

Japan's Economy and Monetary Policy

Speech at a Meeting with Business Leaders in Okayama

December 2, 2015

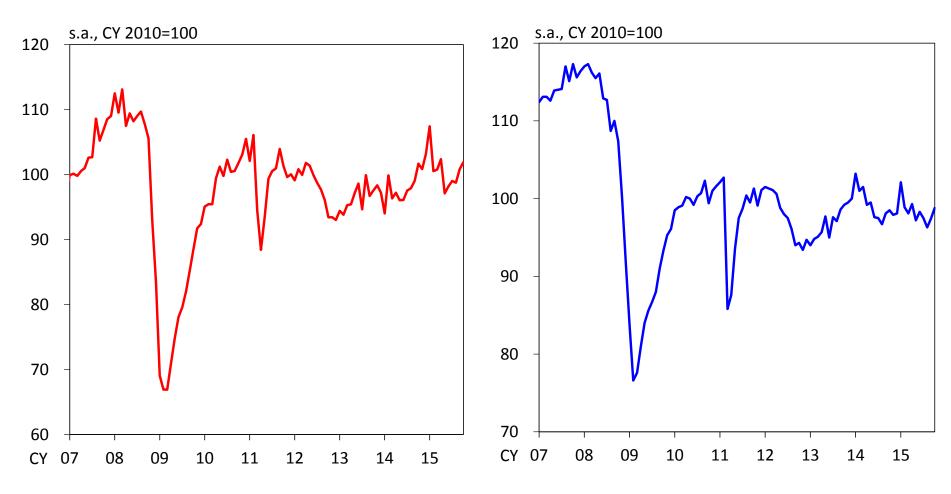
Kikuo Iwata

Deputy Governor of the Bank of Japan

Exports and Production



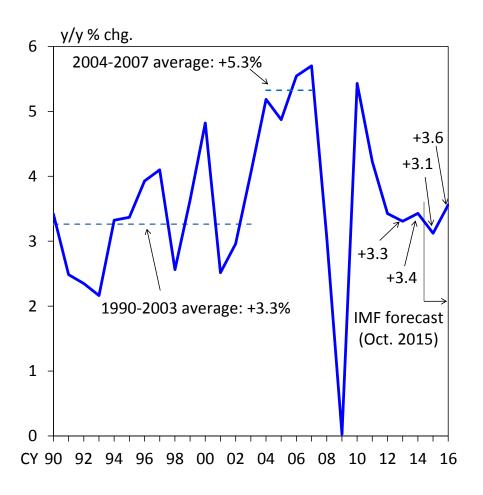
Industrial Production



Sources: Ministry of Finance, "Trade Statistics"; Bank of Japan, "Corporate Goods Price Index"; Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (METI), "Indices of Industrial Production."

World Economic Outlook

Real GDP Growth Rate



Projections for Major Economies (as of Oct. 2015)

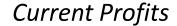
y/y % chg.

			2013	204.4	Projections		
				2014	2015	2016	
World			3.3	3.4	3.1	3.6	
	Α	dvanced Economies	1.1	1.8	2.0	2.2	
		United States	1.5	2.4	2.6	2.8	
		Euro Area	-0.3	0.9	1.5	1.6	
		Japan	1.6	-0.1	0.6	1.0	
	Emerging Market and Developing Economies		5.0	4.6	4.0	4.5	
		China	7.7	7.3	6.8	6.3	
		ASEAN5	5.1	4.6	4.6	4.9	

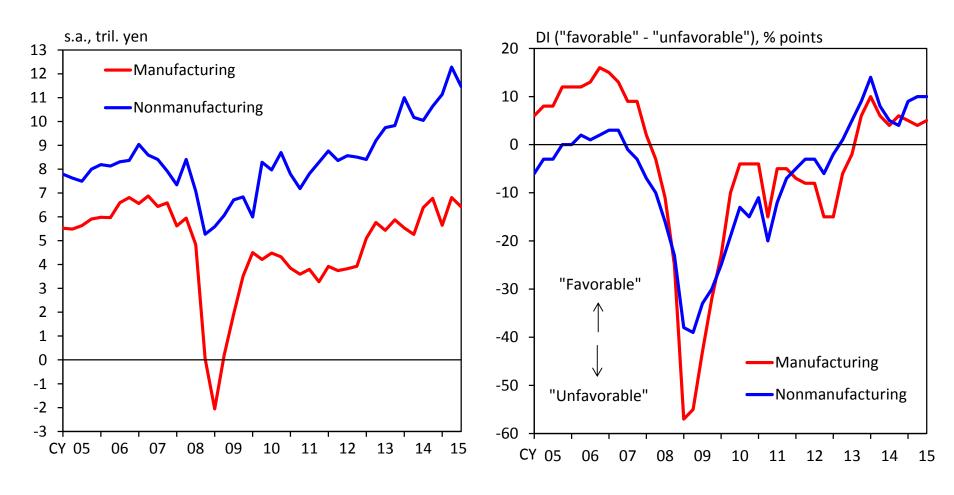
Note: ASEAN5 are Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Thailand, and Viet Nam.

