

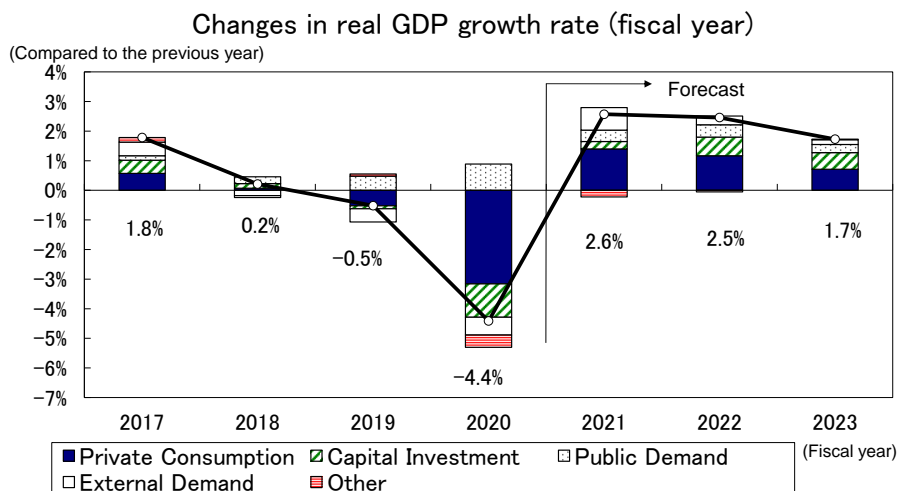
Economist Letter

Japan's Economic Outlook for Fiscal 2021 to 2023

Taro Saito, Executive Research Fellow, Economic Research Department
tsaito@nli-research.co.jp

<Real GDP growth rate: 2.6% in FY 2021, 2.5% in FY 2022, 1.7% in FY 2023>

1. In the July–September quarter of 2021, real GDP posted an annualized contraction of 3.0%, the first negative growth in two quarters, as private consumption, housing investment, and capital investment all declined sharply due to the state of emergency and supply constraints.
2. In the October–December quarter of 2021, real GDP is forecast to post annual growth of 7.3%, mainly due to strong growth in private consumption following the lifting of the state of emergency. However, there are many risk factors, including prolonged supply constraints such as a shortage of semiconductors, deteriorating corporate profits due to worsening terms of trade, a decline in the real purchasing power of households, and tighter activity restrictions due to the spread of the coronavirus.
3. The real GDP growth rate is expected to be 2.6% in FY 2021, 2.5% in FY 2022 and 1.7% in FY 2023. Although the state of emergency has been lifted, the pace of recovery in consumption will be slow after the rapid decline in the coronavirus crisis, partly because of continued fears about infectious diseases.
4. Real GDP is expected to surpass its pre-coronavirus level (October–December quarter of 2019) in the April–June quarter of 2022 and return to its most recent peak before the consumption tax rate hike (July–September quarter of 2019) in the April–June quarter of 2023.



Source: Economic and Social Research Institute, Cabinet Office "Quarterly Estimates of GDP."

1. In the July–September period of 2021, real GDP decreased by an annualized rate of 3.0% from the previous period

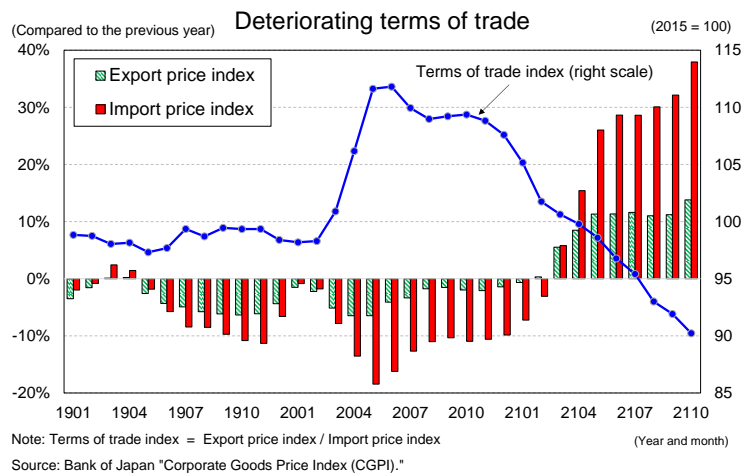
In the July–September quarter of 2021, real GDP posted minus growth of 0.8% (annual rate of 3.0%) for the first time in two quarters.

