

## Japan's GDP declines 0.6% in 1Q

Is there more to this than meets the eye? Or is this like all the other weak G-7 GDP reports in 1Q?



Source: Shutterstock

### Japan's GDP is choppy

The first thing you notice when you look back at a time series of Japanese GDP is that from time to time, it delivers either an outsize spike or a dismal-looking trough. Unlike some of its regional neighbours, Japan's GDP does not look as if it is massaged by statisticians to make it look more palatable. That also makes it more credible. And as a result, we need not worry overly when the occasional bad quarter comes. This was not a particularly shocking result. Markets were braced for 1Q18 weakness. The data merely came in a little weaker than had been imagined.

Amongst the weaker elements (all figures QoQ% non-annualised), private consumption (0.0%), residential investment (-2.7%), non-residential investment (-0.1%). Net exports were about the only bright spot, contributing 0.1pp to overall GDP growth.

# -0.6%

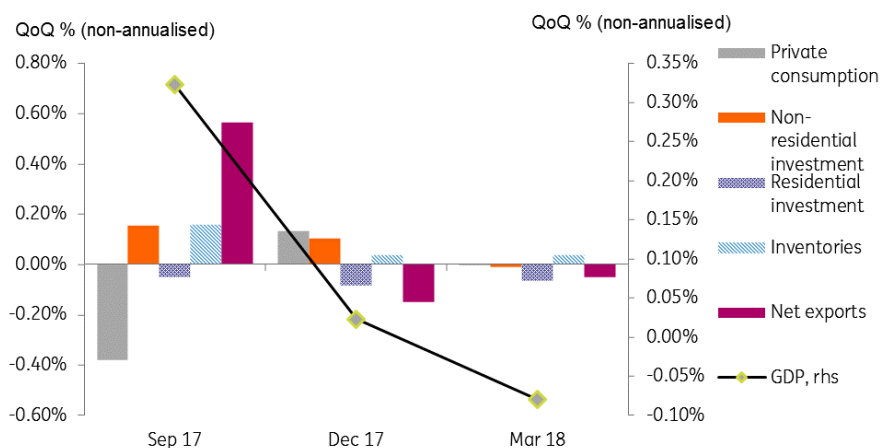
## 1Q18 GDP QoQ annualised

Downward revisions to previous quarters

Worse than expected

### Contributions to GDP growth (QoQ%)

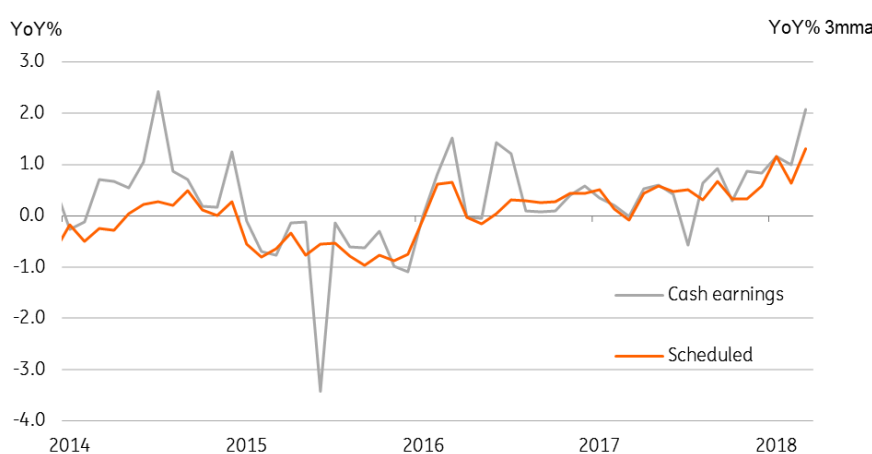
Recent trend has been down



### The outlook is improving

Just like the weakness in the US and Eurozone in the first quarter, we don't think this is more than a seasonal blip. Forward-looking indicators are painting a more upbeat picture. The best of these indicators is cash wages, which at 2.1%, are higher than they have been for a very long time, and that will help private consumption to bounce back into healthy territory in 2Q18.

### Japanese Cash wages point to brighter future



## This data does not help the BoJ

But whether it is real or just an aberration, we will have to wait now until August for confirmation of this rosy interpretation of not-very-good Japanese GDP data, with high-frequency data in the meantime only likely to partially assuage any residual doubts.

For the Bank of Japan, it means it is now virtually impossible to see it adjusting its quantitative and qualitative easing programme to a less accommodative setting this year, irrespective of what the European Central Bank manages to do in the background. Clearly it would be easier for the BoJ to make adjustments if it were not the only G-7 central bank trying to extricate itself from a bond purchasing dilemma. But the ECB doesn't look much closer to a change of policy either, despite market (over) reaction to some comments from the ECB's François Villeroy yesterday. This picture also does not help the yen either. Thoughts of a move towards USD/JPY 100 by the turn of the year look harder to justify today.

### Author

#### Robert Carnell

Regional Head of Research, Asia-Pacific

[robert.carnell@asia.ing.com](mailto:robert.carnell@asia.ing.com)

### Disclaimer

This publication has been prepared by the Economic and Financial Analysis Division of ING Bank N.V. ("ING") solely for information purposes without regard to any particular user's investment objectives, financial situation, or means. *ING forms part of ING Group (being for this purpose ING Group N.V. and its subsidiary and affiliated companies).* The information in the publication is not an investment recommendation and it is not investment, legal or tax advice or an offer or solicitation to purchase or sell any financial instrument. Reasonable care has been taken to ensure that this publication is not untrue or misleading when published, but ING does not represent that it is accurate or complete. ING does not accept any liability for any direct, indirect or consequential loss arising from any use of this publication. Unless otherwise stated, any views, forecasts, or estimates are solely those of the author(s), as of the date of the publication and are subject to change without notice.

The distribution of this publication may be restricted by law or regulation in different jurisdictions and persons into whose possession this publication comes should inform themselves about, and observe, such restrictions.

Copyright and database rights protection exists in this report and it may not be reproduced, distributed or published by any person for any purpose without the prior express consent of ING. All rights are reserved. ING Bank N.V. is authorised by the Dutch Central Bank and supervised by the European Central Bank (ECB), the Dutch Central Bank (DNB) and the Dutch Authority for the Financial Markets (AFM). ING Bank N.V. is incorporated in the Netherlands (Trade Register no. 33031431 Amsterdam). In the United Kingdom this information is approved and/or communicated by ING Bank N.V., London Branch. ING Bank N.V., London Branch is authorised by the Prudential Regulation Authority and is subject to regulation by the Financial Conduct Authority and limited regulation by the Prudential Regulation Authority. ING Bank N.V., London branch is registered in England (Registration number BR000341) at 8-10 Moorgate, London EC2 6DA. For US Investors: Any person wishing to discuss this report or effect transactions in any security discussed herein should contact ING Financial Markets LLC, which is a member of the NYSE, FINRA and SIPC and part of ING, and which has accepted responsibility for the distribution of this report in the United States under applicable requirements.

Additional information is available on request. For more information about ING Group, please visit [www.ing.com](http://www.ing.com).