Special Report

Japan's Policy Shift: Growth Outlook and Asset Class Impact





Executive Summary

01

Japan's Economy: Steady Growth Amid Inflation and Trade Challenges

- Japan's economy is recovering, but faces persistent inflation and tariff risks, which have pressured GDP growth.
- The Bank of Japan (BoJ) has held its policy rate at 0.50% (the highest since 2008) to balance growth risks and inflation, with markets pricing in gradual tightening, until late 2026.
- Economic growth projections are modest (0.6% for FY25), sensitive to both domestic demand and tariff changes.

03

Japan's Bond Market: Rising Yields and the Shift Toward Domestic Opportunities

- The BoJ's first rate hike in over a decade pushed speculators to shift positions, driving bond yields higher.
- The BoJ will keep cutting bond purchases through 2027, while yields remained steady supported by steady demand for domestic bonds and inflation above target.

02

Japanese equities continue to remain undervalued despite sharp returns

- Japanese equities are undervalued as compared to global peers, with a forward P/E of 16.8x vs. the S&P 500's 24.1x, and the lowest price-to-book ratios for banks among major markets.
- Capex intensity dropped to 2.2% in FY24, the lowest since 2018, but is expected to rebound in late 2026 with recovering demand.

04

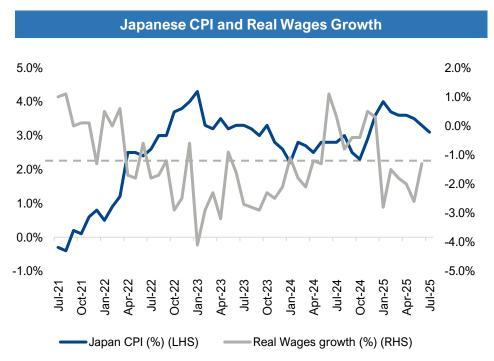
Japanese Yen: The Currency Rebound Driven by Policy Shifts and Speculative Positioning

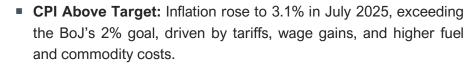
 BoJ's rate hike prompted a shift by speculators from short to net long Yen positions, reflecting expectations of further Yen strength.



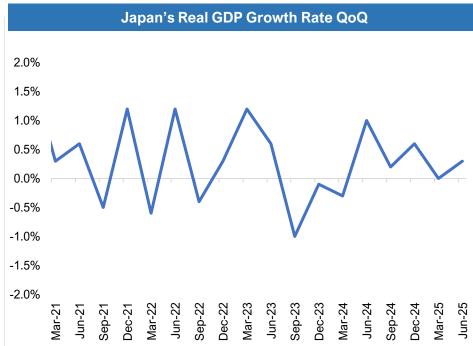
Japan: Macroeconomic trend

Rise in inflation and tariff uncertainty has pressured real GDP growth





■ Wages to Accelerate: Real wage growth stayed below 2% in June 2025 but is projected to reach ~5% next year, likely adding inflationary pressure further supporting the BoJ's hawkish stance.

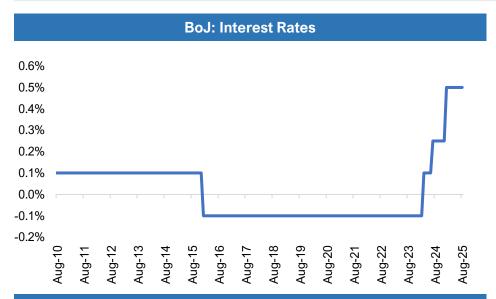


- Better than Expected Growth: Japan's GDP grew 0.3% in Q2 2025, supported by front-loaded exports and automakers cutting prices to sustain output.
- Tariff Uncertainty Persist: Economists warn growth remains vulnerable, with the impact of a 15% US export tariff likely to show up in upcoming data.