The contribution of external demand slightly pushed up the growth rate to 0.1% (annual rate of 0.4%) from the previous quarter, but private consumption (down 1.1%), housing investment (down 2.6%), and capital investment (down 3.8%) all decreased significantly due to supply constraints such as prolonged the state of emergency and semiconductor shortage, and private demand decreased for the first time in two quarters. Public demand increased for two consecutive quarters as government consumption increased by 1.1% from the previous quarter, reflecting progress in vaccination, but this did not cover the decline in private demand.

The Japanese economy grew at a double-digit annual rate for two consecutive quarters after the largest negative growth in the April–June quarter of 2020 due to the effects of the coronavirus disease, but has been stagnant since the start of 2021 when the state of emergency was reissued.

(Increasing outflow of income overseas due to deterioration in terms of trade)

As economic activity around the world continues to normalize, prices of crude oil and other resources are soaring. The import price index in October 2021 was up 38.0% year-on-year, the highest increase in about 40 years since July 1980 (40.0% year-on-year). Although export prices have been rising reflecting the recovery of the world economy, it rose by 13.7% in October 2021, much lower than the import price rise. As a result, the terms of trade index (export price index/import price index) has fallen sharply.

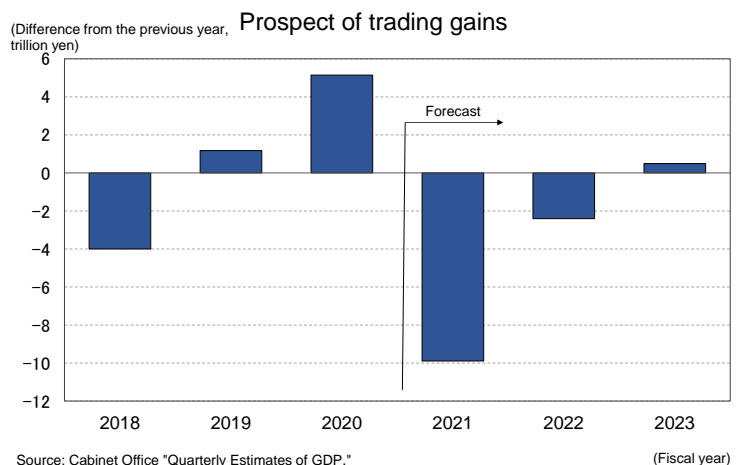


Deterioration in terms of trade means that income is flowing out of Japan to other countries. In the GDP statistics, "trading gains" is published as an index to

grasp the change in real income (purchasing power) with the change in terms of trade (relative prices of imports and exports), and there is a relationship that "real gross domestic income (GDI) = Real GDP + trading gains."

As the growth of the import deflator continues to exceed the growth of the export deflator, the trade gain has been decreasing sharply, by 3.7 trillion yen in January–March 2021,

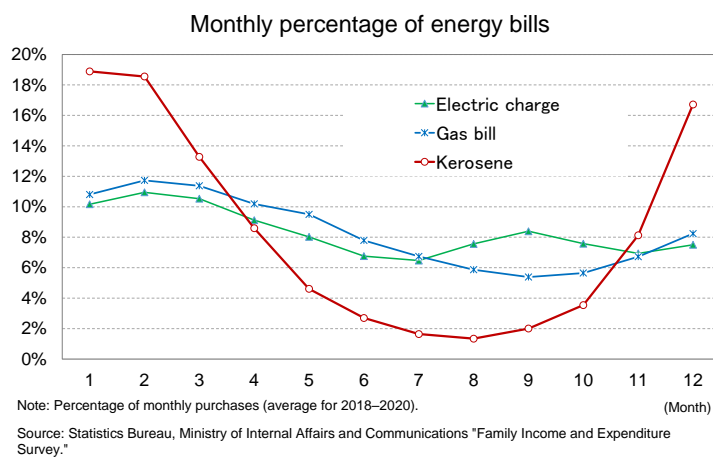
by 2.2 trillion yen in April–June, and by 3.2 trillion yen in July–September. As the pace of increase in import prices has accelerated since October, the negative trade gains are likely to widen further. Trade gains in fiscal 2021 will be down 9.9 trillion yen from the previous year, and according to the current GDP statistics (from fiscal 1994 onwards), it is expected to be the largest deterioration in history, exceeding the 6.3 trillion yen decrease in fiscal 2011.



