸出産業の回復によるものであり、円安による為替差益に由来しています。輸出企業の生産がGDPに

占める割合はドイツや韓国の40%に対し、日本は17%と低くなっていますが、今後も競争力の保てる為替レートが継続するならば、輸出するための国内生産拡大を行うかもしれません。このため、為替レートに関する長期的な見通しが設備投資の決定的な要因になります。

図表 8: 輸出企業の潜在成長力は大きい。日本の製造業の海外子会社の地域別売上 (兆円)



出所: © FRI 2015, 日本経済産業省、CEIC, ジュリアス・ベア

このところの円安は、一連の通貨に対するここ数年の米ドルの 上昇傾向に沿ったものですが、アベノミクスの下で注目を集め ています。中長期的には、購買力平価や経常収支の動向などフ アンダメンタルな要因によって円は安定すると私たちは予想し ています。

日本の海外投資

今後、円相場の基調が安定すれば、効果的な輸出戦略が必要になってきます。ほとんどの企業は製品、テクノロジー、サービスの力強い成長が見込まれる海外市場への投資による収益拡大

に重点を絞っています。昨年のウェルスレポートで指摘したように、日本は、アジアを中心に多額の海外直接投資を行っています。効果的なITシステム、機動的な流通とサプライヤのチャネル経由の投資によるオーガニックな成長を実現できた企業に最大のチャンスがあると私たちは考えています。従来の輸出企業(自動車や部品)が成功していることはもちろんですが、意外にも、国内型サービスと思われている物流、フランチャイズの小売企業(コンビニエンスストア)、レストラン、ITを活用したヘルスケア企業などが最も大きな可能性を秘めているようです。

Bn USD 0 1 Trade Balance Income Balance

Chart 9: Global income from overseas investment drives growth. Japan trade and income balances (bn USD)

Source: © FRI 2015, CEIC, Julius Baer

To support such overseas strategies, a big push towards a comprehensive Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP) free trade area has become a centerpiece of Abenomics' structural reforms. Since this comes at a time when China's growth rates are declining as well, both countries are now looking for export and investment markets in neighbouring Asia.

Beyond the TPP, we see the longer term strategies of corporate Japan and China to be complementary. Japan is interested in exporting technologies, especially soft infrastructure systems (such as traffic control, logistics and mobile systems), which will be increasingly built on hard Chinese infrastructure projects (such as roads, harbours and trains)

throughout the region. ASEAN, at the same time, needs both upgrades (hard and soft) to overcome its middle income traps of stagnating productivity and insufficient infrastructure. The US, finally, wants to better balance its relations with Japan and China, a goal which would be supported by increasing regional integration in Asia.

Taken together, these trends should provide strong incentives for greater regional integration, supported by initiatives such as the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) on the Chinese side, upgrades to the Asian Development Bank on the Japanese side, and an ASEAN+6 Free Trade Area (Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership, RCEP).

十億米ドル 0 1 貿易収支 — 所得収支

図表 9: 海外投資からの収入が成長を促す。日本の貿易収支と所得収支 (十億米ドル)

出所: © FRI 2015, CEIC, ジュリアス・ベア

アベノミクスは海外戦略を支持するため、包括的な環太平洋 経済連携協定(TPP)を構造改革の柱に掲げています。一方、 中国の経済成長は減速しており、日中ともにアジアの近隣諸国 に輸出と投資の活路を求めています。

TPPの他にも、日本と中国の企業が互いを補完する長期戦略が登場しつつあります。日本は(交通制御、物流、モバイルなど)ソフトなインフラシステムを中心とするテクノロジーの輸出を目指し、それらはアジア全域で中国が建設するハードなインフラ(道路、港湾、鉄道)に活用されるでしょう。一方、東南アジア諸国連合(ASEAN)は生産性の停滞とインフラ不足という

「中所得国の罠」を克服するため(ハードとソフト)のアップグレードを必要としています。最後に米国は日中との関係のバランス改善を望んでいますが、アジアの統合を進めることでこの動きに拍車がかかるでしょう。

これらを総合すれば、地域統合のインセンティブは高まるはずです。中国主導のアジアインフラ投資銀行(AIIB)、日本主体のアジア開発銀行の強化、ASEAN+6の自由貿易圏(域内包括的経済提携、RCEP)はいずれも、一段の統合を支えるプロジェクトといえます。

Domestic bliss

While Japan clearly has enormous potential for growth in Asia, some of the best opportunities in the 'new normal' can be found domestically. Since the country has become a forerunner in aging trends, it has developed important comparative advantages compared to countries that are running into their adjustment phases only now (especially Korea and China). Infrastructure has been built up to world beating levels and now gains from further investment into efficiency, especially of social infrastructure. Urbanisation (people living in cities), which is already at a level of 94%, is picking up again. The mega city

of Tokyo (34 million inhabitants) is growing almost at the pace of the 1960s. Jobs and higher wages plus the trend towards two income earners per household for the younger generation, as well as improving social infrastructure and increasing demand for convenient apartments (instead of single houses) among the older generation, are all driving this new second wave urbanisation. Today, it is the old and the young, in contrast to the squeezed middle–aged 'sandwich generation', who are driving demand trends in Japan (as evidenced by the high demand for luxury goods and music sales).