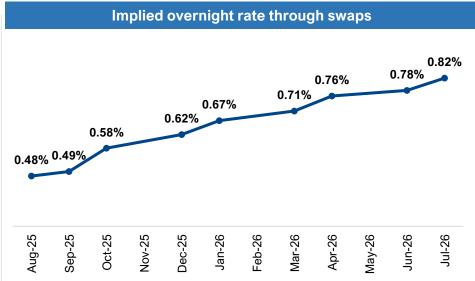
Understanding Bank of Japan's Monetary Policy

Markets anticipate further rate hikes; however, tariff-led uncertainty remains high





Year*	Real GDP	СРІ	Core CPI
Fiscal 2025	0.6%	2.7%	2.8%
April 2025 Forecast	0.5%	2.2%	2.3%
Fiscal 2026	0.7%	1.8%	1.9%
April 2025 Forecast	0.7%	1.7%	1.8%
Fiscal 2027	1.0%	2.0%	2.0%
April 2025 Forecast	1.0%	1.9%	2.0%



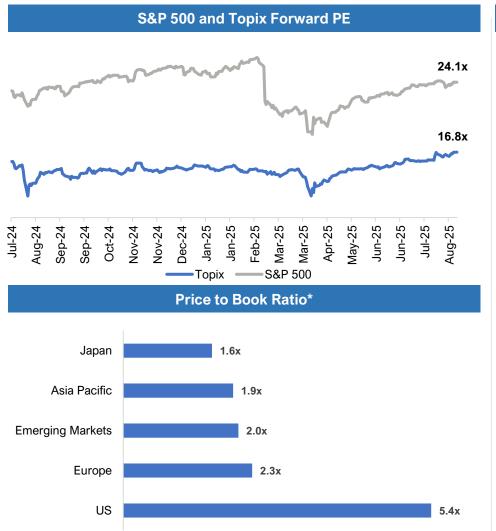
- Rate Held at 0.50%: The BoJ kept its policy rate unchanged, the highest since 2008, reflecting caution amid tariff risks to the exportled economy.
- Futures Signal Gradual Hikes: OIS futures point to rates rising to ~0.62% by Dec 2025 and ~0.82% by Jul 2026.
- **Upgraded Forecasts:** FY25 core inflation raised to 2.7% (vs. 2.2%) and GDP growth to 0.6% (vs. 0.5%).
- Bias Toward Gradual Tightening: Most hikes are priced into JGB yields; a sharper move would need an upside inflation surprise, possibly from stronger tariff effects

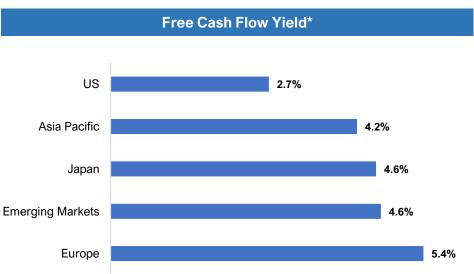
Source: Bloomberg, Aranca Research, Bank of Japan, *Note: In Japan, fiscal year extends from Apr 1 to Mar 31. Accordingly, FY25 corresponds to Apr 1, 2025–Mar 31, 2026.



Comparing Japanese and Global Equity Markets

Japanese equities remain undervalued relative to global peers



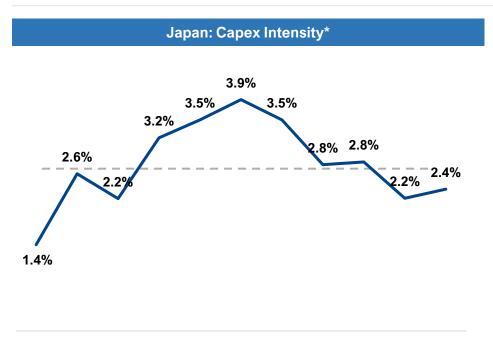


- Relative Undervaluation: Japanese equities trade at a forward P/E well below the S&P 500.
- Attractive Valuation Metrics: Strong free cash flow yields and among the lowest global P/B ratios highlight the discount.
- Reform & Growth Catalysts: Corporate reforms, share buybacks, and overseas expansion support potential re-rating.
- **Domestic Flows:** Rising rates are driving local investors toward equities, adding to upside momentum.



