

《日本经济依然疲软，消费不振》

由于近期个人消费和生产出现增长停滞迹象，日本政府2月21日下调对经济状况的评估，为三个月来首次。分析指出，由于通胀持续施压消费支出等因素影响，日本国内需求不足，今年日本央行还可能结束负利率政策，日本经济的脆弱性正进一步凸显。下面请看相关双语报道。



Kobayashi Shinichiro of Mitsubishi UFJ Research and Consulting says Japan's economic trend hasn't changed much and the economy remains sluggish.

三菱UFJ研究咨询公司的经济学家小林信一郎表示，日本的经济趋势没有太大变化，经济依然低迷。

He says consumers have become more budget-minded amid rising inflation. Spending on services was also slow.

他说，在通货膨胀加剧的情况下，消费者变得更加精打细算。服务业支出增长也很缓慢。

"Personal spending needs to be stronger to improve the economy. To that end, higher pay will be necessary. So, I think the results of this year's spring wage negotiations will have a major impact on future economic trends."

“个人支出需要更加强劲，才能改善经济。为此，有必要提高工资。因此，我认为今年春季薪资谈判的结果将对未来经济走势产生重大影响。”

Those labor talks will peak this week. Kobayashi adds that if wages go up, companies will raise prices, inflation will increase and that would eventually lead to a change in the central bank's monetary policy.

本周，薪资谈判将迎来高潮。小林补充说，如果工资上涨，企业就会提高产品价格，通胀将会上升，这最终将导致央行货币政策的改变。

重点词汇

economic trend 经济趋势

be necessary 是必要的；有必要

of this year 今年的；今

impact on 影响；对…冲击，碰撞；对…之影响

economic trends 经济趋势；经济走势；经济的趋势；经济发展趋势

this week 本周

and that 而且，并且

lead to 导致；通向

central bank 中央银行

monetary policy 货币政策