Chart 10: 'Second wave' urbanisation drives growth trends in Japan



Source: United Nations, Julius Baer

国内の好材料

日本はアジアで大きな成長を遂げる可能性を秘めていますが、「ニューノーマル」の最良の機会は国内に見受けられます。日本は高齢化の先頭を走っており、(韓国や中国など)ようやく高齢化の局面を迎えた国々と比べて相対的に有利な状況にあります。インフラは世界最高水準にあり、社会インフラを中心に効率化に向けた投資が実を結んでいます。都市化は2000年以降さらに加速し、現在すでに94%に達しています。人口3400万人

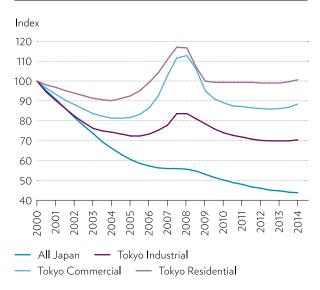
を数える東京都市圏は1960年代に匹敵するペースで拡大しています。雇用と高賃金に加え、若い世代の共働き、社会的インフラの改善と(一戸建てでなく)利便性の高いマンションの需要が中高年の間で高まっていることも、「第二の」都市化の波に拍車をかけています。(世界屈指の高級品の需要と音楽の売上が示すように)現在、日本では間に挟まれた中年ではなく高齢者と若い世代が需要のトレンドを形成しています。

図表 10: 都市化の「第2の波」が日本の成長トレンドを後押ししている



出所: 国際連合、ジュリアス・ベア

Chart 11: Japan land price indices (2000=100)



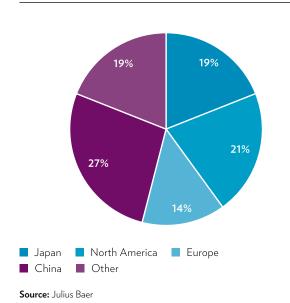
Source: © FRI 2015, Japan Real Estate Institute, Tokyo Stock Exchange, REERI, Bloomberg Finance L.P., CEIC, Julius Baer

Chart 12: Tokyo condo prices & sales



Source: © FRI 2015, Japan Real Estate Institute, Tokyo Stock Exchange, REERI, Bloomberg Finance L.P., CEIC, Julius Baer

Chart 13: Global luxury sales 2014 (%)



The trend towards extreme urbanisation has been a major concern for the government for decades because the depopulation of the countryside has been difficult to manage. With a shrinking population, however, it now allows for cost-efficient upgrades of medical and civil services as well as efficiency of public transport in the cities, while the drag of the

Chart 14: Music spending (per capita, 2010 USD)



Source: Julius Baer

lagging countryside gradually subsides. Private services clearly have become the biggest winners of this new urbanisation trend, even where the government is heavily involved, because severe constraints on government finances now require broad deregulation.

図表 11: 日本の土地価格指数 (2000=100)



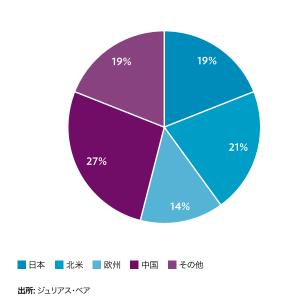
出所: © FRI 2015, 日本不動産研究所、東京証券取引所、REERI, ブルームバーグ, CEIC, ジュリアス・ペア

図表 12: 東京のマンションの価格



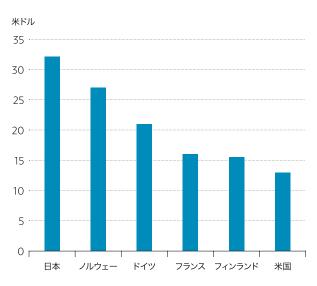
出所: © FRI 2015, 日本不動産研究所, 東京証券取引所, REERI, ブルームバーグ, CEIC, ジュリアス・ペア

図表 13: 2014年世界の高級品の売上 (%)



農村部の過疎化が大きな問題となる中、政府は何十年間もさらなる都市化をめざしてきました。ようやく現在、人口の減少に伴って農村部の問題が収束しはじめ、都市部の医療や公共サービスコストをおさえるのと同時に、公共交通機関の効率化

図表 14: 音楽への支出 (人口一人当たり, 2010年 米ドル)



出所: ジュリアス・ベア

を図ることが可能になってきました。巨額の債務を抱える政府 は歳出に制約があり、幅広い分野で規制緩和が求められること から、新たな都市化において政府の関与が必要な分野でも 民間サービスが力を発揮しています。 Investment into smart city technologies, energy sustainability, mobility, logistics and distribution are already increasing strongly and entire sectors are moving. Efficient convenience store retailers penetrate ever deeper levels of consumer and social services. Virtual mall services bring increasing numbers old

'brick and mortar' stores into the new distribution channels. Logistics companies deliver almost anything anywhere at incredible speed. Security companies have been expanding from basic security and protection services into integrated smart homes and caring solutions, including the related logistics.

Chart 15: Convenience retailers outperform (USD; 2007=100)



Source: Bloomberg Finance L.P., Julius Baer

Even the traditional manufacturers, from machinery to consumer electronics, have been refocusing their strategies. For companies with a strong traditional (hardware) infrastructure business, focusing on social infrastructure systems was only a relatively small step; it required mostly better integration and upgrades of their IT and software services, as well as a refocusing on mobility and ecofriendly solutions. In the electronics industry, however, changes to the

business model were more pronounced. Companies had to significantly downsize their mainstay audio-visual business (TVs) and engage in mobility solutions by expanding infotainment systems and automotive solutions for increasingly electric and smarter cars. Home appliances had to be transformed from mass produced consumer goods to smart home solutions with integrated digital services.