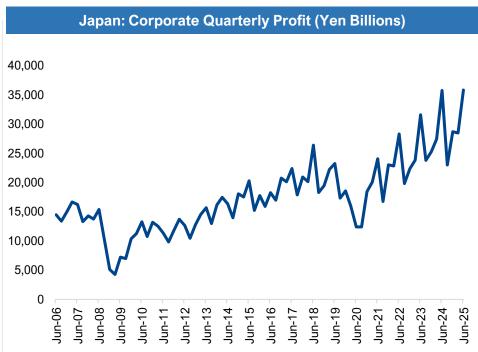
Japan Inc: Investment Intensity and Profitability

Capex intensity fell but is poised to rebound as corporate profits surge



FY15 FY16 FY17 FY18 FY19 FY20 FY21 FY22 FY23 FY24 LTM

- Capex Intensity at Lows: Topix capex intensity dropped to 2.2% in FY24, the weakest since 2018, but could rebound in FY25 as higher rates spur domestic demand and capacity expansion.
- Firms Signal Recovery: The BoJ Tankan survey shows large firms planning an 11.5% YoY capex increase by March 2026, with smaller firms also raising investment, reflecting optimism for recovery.

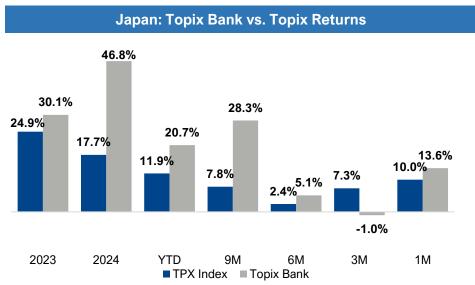


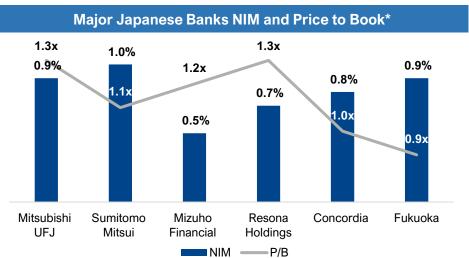
- Short-Term Bottom Line Pressure: Rising interest rates and a stronger Yen are expected to weigh on exporters' earnings.
- Medium-Term Resilience: Profitability has witnessed recovery as growth momentum, tourism, and improved capital efficiency (ROE 9% in 2024 vs. 3% in 2010) support adaptation to the new environment.

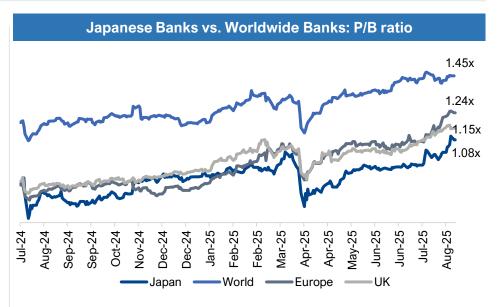


Comparing Valuations: Japanese Banks vs. Global Peers

Japanese banks outperform equities yet trade at lower valuations than global peers





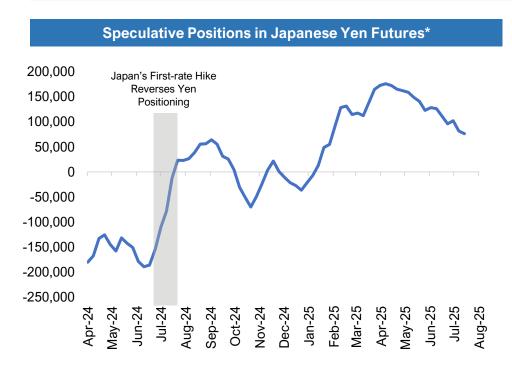


- Outperformance with Strong Fundamentals: Japanese banks have led Topix peers in 2025, supported by rising rates, wider margins, record profits, and strategic progress.
- Global Valuation Gap: Despite robust earnings at MUFG, SMFG, and Mizuho, the sector continues to trade at a discount to international peers.
- Persistent Market Disconnect: The lower P/B ratio underscores how strong fundamentals are not yet fully reflected in valuations.