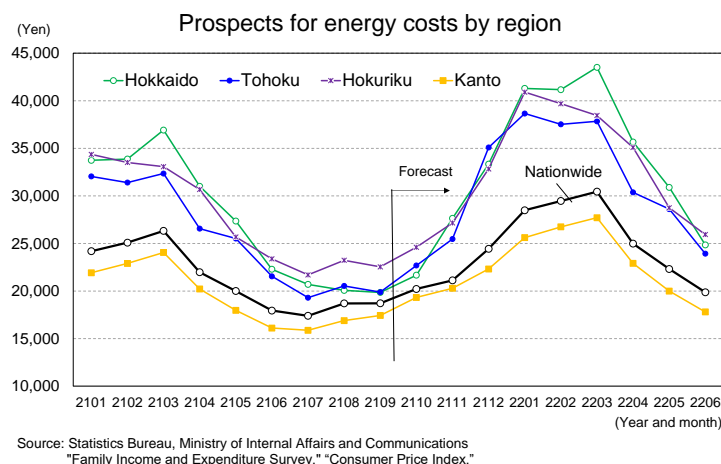
Companies and households will bear the burden of outflow of income to foreign countries due to deteriorating terms of trade. If companies fail to pass on higher costs associated with higher import prices, corporate profits will be squeezed, and if they pass on prices sufficiently, the burden on companies will be reduced, while the burden on households will increase through higher consumer prices.

While the prices of business-to-business transactions (import prices, domestic corporate goods price) are rising sharply, the consumer price inflation rate remains at almost zero percent. At present, the household burden of import price increases remains limited. However, energy (electricity, gas, kerosene and gasoline), for which fluctuations in fuel costs are easily passed on to consumers, has already risen sharply. As electricity and gas prices, which are affected by high crude oil prices, will rise belatedly in the future, the burden on households is likely to increase further.

The purchase amount of energy increases greatly in winter. The amount of kerosene purchased increased sharply from November, accounting for more than half of the annual purchase in the 3 months from December to February. The amount of energy purchased varies greatly from region to region. Many people buy gasoline in rural areas due to high automobile ownership, while many buy kerosene in Hokkaido, Tohoku and Hokuriku, where winter temperatures are lower and heating demand is high.



Energy prices in consumer price index are expected to increase from 7.4% year-on-year in September 2021 to nearly 20% towards the end of the year. Taking into account monthly energy purchases, the cost of energy per household will increase from about 19,000 yen in September 2021 to about 30,000 yen in March 2022. In contrast, in the cold regions of Hokkaido, Tohoku and Hokuriku, energy costs soar to about 40,000 yen in winter. Since energy costs are close to the necessities of life, it is difficult to reduce purchases as prices rise. There is a risk that refraining from selective expenditure other than energy, especially in cold regions, will suppress overall consumption.



2. Real GDP growth rate is expected to be 2.6% in FY 2021, 2.5% in FY 2022 and 1.7% in FY 2023

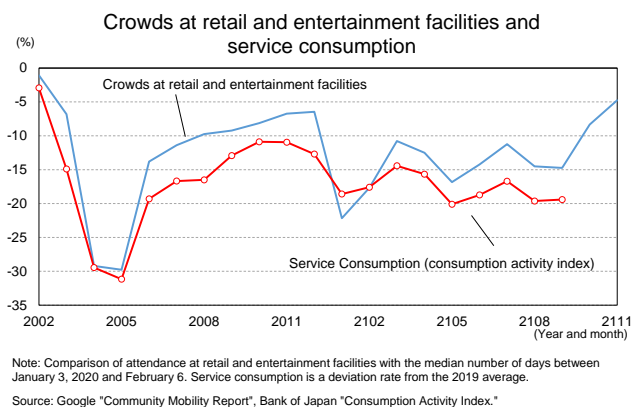
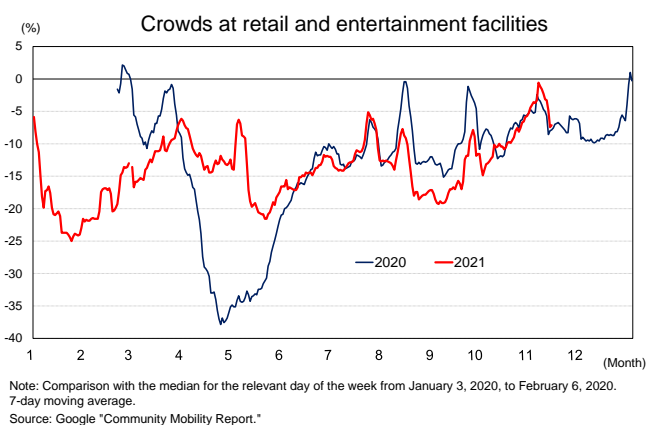
(Service consumption will pick up after the state of emergency's cancellation)

