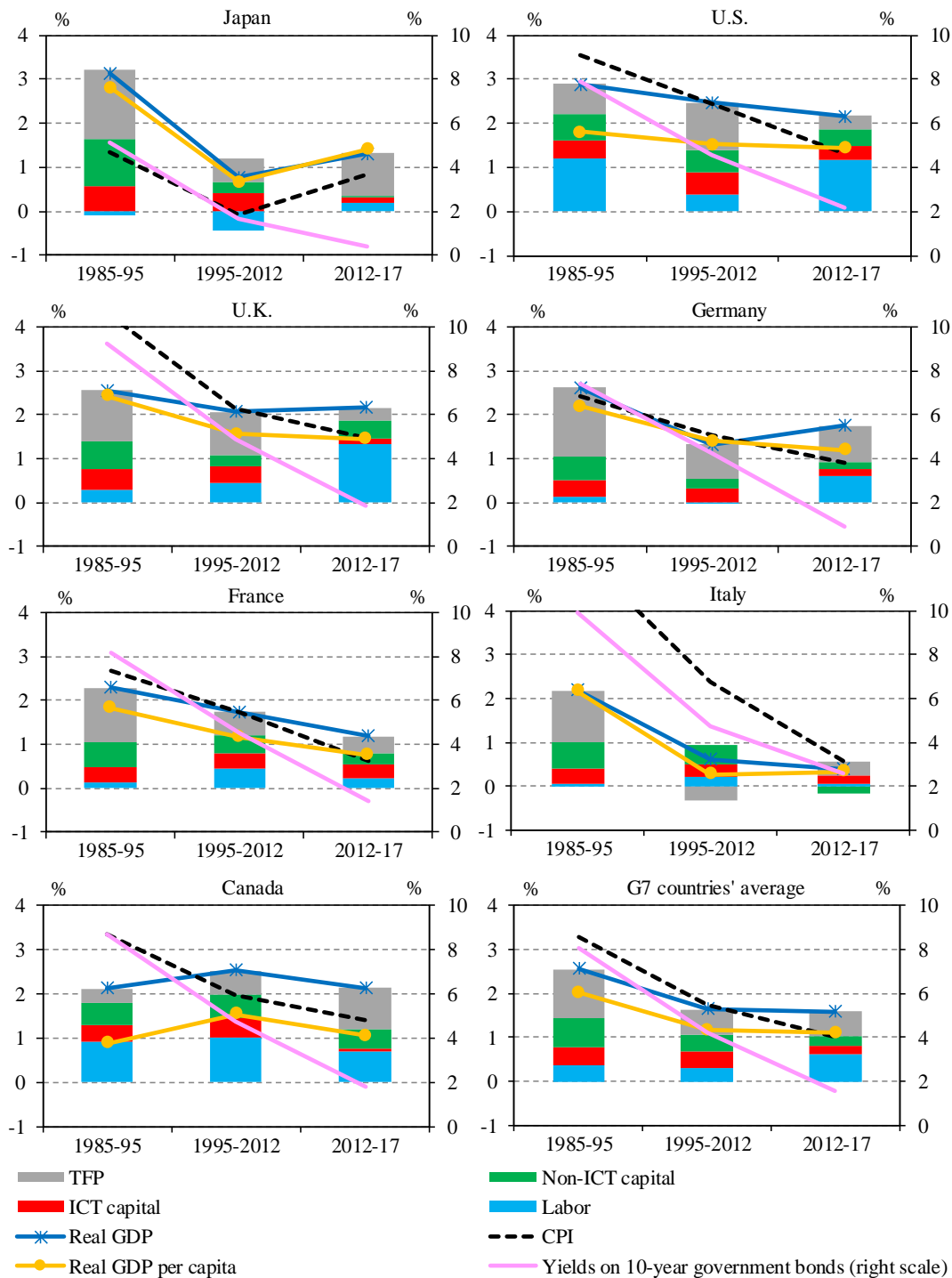


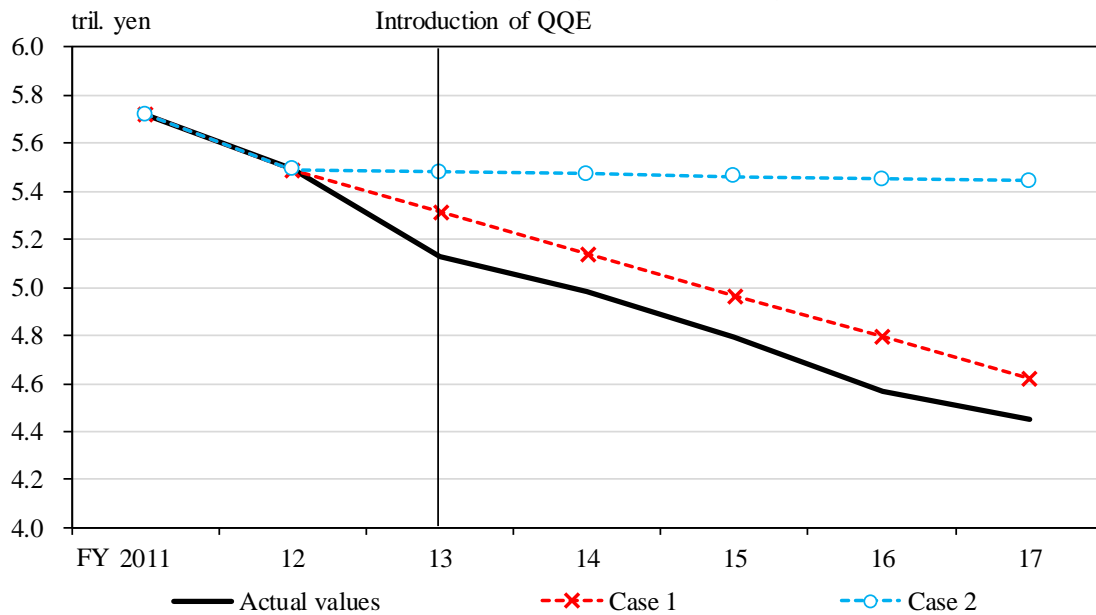
Chart 1 Decomposition of Structures of Economic Growth in Major Countries Based on Growth Accounting



Note: Real GDP per capita is GDP per capita expressed in terms of real purchasing power parity in U.S. dollars as of 2010. ICT capital denotes information and communications technology capital. The starts to time series of yields on 10-year government bonds differ according to their availability. Japan's growth accounting data for 2017 are estimated using the Cabinet Office's System of National Accounts.

Sources: Cabinet Office, "System of National Accounts"; OECD, "Level of GDP per capita and productivity," "Growth in GDP per capita, productivity and ULC"; IMF, "World Economic Outlook Database"; Bloomberg.