スマートシティテクノロジー、エネルギーの持続可能性、モビリティ、物流と配送への投資は旺盛で、その動きはセクター全体で見られます。また、効率的なコンビニエンスストアが消費者とソーシャルサービスに深く浸透し、ネットショッピングを利用して、新たな流通経路を開拓する旧来の小売業者が増えています。

物流会社は驚くべきスピードであらゆるものを日本全国に届けます。セキュリティ企業は基本的なセキュリティと保護サービスから、スマートハウス向けのソリューションや介護ソリューションへのグレードアップを進めています。

図表 15: コンビニエンスストアが優勢 (USD; 2007=100)



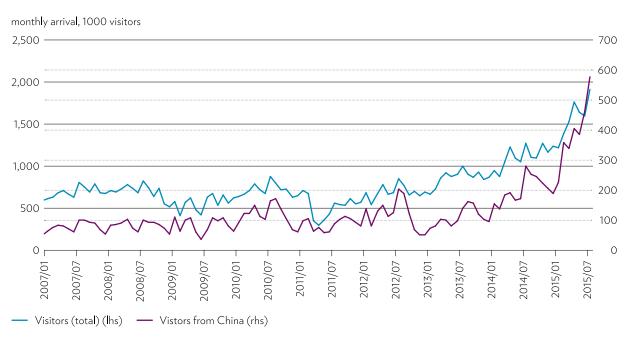
出所: ブルームバーグ, ジュリアス・ベア

機械や家電など従来の製造業でさえ、戦略の見直しを行っています。旧来(ハードウェア)のインフラ事業を得意とする企業にとって、社会インフラ重視は比較的容易に越えられる戦略でした。 ITとソフトウェアサービスをよりよく統合・アップグレードし、 モビリティと環境にやさしいソリューションを重視することが求められました。一方、エレクトロニクス産業では、ビジネスモデル の大規模な再編がありました。企業は主力AV機器事業を大幅に縮小し、娯楽性を兼ね備えた情報化や、電気自動車やスマートカーに代表されるビジネスへの展開を余儀なくされました。家電は単なる大量生産された消費財から、デジタル化されたスマートハウスの一部を担うよう迫られたのです。

The flipside of the focus on urban infrastructure and overseas investment is, however, that Japan's regions and the countryside might be declining even faster than in the past. Sustainable regional policies are therefore high on the agenda of the government. One of the most important opportunities is to promote and increase tourism. The strong focus of the government on more openness towards Asia, which has resulted in relaxed visa requirements for Asian tourists, and a much weaker yen have already resulted in a major tourism boom. Monthly arrivals of tourist have doubled to two million, with 80% coming from Asia. This year, 2014's record of 13.4 million tourists

has already been reached during the summer, and the government's target of 20 million tourists per year until the Olympics in 2020 now looks modest. The boom still has to trickle down from the major city centers, where hotel rooms are in short supply and shopping centers gain from the spending especially of Chinese tourists (USD 1,878 per capita), but the regions are already preparing. For example, Northern Japan is discovering that its abundant snowfall presents an outstanding attraction to international skiers. With over 500 ski resorts the potential is certainly enormous (and getting discovered fast).

Chart 16: An emerging tourism boom (monthly arrival, 1000 visitors)



Source: Data from CEIC, Japan National Tourist Organization, Julius Baer

Lastly, a very important change is happening in the energy sector. After the Fukushima disaster in 2011 idled all nuclear electricity generation (about 30% of the total), Japan's remaining energy infrastructure could handle the entire energy demand without a glitch. Since renewables are now being actively supported and the power sector will become

deregulated by 2020, companies are heavily investing in renewable energy⁶, energy efficiency⁷, and efficient eco systems. As with Japan's batteries and hybrid systems already today, all these technologies will be in hot demand particularly in emerging countries, who have to fill their energy needs in a much cleaner and more efficient way in the future.

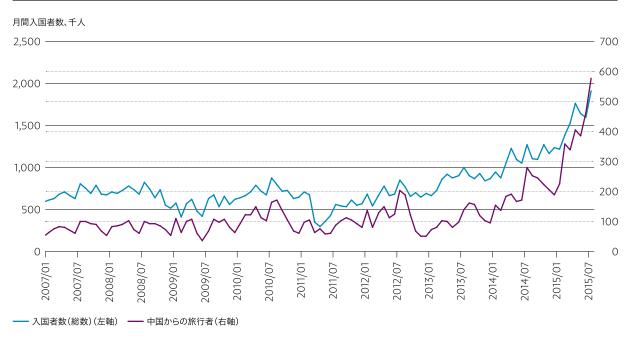
⁶ in just two years more solar capacity projects have been approved than Germany's entire installation base.

⁷ Japan's 'Top Runner' programme (The Ministry of Economy Trade and Industry of Japan), which started already in 1998, continuously boosts product energy efficiency to the level of the best-performing front-runner.

都市のインフラと海外投資重視の陰に隠れて、地方の衰退がこれまで以上に進んでいるおそれがあります。このため政府は地方に対する持続可能な政策を優先課題として掲げています。観光業の推進は最も期待される分野の1つです。政府はアジアへの門戸開放に力を入れ、アジアからの旅行者を対象にビザの要件を大幅に緩和しました。大幅な円安ともあいまって、観光業は大いに活況を呈しています。2014年から2015年夏にかけて、1ヵ月当たりの旅行者の数は200万人に倍増しましたが、そのうちの80%をアジアからの観光客が占めています。昨年1年間の旅行者は1340万人と過去最高を記録しましたが、

今年は夏の間にすでにこの数字を抜き、2020年開催の東京オリンピックまでに達成を目指す年間旅行者数2000万人という目標も難なく達成できそうです。大都市ではホテルが不足し、中国からの旅行客の爆買い(一人当たり1878ドル)でショッピングセンターは潤っていますが、日本の観光ブームは未だ地方には波及しておらず、地方はその準備に追われています。例えば、積雪の多い北日本は海外からのスキー客の憧れの地として、全国に500以上のスキーリゾートを擁する日本の可能性は無限であり(海外からスキー客が続々と訪れるようになってきています)。

図表 16: 旅行ブームの到来 (月間入国者数、千人)



