

Table 1. Japan: Selected Economic Indicators, 2020–25

| Nominal GDP: US\$ 4,213 billion (2023) | | GDP per capita: US\$ 33,806 (2023) | | | | |
|---|--------|------------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------|-------|-------|
| Population: 125 million (2023) | | | Quota: SDR 30.8 billion (2023) | | | |
| | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 |
| | | | | Est. | | Proj. |
| <i>(In percent change)</i> | | | | | | |
| Growth | | | | | | |
| Real GDP | -4.1 | 2.6 | 1.0 | 1.9 | 0.9 | 1.0 |
| Domestic demand | -3.3 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 1.1 |
| Private consumption | -4.4 | 0.8 | 2.2 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 0.9 |
| Gross Private Fixed Investment | -5.4 | 0.4 | 1.0 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.5 |
| Business investment | -4.9 | 0.5 | 1.9 | 2.1 | 2.3 | 1.8 |
| Residential investment | -7.7 | -0.3 | -3.5 | 1.1 | -0.1 | 0.3 |
| Government consumption | 2.4 | 3.4 | 1.7 | 0.9 | 1.3 | 0.7 |
| Public investment | 3.5 | -1.8 | -9.6 | 2.8 | 0.1 | -0.2 |
| Stockbuilding | -0.5 | 0.5 | 0.3 | -0.1 | -0.1 | 0.1 |
| Net exports | -0.9 | 1.1 | -0.5 | 0.9 | 0.2 | 0.0 |
| Exports of goods and services | -11.6 | 11.9 | 5.3 | 3.0 | 3.3 | 1.7 |
| Imports of goods and services | -6.8 | 5.1 | 7.9 | -1.3 | 2.2 | 2.0 |
| Output Gap | -2.9 | -1.6 | -0.9 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.0 |
| <i>(In percent change, period average)</i> | | | | | | |
| Inflation | | | | | | |
| Headline CPI | 0.0 | -0.2 | 2.5 | 3.3 | 2.2 | 2.1 |
| GDP deflator | 0.9 | -0.2 | 0.3 | 3.8 | 2.3 | 2.3 |
| <i>(In percent of GDP)</i> | | | | | | |
| Government | | | | | | |
| Revenue | 35.5 | 36.4 | 37.6 | 36.5 | 35.8 | 36.5 |
| Expenditure | 44.5 | 42.5 | 41.9 | 42.2 | 42.3 | 39.7 |
| Overall Balance | -9.1 | -6.1 | -4.4 | -5.8 | -6.5 | -3.2 |
| Primary balance | -8.4 | -5.5 | -3.9 | -5.6 | -6.4 | -3.0 |
| Structural primary balance | -7.5 | -4.8 | -3.9 | -5.7 | -6.5 | -3.0 |
| Public debt, gross | 258.3 | 253.9 | 248.7 | 252.4 | 254.6 | 252.6 |
| <i>(In percent change, end-of-period)</i> | | | | | | |
| Macro-financial | | | | | | |
| Base money | 19.2 | 8.5 | -5.6 | 6.3 | 2.3 | 2.3 |
| Broad money | 7.3 | 2.9 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 1.5 | 2.0 |
| Credit to the private sector | 6.1 | 1.9 | 4.2 | 4.4 | 2.6 | 1.9 |
| Non-financial corporate debt in percent of GDP | 151.8 | 155.0 | 159.4 | 155.2 | 156.8 | 156.5 |
| <i>(In percent)</i> | | | | | | |
| Interest rate | | | | | | |
| Overnight call rate, uncollateralized (end-of-period) | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | ... | ... |
| 10-year JGB yield (end-of-period) | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.6 | ... | ... |
| <i>(In billions of USD)</i> | | | | | | |
| Balance of payments | | | | | | |
| Current account balance | 149.9 | 196.4 | 84.5 | 144.7 | 142.6 | 149.7 |
| Percent of GDP | 3.0 | 3.9 | 2.0 | 3.4 | 3.5 | 3.5 |
| Trade balance | 26.6 | 16.4 | -117.5 | -49.1 | -31.4 | -28.9 |
| Percent of GDP | 0.5 | 0.3 | -2.8 | -1.2 | -0.8 | -0.7 |
| Exports of goods, f.o.b. | 630.6 | 749.2 | 751.8 | 713.2 | 728.6 | 754.9 |
| Imports of goods, f.o.b. | 604.0 | 732.7 | 869.4 | 762.2 | 759.9 | 783.8 |
| Energy imports | 89.1 | 127.8 | 195.5 | 152.6 | 143.0 | 128.9 |
| <i>(In percent of GDP)</i> | | | | | | |
| FDI, net | 1.7 | 3.5 | 2.9 | 3.8 | 3.0 | 2.7 |
| Portfolio Investment | 0.8 | -3.9 | -3.4 | 4.7 | -0.7 | -1.0 |
| <i>(In billions of USD)</i> | | | | | | |
| Change in reserves | 10.9 | 62.8 | -47.4 | 29.8 | 11.5 | 11.5 |
| Total reserves minus gold (in billions of US\$) | 1348.2 | 1356.2 | 1178.3 | 1238.5 | ... | ... |
| <i>(In units, period average)</i> | | | | | | |
| Exchange rates | | | | | | |
| Yen/dollar rate | 106.8 | 109.8 | 131.5 | 140.5 | ... | ... |
| Yen/euro rate | 121.9 | 129.9 | 138.6 | 152.0 | ... | ... |
| Real effective exchange rate (ULC-based, 2010=100) | 75.3 | 73.5 | 62.0 | 56.4 | ... | ... |
| Real effective exchange rate (CPI-based, 2010=100) | 77.3 | 70.7 | 61.0 | 58.0 | ... | ... |
| <i>(In percent)</i> | | | | | | |
| Demographic Indicators | | | | | | |
| Population Growth | -0.3 | -0.3 | -0.3 | -0.4 | -0.5 | -0.5 |
| Old-age dependency | 48.3 | 48.7 | 48.9 | 49.3 | 49.8 | 50.3 |

Sources: Haver Analytics; OECD; Japanese authorities; and IMF staff estimates and projections.

[1] Under Article IV of the IMF's Articles of Agreement, the IMF holds bilateral discussions with members, usually every year. A staff team visits the country, collects economic and financial information, and discusses with officials the country's economic developments and policies. On return to headquarters, the staff prepares a report, which forms the basis for discussion by the Executive Board.

[2] Under the FSAP, the IMF assesses the stability of the financial system, and not that of individual institutions. The FSAP assists in identifying key sources of systemic risk and suggests policies to help enhance resilience to shocks and contagion. In member countries with financial sectors deemed by the IMF to be systemically important, it is a mandatory part of Article IV surveillance, and in the case of the Japan it is supposed to take place every five years. The last FSAP exercise took place in 2017.

[3] At the conclusion of the discussion, the Managing Director, as Chairman of the Board, summarizes the views of Executive Directors, and this summary is transmitted to the country's authorities. An explanation of any qualifiers used in summings up can be found here:

<http://www.IMF.org/external/np/sec/misc/qualifiers.htm>.