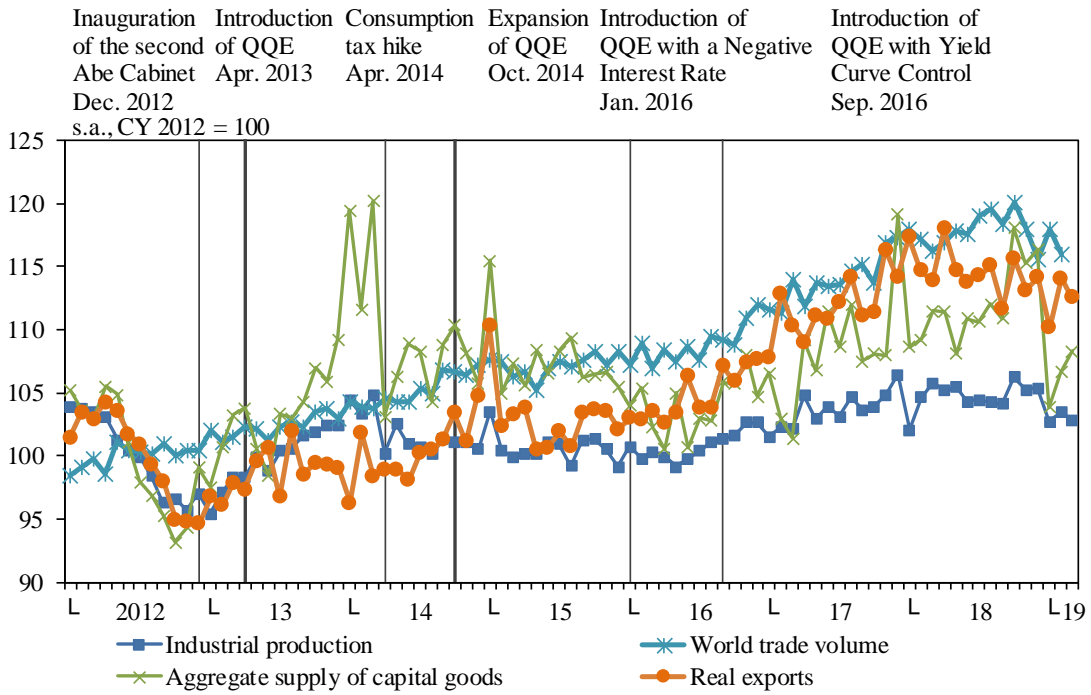
Chart 2 Simulation of Deposit-Taking and Lending-Related Profit



Note: All banks (domestic business sector). Deposit-taking and lending-related profit is calculated by subtracting interest on deposits (including negotiable certificates of deposits) from interest on loans (including bills discounted). In Case 1, data from fiscal 2013 onward -- those for yields on loans, yields on deposits, amount outstanding of loans, and amount outstanding of deposits and negotiable certificates of deposits -- were estimated using the trends calculated from the time-series data from fiscal 2002 through 2012. In Case 2, the only difference from Case 1 is that figures for yields on loans from fiscal 2013 onward were set at the same level as that of fiscal 2012.