出所: 日本経済産業省、CEICのデータ、日本政府観光局、ジュリアス・ベア

最後に、エネルギーセクターでは重大な変化が起きています。 2011年の福島第一原発の事故後、原子力発電はすべてストップ (全体のおよそ30%)しましたが、他の発電所でエネルギーの 全需要を賄うことに成功しました。再生可能エネルギーが積極 的な支援を受け、ようやく2020年までに電力業界の規制が 緩和されることになった結果、企業は再生エネルギー6、エネルギー効率7、効率の良いエコシステムへの投資を拡大しています。日本が誇る電池やハイブリッドシステム同様、クリーンかつ効率的にエネルギーのニーズを満たす必要のある新興国を中心に、これらのテクノロジーへの需要は旺盛です。

⁶ わずか2年で、ドイツで設置された容量を上回る太陽光発電プロジェクトが認可された。

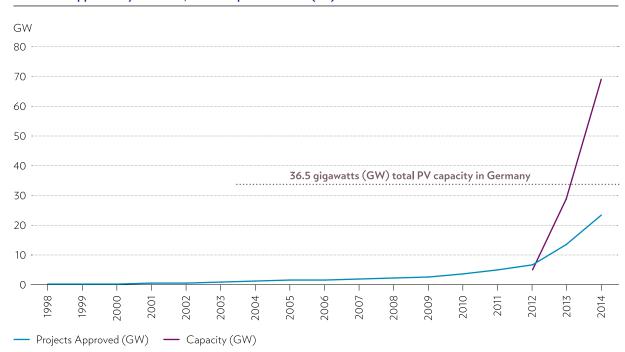
^{7 1998}年に開始された日本の「トップランナー」プログラムは製品のエネルギー効率を世界最高水準に継続的に押し上げている。

Chart 17: 'Top Runner' programme boost to energy efficiency

	Programme Period	Energy Efficiency Improvement Expectation	Energy Efficiency Improvement Result
Cars	1995–2011	23%	50%
Trucks	1995–2011	13%	13%
Air Conditioner (<4kW)	2005–2011	22%	16%
Refrigerators	2005–2011	21%	43%
Rice Cooker	2003-2009	11%	17%
Fluorescent Lamps	2006-2013	8%	15%
Electric Toilet Seats	2006–2013	10%	19%

Source: The Ministry of Economy Trade and Industry of Japan, Julius Baer

Chart 18: Supported by subsidies, the solar photovoltaics (PV) market took off



Source: The Ministry of Economy Trade and Industry of Japan, European Photovoltaic Industry Association, International Energy Agency Photovoltaic Power System Programme, Julius Baer

A final word

As in our 2014 edition, this wealth report holds a positive evaluation of Japan's economy and outlook – despite the fact that the overall growth of the market should not be expected to increase much beyond 1.5% per year anymore. Overall growth will be slowed down by demographic decline and underperformance

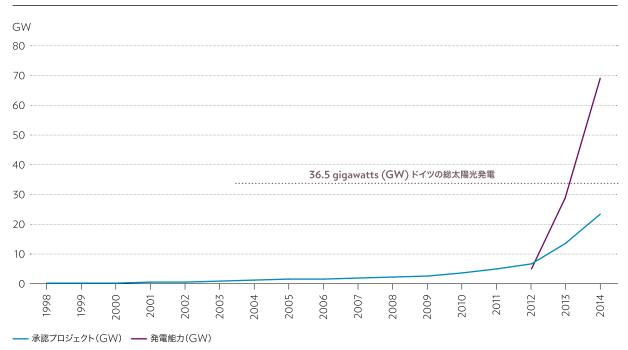
of entire regions outside the city centers. Within its urban growth centers, however, new services are thriving, already strong social infrastructure is being upgraded and restructured corporations have returned to profitability. This will also be the basis for Japan claiming a greater economic role in Asia again.

図表 17: エネルギー効率を高める「トップランナー」プログラム

		7 4 11 4° 44 44	
	プログラム期間	エネルギー効率 予想	エネルギー効率の向上 実績
自動車	1995–2011	23%	50%
トラック	1995–2011	13%	13%
エアコン (<4kW)	2005–2011	22%	16%
冷蔵庫	2005–2011	21%	43%
炊飯器	2003–2009	11%	17%
世 光灯	2006–2013	8%	15%
トイレの温熱便座	2006–2013	10%	19%

出所: 日本経済産業省、ジュリアス・ベア

図表 18: 補助金の支援により太陽光パネル市場は躍進



出所: 日本経済産業省、欧州太陽光発電協会、国際エネルギー機関の太陽光発電プログラム、ジュリアス・ベア

最後に

日本の成長率が年率1.5%を長期的に上回ることはなさそうだとはいえ、昨年出版した初版同様、このウェルスレポートは日本経済とその見通しをポジティブに評価しています。人口の減少と都市部以外の経済の衰退が全体の成長率を押し下げると

思われますが、成長が続く都市部では新たなサービスが活況を 呈し、強力な社会インフラが強化され、リストラを終えた企業が 黒字に転換しています。この基盤に立って、日本はアジア経済の 担い手としても一段と大きな役割を果たすはずです。

THE JULIUS BAER LIFESTYLE INDEX

The cost of living in luxury

Since the first Julius Baer Wealth Report on Asia in 2011, we have tracked the cost of luxurious living in Asia, via the Julius Baer Lifestyle Index. This index originally comprised twenty luxury goods and services, whose prices are recorded on an annual basis, in Hong Kong, Singapore, Shanghai and Mumbai. The index constituents are listed on the next page, some of which have international supply and demand forces which determine their price, whereas other notable non-tradable local services are a pure reflection of local price determination.

In 2013, the index was expanded to eleven cities across Asia, including Taipei, Jakarta, Manila, Kuala Lumpur, Seoul, Bangkok and Tokyo. This enables the Julius Baer Lifestyle Index to form a more complete picture of the cost of living changes as relevant to High Net Worth Individuals based in Asia. In this chapter of the Julius Baer Wealth Report: Japan, we outline some of the key findings of our work in this area and how they relate to Japan.