In Japan, the state of emergency and priority preventative measures had been in effect for most of 2021, but both were lifted at the end of September, and on October 25th, 4 prefectures in the Tokyo metropolitan area and Osaka prefecture lifted their requests for restaurants to shorten their business hours.

According to the Google's Community Mobility Report, attendance at retail and entertainment venues (for restaurants, cafes, shopping centers, theme parks, movie theaters, etc.) decreased significantly from August to September 2021 in response to the

expansion of coverage in the state of emergency, but the pace of decrease slowed as the number of people testing positive for COVID-19 dropped and the state of emergency lifted its restrictions.

Although few consumption-related indicators have been released since October, when the state of emergency was lifted, service consumption, which is closely linked to crowds, is expected to pick up. However, a closer look at the human flow data shows that the number of visitors since October 2021 is almost the same as that of the previous year, suggesting that the sense of alarm over infectious diseases has not been completely eliminated. Consumption of face-to-face services such as dining out and travel will take time to return to pre-coronavirus levels.

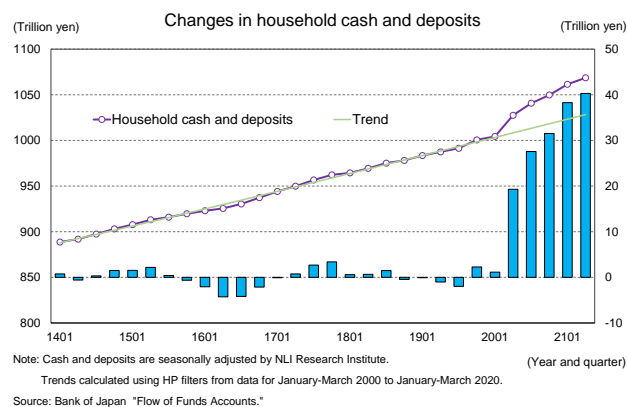
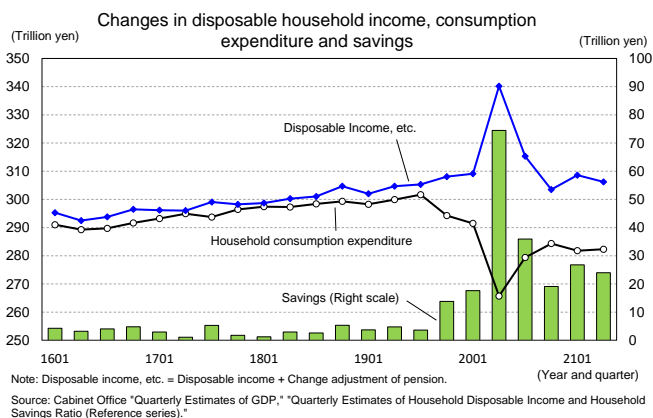


(High levels of savings, cash and deposits can significantly boost consumption)

Household savings increased sharply to 74.5 trillion yen (seasonally adjusted, annualized value) in the April–June quarter of 2020 mainly due to the provision of special flat-rate benefits, and then decreased to 24 trillion yen in the April–June quarter of 2021. However, the amount is still far above pre-coronavirus levels. Disposable income has greatly decreased since its peak due to the full impact of the special flat-rate benefits, but the household savings rate has remained higher than usual due to restrictions on activities imposed by the state of emergency and others. The average household savings rate was 1.3% between fiscal 2015 and 2019, but jumped to 12.1% in fiscal 2020. On a quarterly basis, it rose to an extremely high level of 21.9% in the April–June quarter of 2020, and then fell to 7.8% in the April–June quarter of 2021, but the level is higher than in normal times.

