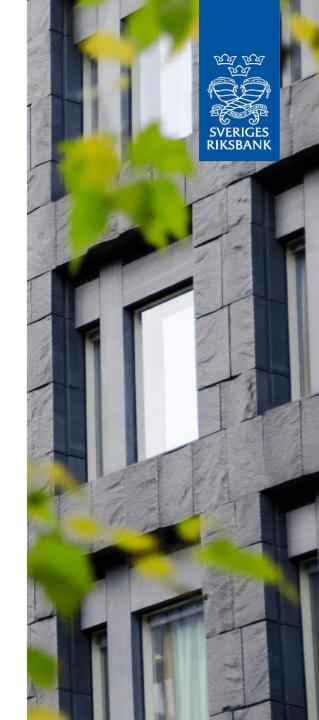


Monetary policy June 2024

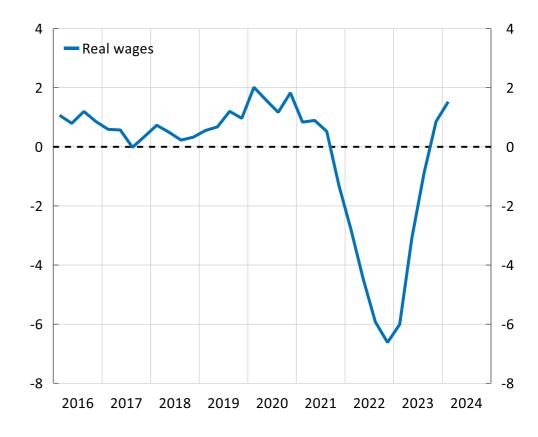
- Policy rate **unchanged** at 3.75 per cent
- If the inflation outlook remains the same, the policy rate may be cut two or three times during the second half of the year





Swedes' purchasing power increasing again

- Price levels have been pushed up in recent years
- Real wages have now begun to increase again
- Low and stable inflation contributes to good economic development

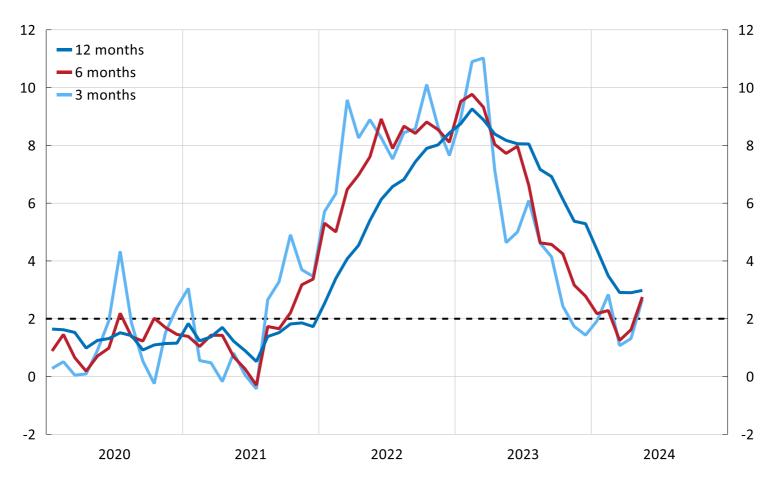


Annual percentage change. Real wages calculated as the difference between wage growth and the rate of increase in the CPIF.

Sources: The National Mediation Office and Statistics Sweden.



Inflation has fallen back



CPIF excluding energy. Annual percentage change and seasonally-adjusted 3 and 6-monthly change calculated as an annual rate.

Sources: Statistics Sweden and the Riksbank.