Transition in the Julius Baer Lifestyle Index 2010 to 2015

The Julius Baer Lifestyle Index provides an alternative

measure of inflation to the traditional Consumer Price Index (CPI) measure. By analysing the year-on-year change in prices in our basket of luxurious living, we measure the rate of inflation experienced by High Net Worth Individuals. We can then compare this to the rate of inflation in a particular market during our data collection period.

Chart 1 below demonstrates the development of the Index over the past five years. The first three years of data were for our original four cities: Hong Kong, Singapore, Mumbai and Shanghai. Tokyo was added in 2013 and has been monitored as part of the expanded index tracking eleven cities. In the chart we have also singled out the index data for Japan.

During the 2013 to 2014 period, where the average for the initial four cities and the expanded set of eleven cities demonstrated a deflationary trend, Japan was also experiencing a significant decrease in prices. During the 2014 to 2015 period, where the average change for cities is now in positive inflation territory, Japan is still recovering and has a continual deflationary trend.





- Julius Baer Lifestyle Index original, USD terms, in Hong Kong, Singapore, Shanghai and Mumbai
- Julius Baer Lifestyle Index expanded, USD terms, in Hong Kong, Singapore, Shanghai, Mumbai, Jakarta, Kuala Lumpur, Taipei, Bangkok, Manila, Seoul and Tokyo
- Julius Baer Lifestyle Index, USD terms, in Tokyo

Source: Ipsos, Julius Baer

ジュリアス・ベア ライフスタイル指数

贅沢な暮らしの生活コスト

2011年に『ジュリアス・ベア ウェルスレポート:アジア』の初版を発行して以来、当社はジュリアス・ベア ライフスタイル指数を通じてアジアにおける贅沢な暮らしの生活コストを追跡してきました。この指数は当初、香港、シンガポール、上海、ムンバイにおける20の高級品とサービスの年間価格から算出されていました。次ページに指数の構成要素を掲載しましたが、中には国際的な需要と供給によって価格が決まるものもあれば、現地の価格決定要因を純粋に反映した非貿易型の現地サービスもあります。

2013年には台北、ジャカルタ、マニラ、クアラルンプール、ソウル、バンコク、東京が調査対象に加わり、この指数はアジアの11都市に拡大されました。この結果、ジュリアス・ベアライフスタイル指数はアジア在住の富裕者層に関する生活コストの推移の全体像をより良く把握することができるようになりました。『ジュリアス・ベアウェルスレポート:日本』の本章では、この分野に関して明らかになったこと、ならびに日本との関係を取り上げていきます。

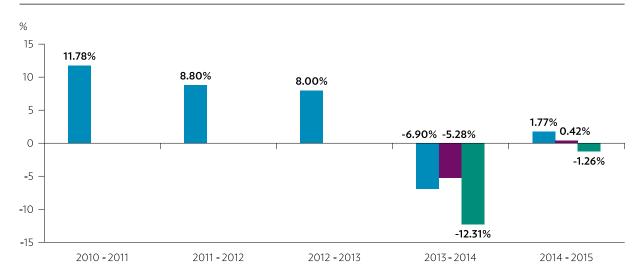
2010年から2015年にかけてのジュリアス・ベア ライフスタイル指数の推移

ジュリアス・ベア ライフスタイル指数は伝統的な消費者物価 指数に代わるインフレ指標です。贅沢な暮らしを構成する品目 の価格変動(前年比)を分析することにより富裕者層が経験す るインフレ率を測定し、これをデータ収集期間中の特定の市場 におけるインフレ率と比較します。

図1は過去5年間の指数の動向を表したものです。最初の3年間のデータは当初の調査対象だった香港、シンガポール、ムンバイ、上海の4都市に関するものです。東京は2013年に調査対象に加わり、11都市を対象とする拡大指数の一部として監視されてきました。図には、日本に関する指数も掲載されています。

2013年から2014年にかけて、当初の4都市と、調査対象が 追加された後の11都市は平均してデフレ傾向を示し、日本全体 も同様に大幅な物価の下落を経験しました。2014年から 2015年にかけては、11都市の平均はインフレの領域に戻りまし たが、日本全体では依然として回復の道半ばであり、デフレ 傾向が続いています。

図表 1: ジュリアス・ベア ライフスタイル指数、2010年から2015年にかけての財とサービスの価格の推移米ドル建て



- ジュリアス・ベア ライフスタイルオリジナル指数:米ドル建て、香港、シンガポール、上海、ムンバイが対象
- ジュリアス・ペア ライフスタイル拡大指数:米ドル建て、香港、シンガポール、上海、ムンパイ、台北、ジャカルタ、マニラ、クアラルンプール、ソウル、バンコク、東京が対象
- ジュリアス・ベア ライフスタイル指数:米ドル建て、東京が対象

The Julius Baer Lifestyle Index – specification of goods and services

The items in the basket remain the same year-to-year, with only minor modifications to the category if the

representative item becomes discontinued or significantly looses popularity and is no longer a suitable barometer for the item category.

The Julius Baer Lifestyle Index - specification of goods and services

Items	Specifications
University	Average annual full tuition of Oxford and Harvard business schools
Boarding school	Annual full tuition of Eton College
Cigar	Box of 25 Cohiba 6 ring guage: 52
Hotel suite	Four Seasons, Ritz Carlton and Shangri La or equivalent brand
Piano	Steinway & Sons Grand Piano
Ladies' shoes	Christian Louboutin simple 85 mm pump
Residential property	Signature luxury property in preferred area
Wedding banquet	500 person wedding banqueting cost at high end hotel*
Hospital	Overnight stay in private high end facility, for simple fever
Facial aesthetics (Botox)	High end private clinic, single treatment
Car	Mercedes Benz SL 550, black
Tooth implant	High end private dental practise
Watch	Yellow gold Day Date II Oyster Rolex
Ladies' handbag	Miss Dior bag, black lambskin
Wine	Lafite Rothschild 2000
Jewellery	Tiffany Platinum diamond engagement ring or approximate 2.0 carat diamond ring
Golf club membership	One year membership fee
Business-class flights	Business class flights, average prices over set time period, from respective cities to New York and London
Men's suit	Giorgio Armani, 2 button black suit
Lawyer	Simple will, one hour initial consultation

^{*} Tokyo price is limited to 250 persons

Source: Julius Baer

Tokyo: On the road to recovery

In Japan, property looks to be an attractive investment. This is based on strong investment interest, together with moderately increasing and sometimes even retreating prices. The property prices in our Julius Baer Lifestyle Index have decreased 6% during the observation period.