As a result of the accumulation of flow savings, household cash and deposits as stock also increased significantly. The balance of cash and deposits in households increased at an annual pace of 10 to 20 trillion yen before the corona and exceeded 1,000 trillion yen at the end of 2019, and the pace of increase has accelerated due to the increase in savings from the coronavirus disaster. The balance of cash and deposits in the April–June quarter of 2021 was about 1,070 trillion yen, which is deviated from the pre-coronavirus trend by about 40 trillion yen.

This means that consumer spending will recover rapidly only if the savings rate returns to a level close to normal as a result of the easing of action restrictions. Moreover, if households withdraw cash and deposits they have accumulated so far, the rate of savings in cash flows could fall sharply, pushing up the level of consumption dramatically.



(Real GDP will surpass its most recent peak in FY 2023)

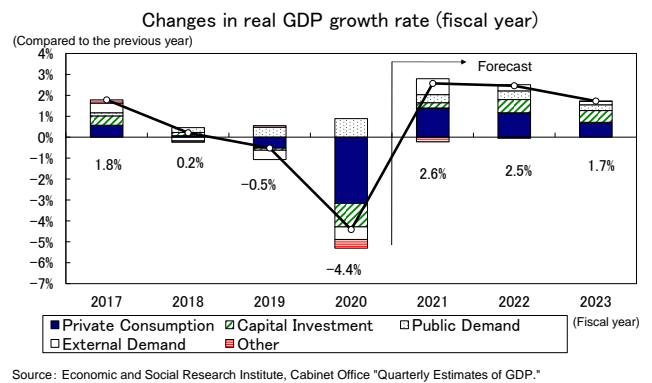
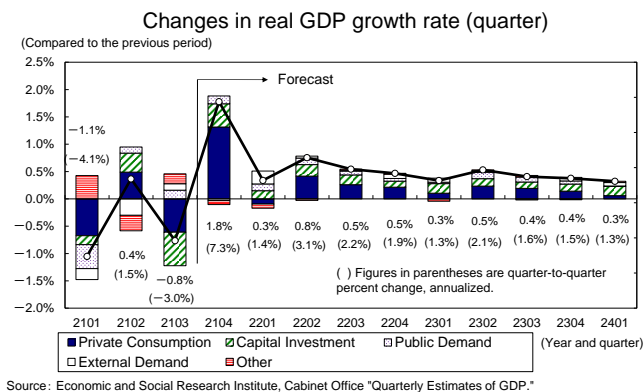
In 2020, the Japanese economy fell sharply in the first half of the year due to calls for self-restraint in the wake of the coronavirus outbreak and the issuance of the state of emergency order, but recovered at a faster pace than expected in the second half due to the resumption of economic activity following the lifting of the state of emergency order. However, with the reissuance of the state of emergency, economic activity remained sluggish from the beginning of 2021.

In the October–December quarter of 2021, we expect a high annual growth rate of 7.3%. Although exports, particularly of automobiles, will be sluggish due to the lingering effects of supply constraints, private consumption is expected to grow at a high rate of 2.5% from the previous quarter because consumption of face-to-face services, such as dining out and travel, will recover following the lifting of the state of emergency. Capital investment, which declined in the July–September quarter, is likely to turn upward in the October–December quarter, as corporate profits continue to improve.

Looking ahead, economic activity will continue to be heavily influenced by the coronavirus outbreak and the corresponding public health measures. Currently, the infection has been very limited in Japan, but the number of people infected with the virus has been rising again in Germany and the Netherlands.

In Japan, there is no denying the possibility that the number of infected people will increase in the future due to the emergence of new variants and changes in temperature, and if action restrictions are tightened as in the past, there is a risk that economic activity will stagnate again, particularly in the consumption of face-to-face services. On the other hand, if sufficient progress is made in the expansion of the medical system and the appropriate allocation of medical resources, even if the number of infected patients increases to a certain extent, the need to restrict economic activities strictly will decrease, and the economy may greatly improve.