Conditions for low and stable inflation

- Companies' costs not increasing as quickly
- Weak economic activity, expected to strengthen going forward
- Companies' price plans have fallen
- Inflation expectations are firmly anchored

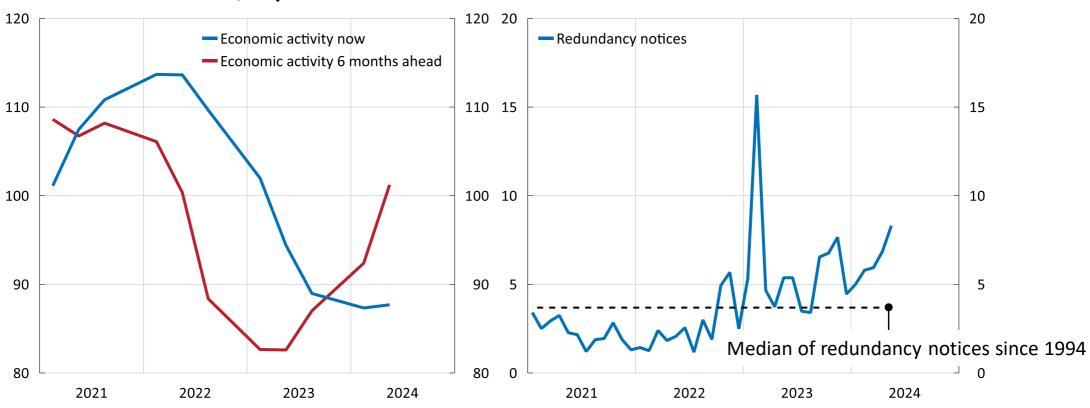






Weak current situation, hopes of better times

Weaker labour market

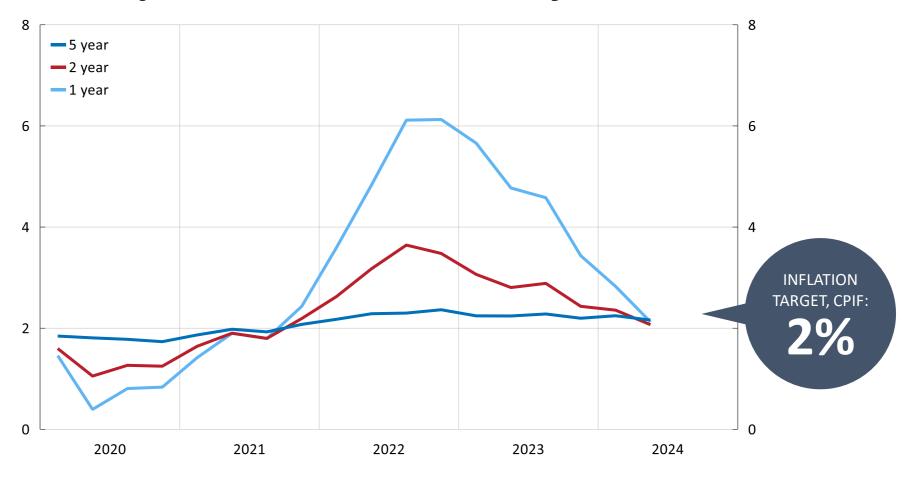


The left image refers to responses in the Riksbank's Business Survey.

Sources: Arbetsförmedlingen (Swedish Public Employment Service) and the Riksbank.



Inflation expectations are firmly anchored

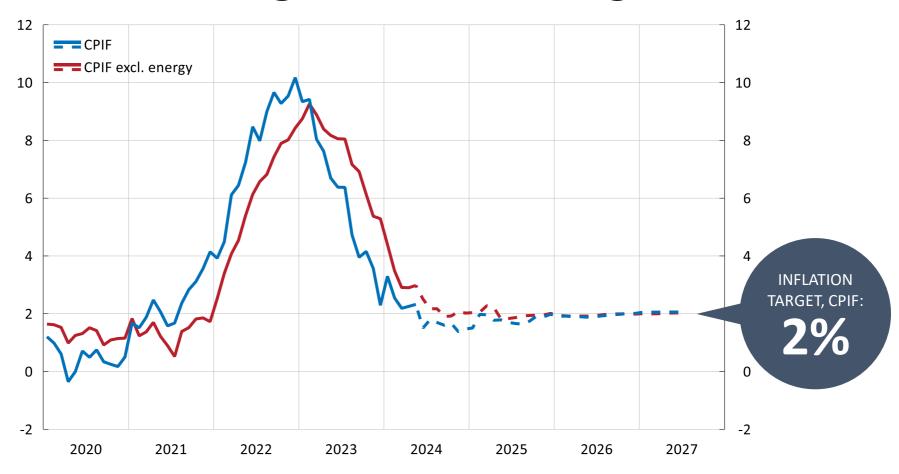


Per cent. Expectations refer to CPI, money market agents.