Source: IMF, "World Economic Outlook."

Chart 3 Corporate Profits and Business Sentiment



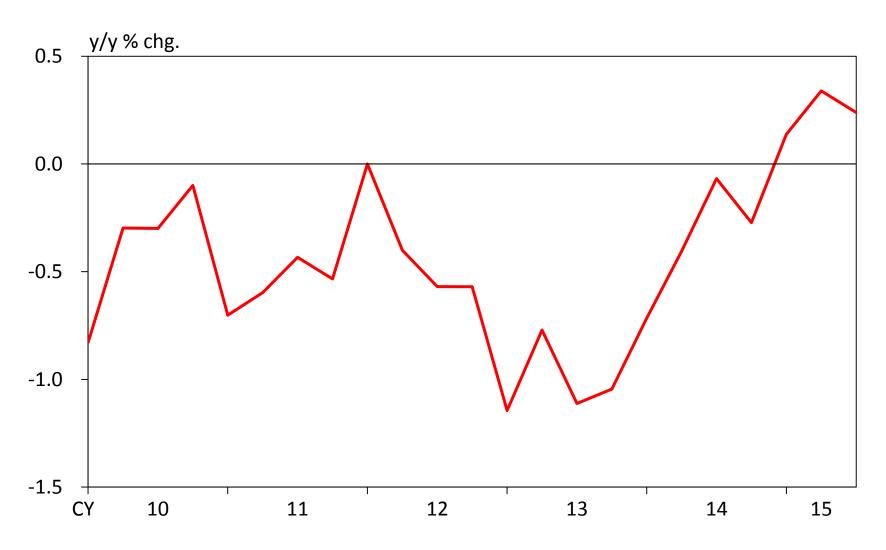
Tankan: Business Conditions DI



Note: Figures for current profits exclude those for the finance and insurance industries.

Sources: Ministry of Finance, "Financial Statements Statistics of Corporations by Industry, Quarterly"; Bank of Japan, "Tankan, Short-Term Economic Survey of Enterprises in Japan."

Scheduled Cash Earnings



Source: Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare, "Monthly Labour Survey."

Chart 5 Tangibility of "Policy Regime Change"

Quantitative and Qualitative Monetary Easing

Since April 2013

Commitment

Clear commitment that the BOJ "will achieve the price stability target of 2% at the earliest possible time, with a time horizon of about 2 years."

Actions

Increase in Quantity

Increase the monetary base¹ at an annual pace of about 80 trillion yen (particularly through purchases of JGBs).

Change in Quality

Purchases of riskier assets (JGBs with longer remaining maturities, ETFs and J-REITs).

Since October 2014

Expansion

Expansion

Chart 6 Lowering Expected Real Interest Rates through Working on Inflation Expectations

Real costs of borrowing, taking into account price changes (Borrowers' subjective expectations)