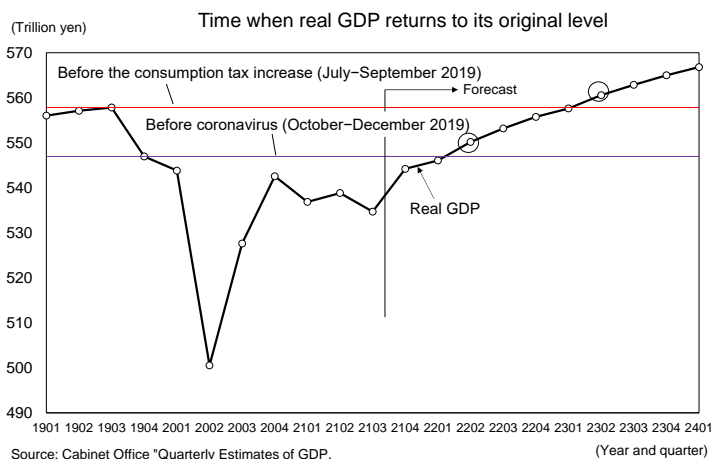
The real GDP growth rate is expected to be 2.6% in FY 2021, 2.5% in FY 2022, and 1.7% in FY 2023. Even if restrictions on economic activities are eased, consumer spending will not recover in earnest because a certain level of concern about infectious diseases will curb consumption of face-to-face services. Private consumption saw a sharp decline of 5.8% in FY 2020 and it is expected to increase 2.6% in FY 2021, 2.2% in FY 2022, and 1.3% in FY 2023. On the one hand, the pace of recovery of consumption is quite slow. The level of private consumption on a fiscal year basis will not exceed the latest peak (FY 2018) until FY 2024.



On the other hand, against the backdrop of improvements in corporate profits that have already exceeded pre-coronavirus levels, capital investment, which posted a 6.9% decrease in FY 2020, is expected to increase 1.6% in FY 2021 and maintain a high growth rate of 4.0% in FY 2022 and 3.5% in FY 2023.

In addition, exports, which have been weakening recently, are on an upward trend again in response to the easing of supply constraints and the recovery of overseas economies. Exports are expected to remain strong, with increases of 11.6% in FY 2021, 4.4% in FY 2022, and 4.0% in FY 2023, thereby boosting the growth rate.

At the moment, we expect real GDP to surpass its pre-coronavirus level (October–December quarter of 2019) in the April–June quarter of 2022 and return to its most recent peak before consumption tax rate hike (July–September 2019) in the April–June quarter of 2023.



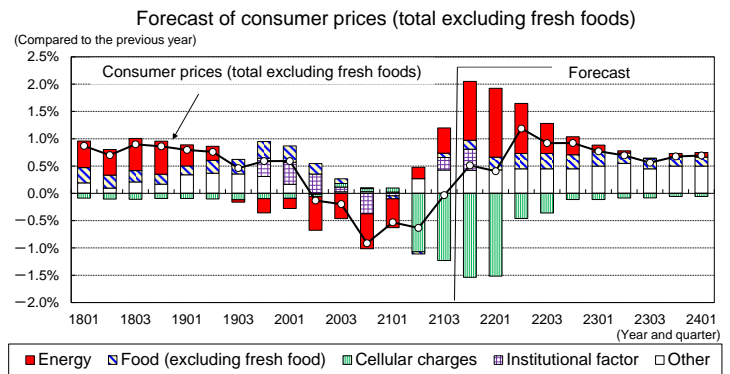
(Price Outlook)

Consumer prices (total CPI excluding fresh food) increased by 0.1% year-on-year in September 2021, the first increase in 1 year and 6 months. The sharp decline in mobile phone charges has pushed down the core CPI inflation rate by more than 1%, while rising energy prices due to high oil prices and rising accommodation fees due to the suspension of the Go To Travel campaign have pushed up the core CPI.

Energy prices are expected to go up at a faster pace, particularly in the electricity and gas bills, which reflect the delayed effects of high crude oil prices. Energy prices will rise from 7.4% year-on-year in September 2021 to nearly 20% by the end of 2021, and the contribution to core CPI inflation will expand to the low 1% range from around 0.5% in September 2021. In addition, the growth of food prices (excluding fresh food) is expected to increase further as a trend to pass on increased costs due to higher raw material prices spreads.