Source: Kantar Prospera.



Inflation stabilising around the target

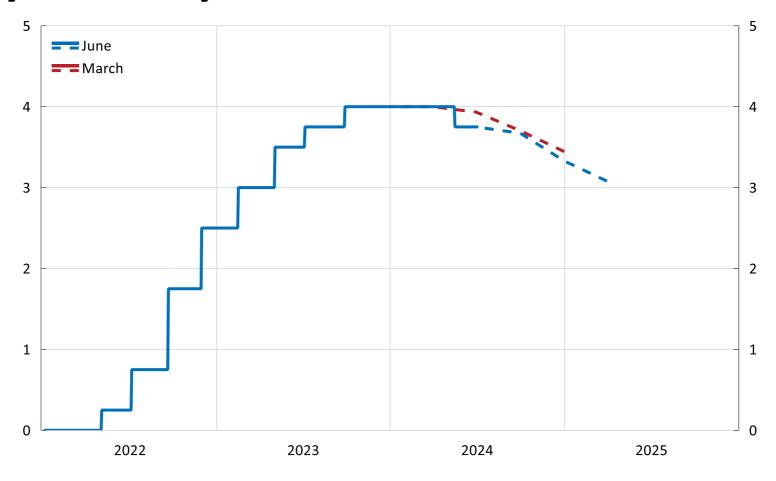


Annual percentage change.

Sources: Statistics Sweden and the Riksbank.

If inflation prospects remain the same, the policy rate may be cut further



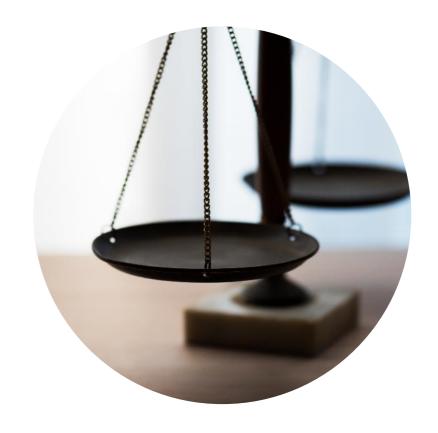


Per cent. Source: The Riksbank.



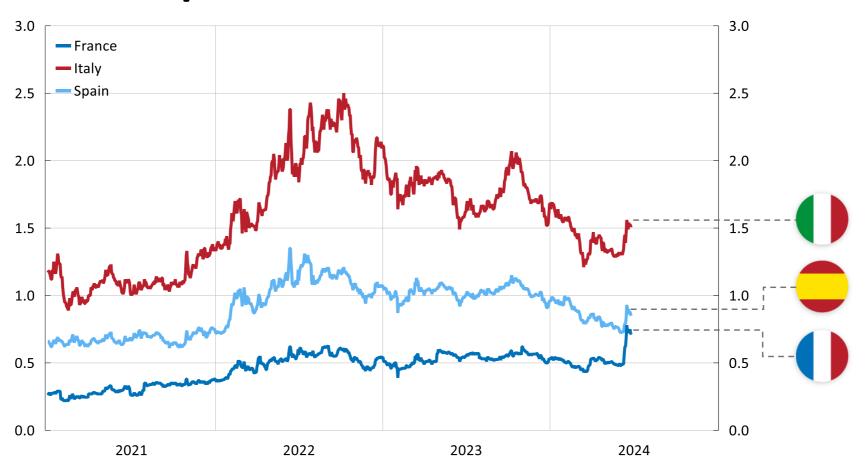
Inflation close to the target, risks remain

- Economic outlook in Sweden and abroad
- Krona exchange rate
- Geopolitical uncertainty
- Companies' price-setting behaviour





Concern over public finances



Percentage points.

Source: Macrobond Financial AB.

Difference in ten-year government hand yields between respective country and

Difference in ten-year government bond yields between respective country and Germany.

Monetary policy adjusted gradually

- Inflation is expected to also be close to the target going forward.
- Conditions exist to continue easing
 monetary policy during the second half of the year.
- The outlook for inflation and future monetary policy is affected by new information.