Sources: Japanese Bankers Association, "Zenkoku ginkō kessan happyō," "Financial Statements of All Banks"; Bank of Japan, "Financial Institutions Accounts."

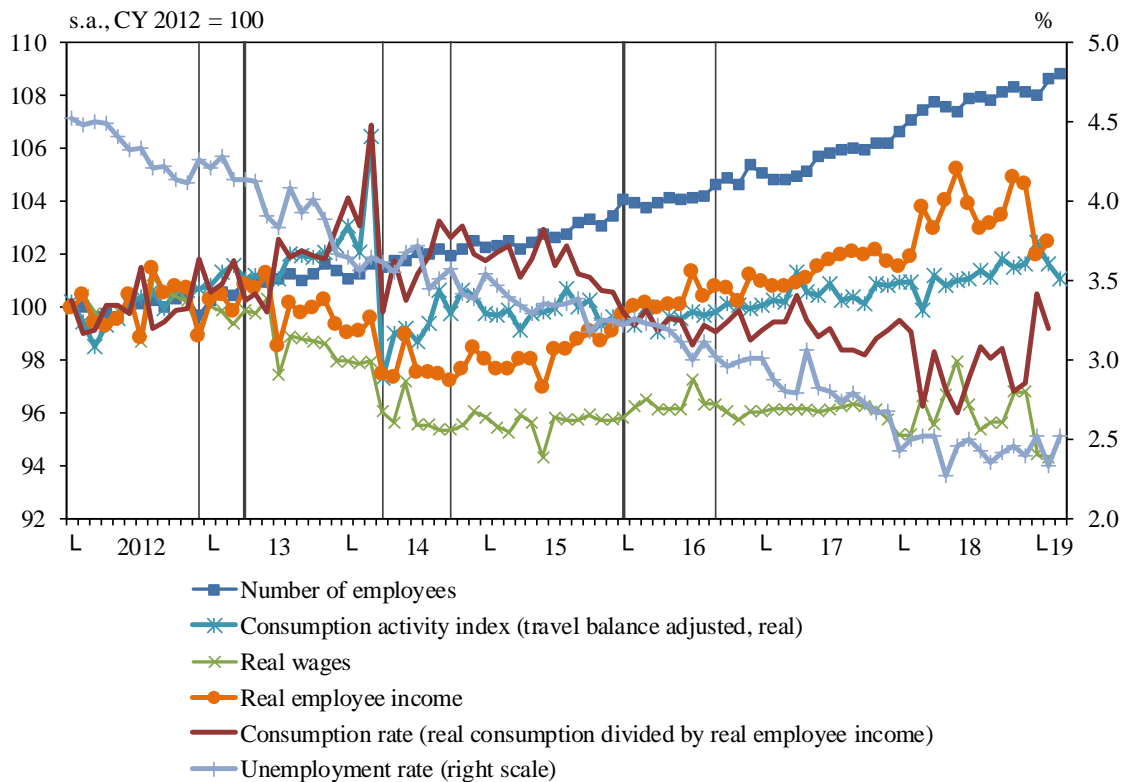
Chart 3 Production, Investment, Exports, and World Trade



Sources: Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry, "Indices of Industrial Production," "Indices of Industrial Domestic Shipments and Imports"; CPB Netherlands Bureau for Economic Policy Analysis, "CPB World Trade Monitor"; Bank of Japan, "Developments in Real Exports and Real Imports."

Chart 4 Employment, Income, and Consumption

Inauguration of the second Abe Cabinet Dec. 2012	Introduction of QQE Apr. 2013	Consumption tax hike Apr. 2014	Expansion of QQE Oct. 2014	Introduction of QQE with a Negative Interest Rate Jan. 2016	Introduction of QQE with Yield Curve Control Sep. 2016
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Note: Real employee income is calculated as the number of employees multiplied by real wages, which is total cash earnings deflated by the CPI (all items less imputed rent). The consumption rate is calculated as the consumption activity index (travel balance adjusted, real) divided by real employee income.

Sources: Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare, "Monthly Labour Survey"; Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications, "Consumer Price Index," "Labour Force Survey"; Bank of Japan, "Consumption Activity Index."