Subjective forecast based on individuals' price projections

Observed in financial markets or over the counter

Expected

<u>real interest</u>

rates

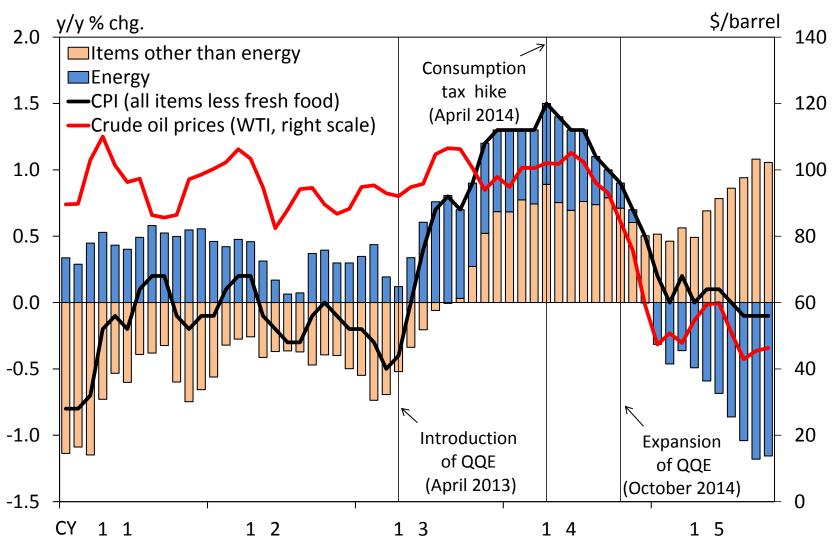
Downward pressure by QQE

Nominal interest rates

Massive JGB purchases Expected rates of inflation

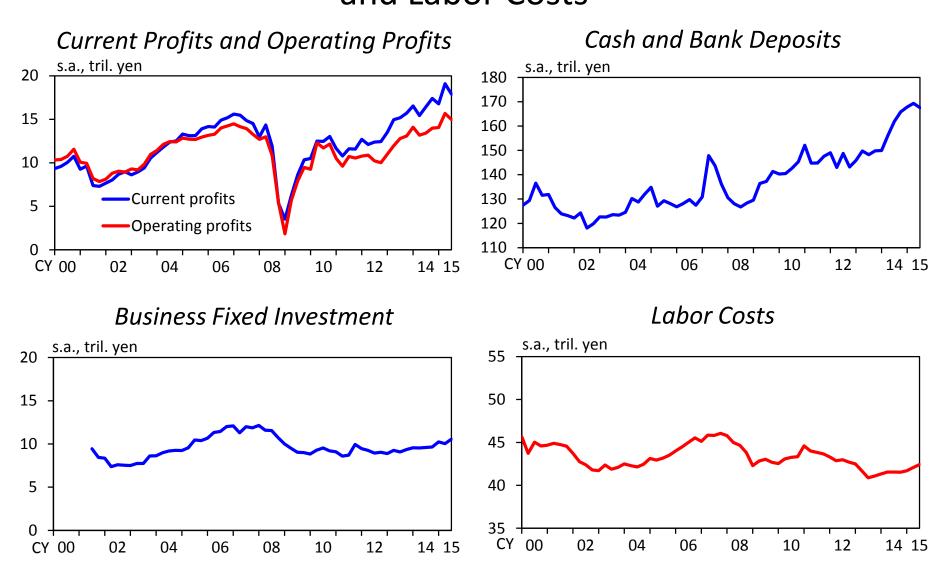
Clear commitment to achieving the price stability target

Consumer Prices



Note: Figures for consumer prices are adjusted to exclude the estimated effect of changes in the consumption tax rate. Sources: Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications, "Consumer Price Index"; Bloomberg.

Chart 8 Corporate Profits, Business Fixed Investment, and Labor Costs



Notes: 1. Excluding the finance and insurance industries.

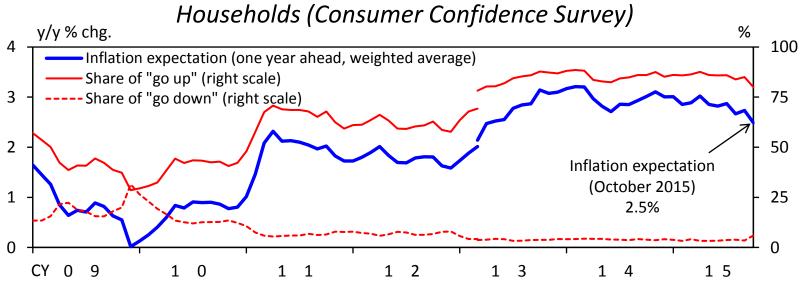
2. Figures for business fixed investment include software investment, and exclude those for the goods rental and leasing industry. Source: Ministry of Finance, "Financial Statements Statistics of Corporations by Industry, Quarterly."

Inflation Expectations

Enterprises (Tankan: Outlook for General Prices)

y/y % chg.

	1 year ahead			3 years ahead			5 years ahead		
	All enterprises	Large enterprises	Small enterprises	All enterprises	Large enterprises	Small enterprises	All enterprises	Large enterprises	Small enterprises
Mar. 15	1.4	1.0	1.6	1.6	1.2	1.7	1.6	1.2	1.8
Jun. 15	1.4	1.0	1.5	1.5	1.2	1.7	1.6	1.1	1.8
Sep. 15	1.2	0.9	1.3	1.4	1.1	1.6	1.5	1.1	1.6



Note: The Consumer Confidence Survey asks households to provide their price expectations one year from now. Figures are for all households. The inflation expectation (one year ahead, weighted average) is calculated based on the following assumption: survey responses chosen by households as their expected inflation rates -- "-5% or below," "from -5% to -2%," "from -2% to 0%," "from 0% to +2%," "from +2% to +5%," and "+5% or above" – indicate inflation rates of -5%, -3.5%, -1%, +1%, +3.5%, and +5%, respectively.

Sources: Bank of Japan, "Tankan, Short-Term Economic Survey of Enterprises in Japan"; Cabinet Office, "Consumer Confidence Survey."