The core CPI is likely to increase to the upper 0% level by the end of 2021, mainly due to the accelerating pace of energy price increases. After January 2022, when the impact of the "Go To Travel" shutdown is expected to dissipate, the growth rate will decline, but after the start of fiscal 2022, when the impact of the sharp decline in mobile phone charges will diminish, the core CPI inflation rate is expected to accelerate to the low 1% range. However, downward pressure from the supply and demand side remains, and stagnant wage growth, which is highly linked to service prices, continues, so it is not expected that price trends will increase significantly.

Core CPI inflation is projected at 0.1% in FY 2021, 0.9% in FY 2022 and 0.7% in FY 2023.



Note: Factors behind the system include consumption tax, free education, and Go To Travel.
Source: Statistics Bureau, Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications "Consumer Price Index."
Up to 2004 based on 2015, 2101 and later based on 2020.

Outlook for the Japanese economy

													(Units.%)			
	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	21/4-6	21/7-9	21/10-12	22/1-3	22/4-6	22/7-9	22/10-12	23/1-3	23/4-6	23/7-9	23/10-12	24/1-3
	Actual	Forecast	Forecast	Forecast	Actual	Actual	Forecast	Forecast	Forecast	Forecast	Forecast	Forecast	Forecast	Forecast	Forecast	Forecast
Real GDP	- 4.4	2.6	2.5	1.7	0.4	- 0.8	1.8	0.3	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3
					1.5	- 3.0	7.3	1.4	3.1	2.2	1.9	1.3	2.1	1.6	1.5	1.3
					7.6	1.4	0.1	1.7	2.1	3.5	2.1	2.2	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.7
Contribution to domestic demand	(- 3.8)	(1.8)	(2.2)	(1.6)	(0.7)	(- 0.9)	(1.8)	(0.1)	(0.7)	(0.5)	(0.4)	(0.3)	(0.5)	(0.4)	(0.3)	(0.3)
Private demand	(- 4.7)	(1.5)	(1.7)	(1.3)	(0.6)	(- 1.0)	(1.7)	(- 0.0)	(0.6)	(0.5)	(0.3)	(0.2)	(0.4)	(0.3)	(0.3)	(0.3)
Public demand	(0.9)	(0.4)	(0.4)	(0.3)	(0.1)	(0.2)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.0)
Contribution to external demand	(- 0.6)	(0.8)	(0.3)	(0.2)	(- 0.3)	(0.1)	(- 0.0)	(0.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.0)	(- 0.0)	(0.1)	(0.1)
Private final consumption expenditure	- 5.8	2.6	2.2	1.3	0.9	- 1.1	2.5	- 0.2	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.1
Private residential investment	- 7.2	- 0.8	- 1.0	0.5	2.0	- 2.6	0.2	- 0.7	- 0.6	0.8	0.4	- 0.5	0.0	0.9	- 0.6	0.4
Private nonresidential investment	- 6.9	1.6	4.0	3.5	2.2	- 3.8	2.7	0.9	1.3	1.1	0.7	1.1	0.8	0.7	0.8	1.0
Government final consumption expenditure	3.4	2.7	1.3	0.9	1.1	1.1	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1
Public investment	4.2	- 3.4	2.5	1.6	- 2.1	- 1.5	0.1	0.9	1.5	0.5	0.5	- 0.1	0.8	0.4	0.5	- 0.2
Exports of goods & services	- 10.4	11.6	4.4	4.0	3.2	- 2.1	0.5	2.2	1.5	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.0
Import of goods & services	- 6.8	7.0	2.8	3.2	5.3	- 2.7	0.7	0.9	1.3	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.8	1.0	0.8	0.7
Nominal GDP	- 3.9	1.4	2.9	2.4	- 0.2	- 0.6	0.9	0.4	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.3	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.3

Note: The upper column of real GDP is compared with the previous period, the middle column is annual growth over the previous period and the lower column is compared with the previous year. All other demand items are compared with the previous period.

