The Bank of Japan's Efforts toward Overcoming Deflation

February 11, 2015 **Takehiro Sato** Bank of Japan

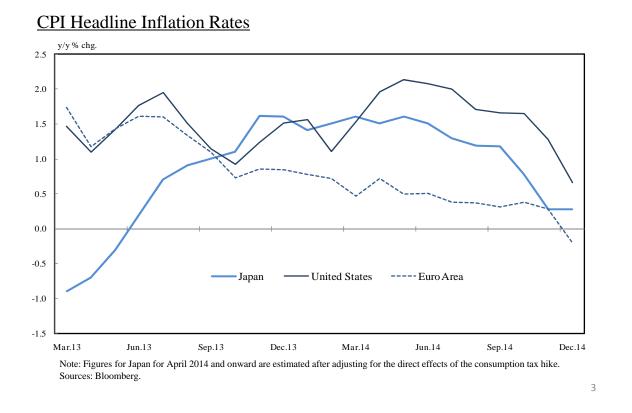
Chart 1

"Outlook for Economic Activity and Prices" (January 2015)

Forecasts of the Majority of Policy Board Members

y/y % chg.				
		Real GDP	CPI (all items less fresh food)	Excluding the effects of the consumption tax hikes
	Fiscal 2014	-0.6 to -0.4	+2.9 to +3.2	+0.9 to +1.2
		[-0.5]	[+2.9]	[+0.9]
	Forecasts made in Octorber 2014	+0.2 to +0.7	+3.1 to +3.4	+1.1 to +1.4
		[+0.5]	[+3.2]	[+1.2]
	Fiscal 2015	+1.8 to +2.3	+0.4 to +1.3	
		[+2.1]	[+1.0]	
	Forecasts made in Octorber 2014	+1.2 to +1.7	+1.8 to +2.6	+1.1 to +1.9
		[+1.5]	[+2.4]	[+1.7]
E'12016		+1.5 to +1.7	+1.5 to +2.3	
	Fiscal 2016	[+1.6]	[+2.2]	
	Forecasts made in Octorber 2014	+1.0 to +1.4	+1.9 to +3.0	+1.2 to +2.3
		[+1.2]	[+2.8]	[+2.1]

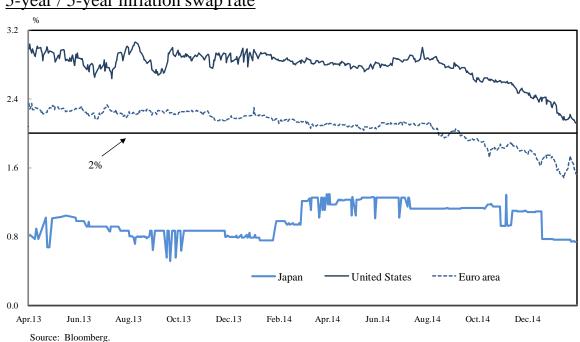
Note: Figures in brackets indicate the median of the Policy Board members' forecasts (point estimates). Source: Bank of Japan.



Inflation Rates in Major Economies

Chart 3

Medium- to Long-Term Inflation Expectations in Major Economies



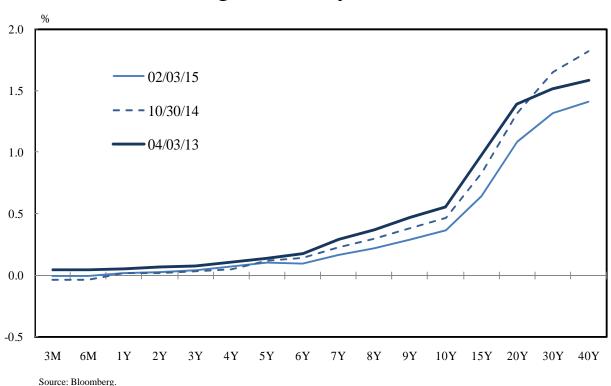
5-year / 5-year inflation swap rate

Expansion of the Quantitative and Qualitative Monetary Easing (QQE)

Accelerating the annual pace of increase in the monetary base from about 60-70 trillion yen to about <u>80 trillion yen</u>.

- Increasing the annual pace of the Bank's JGB holdings from about 50 trillion yen to about <u>80 trillion yen</u>.
- Extending the average remaining maturity of JGB purchases from about 7 years to about <u>7-10 years</u>.
- Increasing the Bank's holdings of ETFs and J-REITs so that the annual paces of increase are tripled to about <u>3 trillion yen</u> and about <u>90 billion yen</u>, respectively.

Chart 5



Changes in the yield curve

6

Increases in Wages

(1) Base Pay and Regular Wage increase (2) The percentage which emphasized

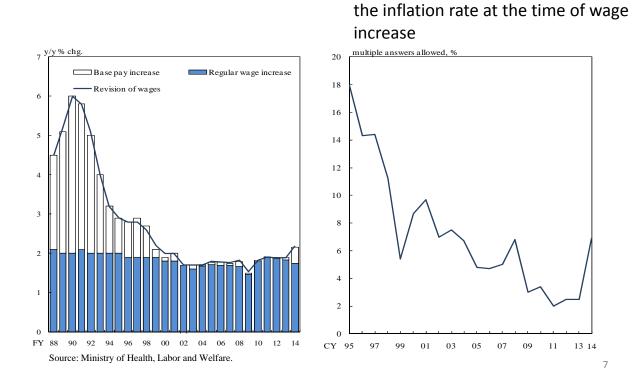
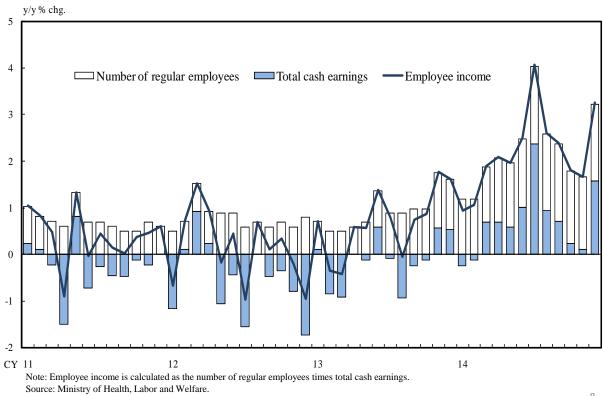


Chart 7

Employee Income



Factors Affecting Long-Term Interest Rates

