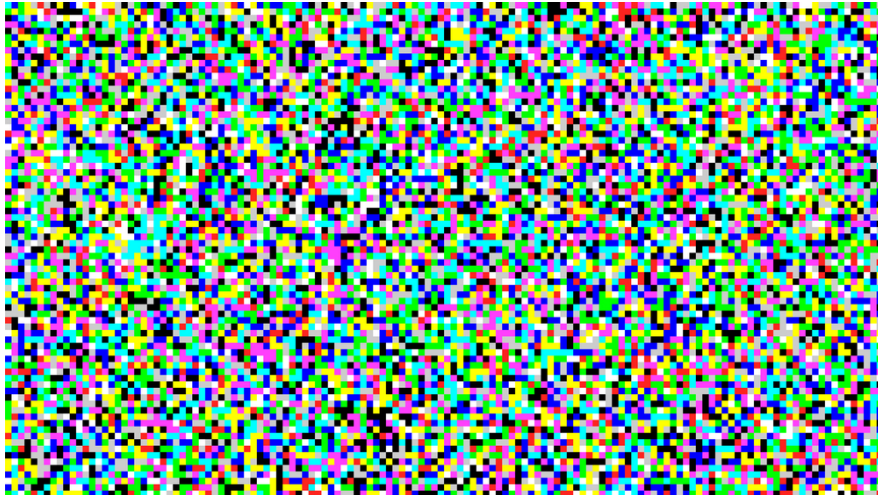


Japan GDP slowdown

This is just noise. The underlying drivers of growth are good.



noise

0.1% QoQ

4Q17 GDP growth - Japan

0.2% expected

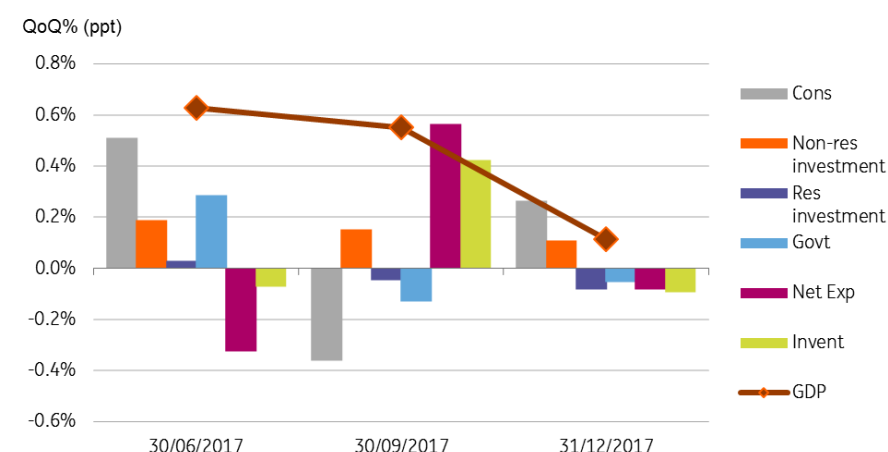
Worse than expected

4Q17 GDP slows - breaking run of good data

Japanese GDP grew 0.1%QoQ in the last quarter of the year, which translates into a 0.5% annualized growth rate. Bang goes Japan's streak of 8 consecutive quarters of growth of 1.0% or more (allowing for one near miss in 3Q16). And along with breaking the uninterrupted growth spell, it turns out that history was not quite so good as the data had led us to believe, with some of Japan's outsize growth quarters being trimmed back quite heavily.

Japan finishes 2017 with growth of 1.6%. By Japan's standards, this is really very good. And we think 2018 could be even better. But before looking at this year, let's briefly consider why 2017 ended with a whimper, rather than a bang.

Contribution to QoQ GDP growth (%)



Source: ING

Contribution to GDP growth

A lot of small things, few of which are likely to be repeated

There was no one big culprit for the 4Q17 weakness. Rather, a number of volatile factors conspired to dip at about the same time, offsetting some of the more promising trend developments. Drags to growth individually were small, but include residential investment (-0.1%QoQ), government spending (-0.1%), net exports (-0.1%) and inventories (-0.1%). Non-residential investment could have been stronger than the 0.1% recorded (but is usually end-of-year loaded) and there was an encouraging upturn in consumer spending, even before the spring wage round has had time to kick in.

2018 looks good

Our main source of optimism for growth stems from strong and sustainable corporate profit growth. Although concentrated in the manufacturing sector, we believe this will trickle through to the rest of the economy, supporting investment, employment, wages growth and consumer spending. This profit growth owes little if anything to low interest rates or the QQE policy. Instead, sales growth and operating profits are the principal drivers.

This is no excuse for the BoJ to keep on with the same policies

Although the latest growth numbers suggest that the BoJ will maintain its current policies of negative interest rates, zero bond yields and asset purchases, the practicalities of keeping on buying assets that are becoming less available, as well as the realities of the underlying growth story, means that in all likelihood, they will look for ways to extricate themselves from this tricky policy dilemma. We suspect a policy of covert tapering, followed sometime later by officializing such moves, and done under the cover of ECB tapering later this year, will be the likely outcome. Even so, the JPY is likely to appreciate sharply in that environment.

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