The Japanese economy has experienced variable consumer price inflation during the observation period, between 1.5% and 3.7% for various months. According to the luxury sector captured in the Julius Baer Lifestyle Index, however this particular market

experienced a 1% price decline, over the same period. Tokyo maintains a fairly middle ground when we look at overall goods and services as they are ranked against the 10 other cities in the complete Julius Baer Lifestyle Index.

That said there are certain items in the index where Tokyo seems to be the place to obtain a bargain at this time: this includes business class fares, legal advice, buying a luxury watch or car, or enjoying a cigar. Even so, the price for items such as ladies shoes, wedding banquets and high end jewellery has increased by more than 10% this year.

ジュリアス・ベア ライフスタイル指数 - 財とサービスの内訳

バスケットに含まれる品目は毎年同じですが、「代表的な品目」 の生産や販売が打ち切られた場合、もしくは人気が急落したり カテゴリーのバロメータとして適切でなくなったりした場合に のみ、小規模な修正が行われます。

ジュリアス・ベア ライフスタイル指数 - 財とサービスの内訳

内容
オックスフォードとハーバードビジネススクールの平均年間授業料
イートン校の年間授業料
コイーバ6 リングゲージ52の25本入りボックス
フォーシーズンズ、ザ・リッツ・カールトン、シャングリ・ラ又は同等クラスのホテル
スタインウェイのグランドピアノ
クリスチャン・ルブタンのシンプルな85mmのパンプス
一等地の高級物件
500名を招待しての高級ホテルでの披露宴*
民間の一流病院に高熱で入院
民間の高級クリニックでの1回の施術
メルセデス・ベンツSL550、ブラック
民間の一流歯科クリニック
ロレックスオイスターデイデイト川、イエローゴールド
ミスディオールのバッグ、黒のラムスキン
2000年ラフィット・ロートシルト
ティファニーのプラチナダイアモンド婚約指輪または約2.0カラットのダイヤモンドリング
会員権
各都市からニューヨークとロンドンまでのビジネスクラス航空券、一定期間の平均価格
ジョルジオ・アルマーニ、2ボタンの黒スーツ
簡単な遺言状、最初の1時間の相談料

*東京の価格は招待客250名とする。

出所: ジュリアス・ベア

東京: 回復途上

日本では、不動産が魅力的な投資のようです。これには、投資への関心が高い一方で、不動産価格が緩やかに上昇しているか、場合によっては下落しているものもあるという事情が背景にあります。ジュリアス・ベア ライフスタイル指数に盛り込まれた不動産価格は対象期間中に6%下落しました。

対象期間中、日本経済の消費者物価の上昇は前月比で1.5% から3.7%の間で変動してきました。ただし、ジュリアス・ベアライフスタイル指数に含まれる高級品セクターによると、この

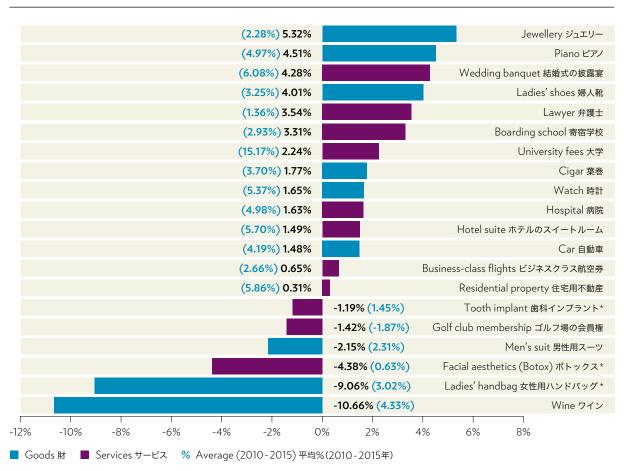
特定の市場に限っては同じ期間に物価が1%下落しています。 財とサービス全体を見た場合、ジュリアス・ベア ライフスタイル 指数を構成する他の10都市と比べると、東京はそれほど悪 くない地位につけています。

以上を踏まえると、現在の東京が割安に入手できる場所である と思われる品目も指数の中にいくつかあり、これにはビジネスク ラスの航空券、弁護士報酬、高級時計、自動車、葉巻が含まれ ます。一方、婦人靴、結婚式の披露宴、高級ジュエリーなどは 今年に入って10%以上値上がりしています。 Tokyo is the most expensive location in Asia to hold a 250-person banquet in a 5 star hotel, with the price in the index being USD 152,155. Tokyo is also the most expensive city for hotel suites and tooth implants, and within the top three for golf club memberships and ladies shoes. Prices in some of these categories may be coming down in the next

year, but they have a long way to go before Tokyo is cheaper than its Asia neighbours.

Our outlook for Japan remains positive and we will be watching movements in the Yen closely. We believe in the fundamentals of the Japanese market and that there are signs of growth, as explored in the previous section of this report.

Chart 2: Price increases of Julius Baer Lifestyle Index items in Asia, 2010-2015 y/y, USD terms 図表 2: ジュリアス・ベア ライフスタイル指数に含まれる品目のアジアにおける価格の上昇、2010-2015年、前年比、ドル建て



^{*} these items have been redefined during the data collection period.