< Key economic indicators >

													(Units.%)			
	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	21/4-6	21/7-9	21/10-12	22/1-3	22/4-6	22/7-9	22/10-12	23/1-3	23/4-6	23/7-9	23/10-12	24/1-3
Industrial production (QoQ)	- 9.5	6.4	3.2	2.1	1.1	- 3.7	0.9	2.3	1.1	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.3
Domestic Corporate Goods Prices (YoY)	- 1.4	6.5	1.8	0.6	4.6	6.0	8.6	6.9	4.3	2.2	0.2	0.7	1.0	0.7	0.4	0.5
Consumer Prices (YoY)	- 0.2	- 0.0	0.9	0.7	- 0.8	- 0.2	0.5	0.4	1.1	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7
Consumer Prices (excluding fresh food)	- 0.4	0.1	0.9	0.7	- 0.6	0.0	0.5	0.4	1.2	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7
(excluding consumption tax)	(- 0.9)	(0.1)	(0.9)	(0.7)	(- 0.6)	(0.0)	(0.5)	(0.4)	(1.2)	(0.9)	(0.9)	(0.8)	(0.7)	(0.6)	(0.7)	(0.7)
Current account balance (¥trillion)	16.3	11.3	10.9	13.4	18.9	11.6	6.9	7.9	11.1	9.8	11.1	11.5	13.5	12.8	13.9	13.5
(Ratio to nominal GDP)	(3.0)	(2.1)	(1.9)	(2.3)	(3.5)	(2.1)	(1.3)	(1.4)	(2.0)	(1.8)	(2.0)	(2.0)	(2.4)	(2.2)	(2.4)	(2.3)
Unemployment rate (%)	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.9	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.6
Housing starts (10 thousand)	81.2	86.5	84.4	84.5	87.5	87.6	86.1	84.8	84.1	84.6	84.8	84.1	84.0	84.7	84.4	85.0
10 year JGB yield (over-the-counter quotation)	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
USD/JPY	106	112	114	116	109	110	114	113	112	114	114	115	115	116	116	117
Crude oil price (CIF, Dollar/Barrel)	43	77	79	81	67	73	81	85	79	79	79	79	80	80	81	81
Ordinary profit (YoY)	- 15.6	28.3	11.2	8.4	93.9	31.4	7.2	5.1	7.2	19.3	11.9	9.0	8.4	8.1	9.0	7.9

Note: Yields on 10 year government bonds, Foreign exchange rates and Crude oil prices are average data of the period. Ordinary profit of 21/4-6 is forecast.

Source: Economic and Social Research Institute, Cabinet Office "Quarterly Estimates of GDP", Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry "Indices of Industrial Production", Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications "Consumer Price Index", Ministry of Finance "Financial Statements Statistics of Corporations by Industry, Quarterly" and others.

Outlook for the U.S. economy

		2020	2021	2022	2023	2021				2022				2023			
		Actual	Forecast	Forecast	Forecast	1-3 Actual	4-6 Actual	7-9 Actual	10-12 Forecast	1-3 Forecast	4-6 Forecast	7-9 Forecast	10-12 Forecast	1-3 Forecast	4-6 Forecast	7-9 Forecast	10-12 Forecast
Real GDP	Annual rate,% YoY	- 3.4	5.5	4.2	2.5	6.3	6.7	2.0	5.0	4.6	4.1	3.6	3.2	2.3	1.9	1.5	1.3
FF rate target	End, Upper,%	0.25	0.25	0.50	1.00	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.50	0.50	0.75	0.75	1.00
10-year govt. bond interest rate	Average,%	0.9	1.5	2.0	2.3	1.3	1.6	1.3	1.6	1.8	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.4

Outlook for the European (Euro area) economy

		2020	2021	2022	2023	2021				2022				2023			
		Actual	Forecast	Forecast	Forecast	1-3 Actual	4-6 Actual	7-9 Flash/ Forecast	10-12 Forecast	1-3 Forecast	4-6 Forecast	7-9 Forecast	10-12 Forecast	1-3 Forecast	4-6 Forecast	7-9 Forecast	10-12 Forecast
Real GDP	Annual rate,% YoY	- 6.3	5.0	4.1	2.6	- 1.2	8.7	9.1	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.0	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.3
ECB Refinancing rate	End of period,%	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
10-year German govt. bond yield	Average,%	- 0.5	- 0.3	- 0.1	- 0.1	- 0.4	- 0.2	- 0.4	- 0.2	- 0.1	- 0.1	- 0.1	- 0.1	- 0.1	- 0.1	- 0.1	- 0.1
EUR/USD	Average, Dollars	1.14	1.19	1.16	1.16	1.20	1.21	1.18	1.15	1.16	1.17	1.16	1.16	1.16	1.16	1.15	1.15

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