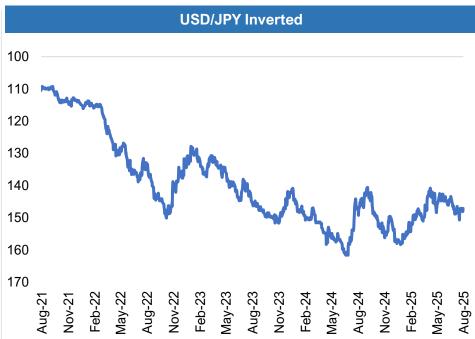


Monetary Policy Impact on Japanese Yen

Unwinding of the Japanese Carry Trade continues, aiding USD/JPY Prices



- **Speculators Turn Net Long:** After the BoJ's 15bps rate hike on July 31, 2024, investors shifted from ~190,000 short contracts (USD 15.6 bn) on July 2 to net long positions in JPY futures.
- Outlook for Yen Strength: Rising rates and tariff impacts could fuel further long positioning, supporting medium-term JPY strength.

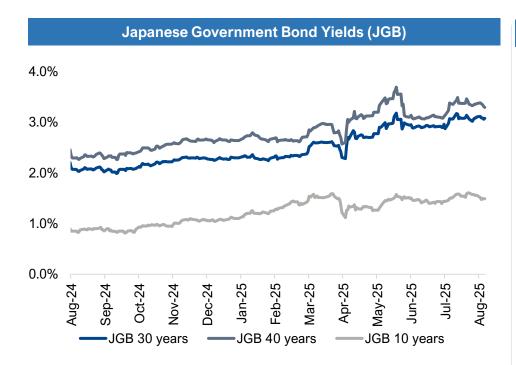


- BoJ Tightening Stabilizes Yen: The JPY stabilized after weakening to 161/USD in July 2024, as BoJ rate hikes helped curb further depreciation. While this limits export competitiveness, may support domestic equities.
- Greater currency stability may also boost investor confidence and sustain growth amid global risks.



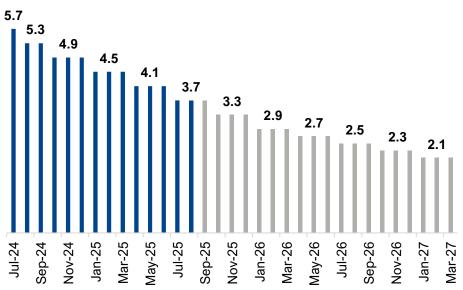
Japan's Yield Climb: BoJ's Slow Exit Fuels Bond Market Shift

Upward momentum in Japanese yields set to persist amid slower bond purchases



- Japanese government bond yields across long maturities continue to rise on BoJ rate hikes, with further tightening expected.
- Higher yields are drawing investors to domestic bonds, reinforcing a tighter monetary environment and supporting local markets.





The BoJ will cut JGB purchases from about JPY 3.7 trillion per month in mid-2025 to roughly JPY 2.1 trillion by early 2027. Reductions will be phased quarterly, with a policy review in April 2027. The tapering is expected to support further yield increases.





2500+ Global clients 500+
Strong, professional team across multi-disciplinary domains

120+
Sectors and sub-sectors researched by our analysis

80+
Countries where we have delivered projects

ABOUT ARANCA



Growth Advisory

CXOs in Strategy, SBUs, Sales, Marketing, CI/MI, Innovation



Technology | IP Research & Advisory

R&D, Tech Scouting, Open Innovation, IP Teams, Product Development



Valuation & Financial Advisory

CFOs in Start-ups, PE/VC Firms, Corporate M&A Teams, Mid-market Companies



Investment Research & Analytics

Brokerage, Hedge Funds, IRPs, I-Banks, AMCs, Investor Relations



Connect with our Team



Tanmay Dattani

Analyst, Investment Research

+91 223937 9999 tanmay.dattani@aranca.com



Padmasagar Chikkaparappa

Manager, Investment Research

+91 124668 9999 padmasagar.chikkaparappa@aranca.com



Decide Fearlessly

From startups to the Fortune 500, private equity and global financial firms, Aranca is the trusted research and advisory partner for over 2500 companies





This material is exclusive property of Aranca. No part of this presentation may be used, shared, modified and/or disseminated without permission.

All rights reserved.