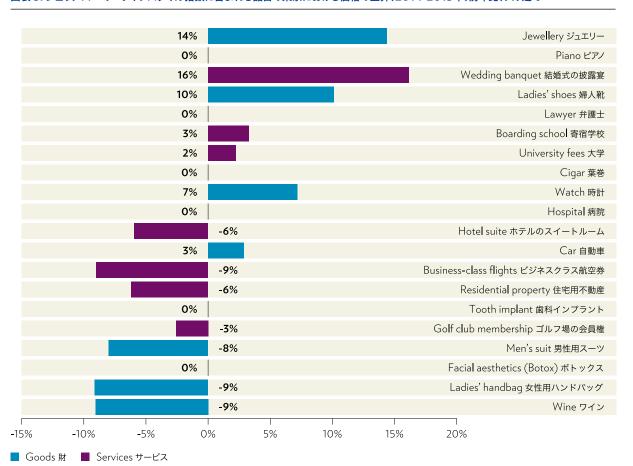
Source: Ipsos, Julius Baer

^{*} これらの品目は、データ収集期間中に定義が見直されています。

東京は、5つ星ホテルに250人を招く宴会がアジアで最も高額な場所であり、指数の価格は152,155米ドルとなっています。また、ホテルのスイートルームと歯科インプラントも最も高価であり、ゴルフクラブの会員権と婦人靴では上位3位に入っています。これらのカテゴリーの価格は来年に入り下がる可能性はありますが、アジアの他の都市より安価になるには長期間かかりそうです。

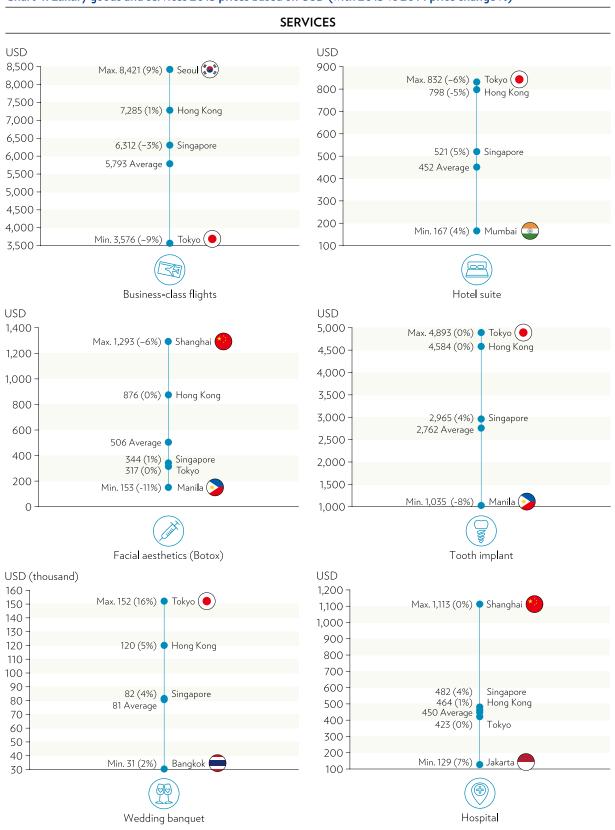
ジュリアス・ベアでは日本に対して明るい見通しを維持しており、円相場の動きも注視していくつもりです。日本市場のファンダメンタルズに加え、本稿の日本についての特集で取り上げたように、成長の兆しが出てきたと確信しています。

Chart 3: Prices increases of Julius Baer Lifestyle Index items in Tokyo, 2014–2015, y/y, USD terms 図表 3: ジュリアス・ベア ライフスタイル指数に含まれる品目の東京における価格の上昇、2014-2015年、前年比、ドル建て



Source: Ipsos, Julius Baer 出所: Ipsos, ジュリアス・ベア

Chart 4: Luxury goods and services 2015 prices based on USD (with 2015 vs 2014 price change %)



Source: Ipsos, Julius Baer

図表 4: 2015年の高級品とサービスの米ドル建て価格 (2015年の対前年比価格の推移%)

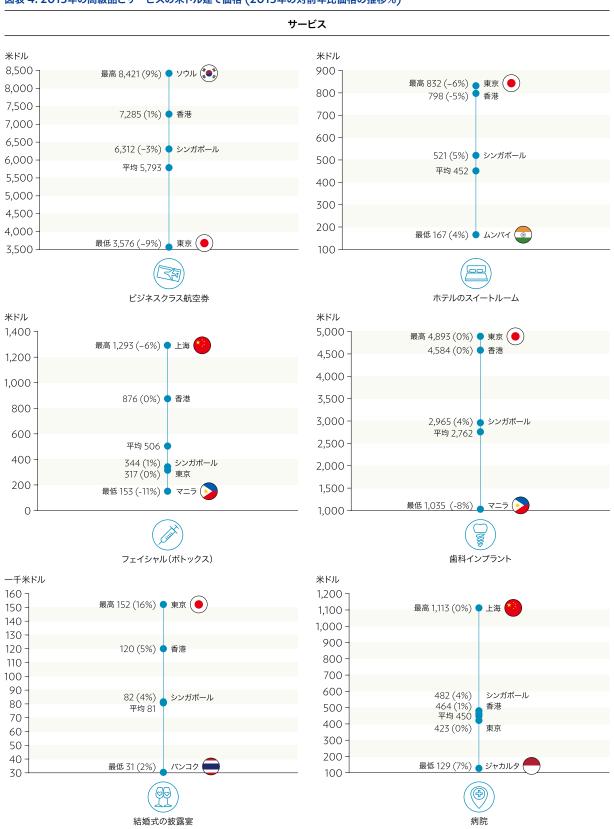
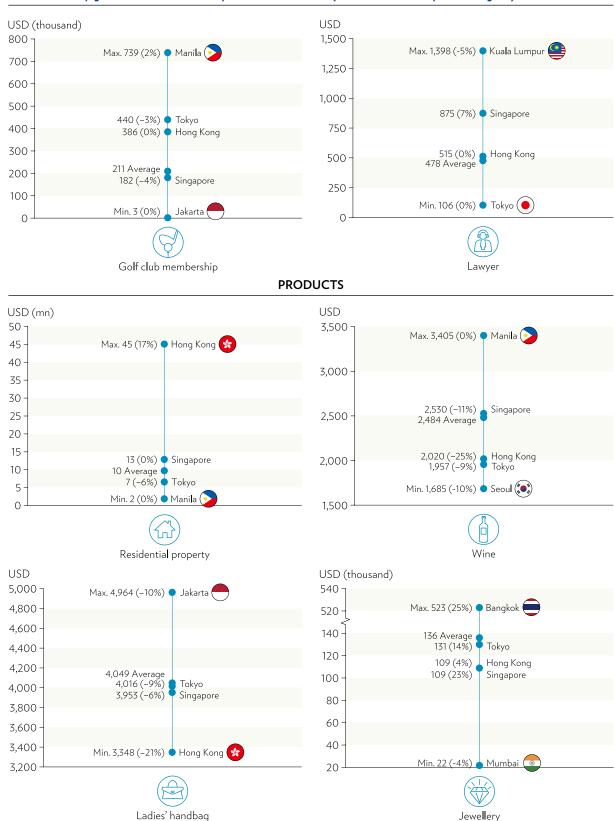


Chart 4: Luxury goods and services 2015 prices based on USD (with 2015 vs 2014 price change %)



Source: Ipsos, Julius Baer

図表 4: 2015年の高級品とサービスの米ドル建て価格 (2015年の対前年比価格の推移%)

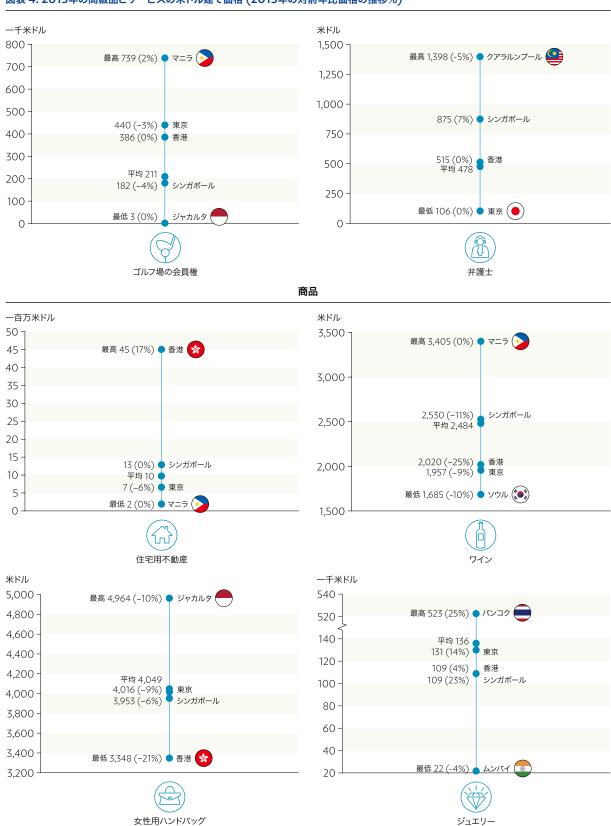


Chart 4: Luxury goods and services 2015 prices based on USD (with 2015 vs 2014 price change %)



Source: Ipsos, Julius Baer

図表 4: 2015年の高級品とサービスの米ドル建て価格 (2015年の対前年比価格の推移%)



CONCLUSION

Leaving behind the legacy of deflation, Japan has embarked on a series of important policy changes that are laying the foundations for future growth and wealth creation. Japan's unique demographic profile, which some might argue is inherently deflationary, places considerable weight on policy makers to fine tune their solutions to complex economic and fiscal challenges. That said, the record of the past two years creates significant room to be optimistic, with growth having moved upwards and inflation expectations on the rise.

At the same time, regional developments, notably the economic slowdown in China, are unlikely to leave the Japanese economy entirely unscathed. While stronger growth in the US and Europe are important sources of demand for Japan, uncertainty over China's trajectory into the medium term means new sources of growth, notably domestic, remain important objectives. As demonstrated with this year's Julius Baer Lifestyle Index for Tokyo, the wide variability in price changes implies a flexible and dynamic environment. With that flexibility, we expect to see further exciting changes to take place in Japan over the coming years, reinforcing both overall growth and wealth creation well into the future.

結論

デフレの遺産から抜け出すために、日本は未来の成長と富の創出の基礎を築く重要な政策を次々に打ち出しています。日本独特の人口動態は本質的にデフレを助長するという人もおり、経済と財政の複雑な課題の解決に向けて、政策当局にはきめ細やかな対応が求められています。とはいえ、この2年間で成長率が上昇した一方、インフレ期待も高まっており、楽観論も一部では聞こえはじめました。

ただし、中国経済の減速をはじめとするアジア地域の動向が日本経済に全く影響を与えないはずはありません。欧米の成長の加速は日本に対する需要の源として重要ですが、中国に中期的な不透明感がある以上、日本国内を中心とする新たな成長源を開拓することがこれまで通り重要となります。今年のジュリアス・ベア ライフスタイル指数が東京に関して示すように、価格の推移にばらつきがあることは適応性のある機能的な環境が存在することを物語っています。この適応性をてこに、今後の日本に起こる様々な変化が将来に向けて包括的な成長と富を創造するさらなる原動力になることを、私達は期待しています。

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