



Stefan Ingves

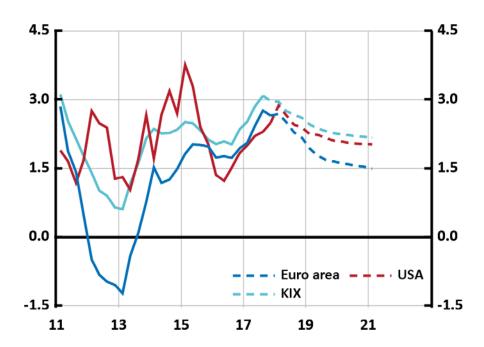
Governor of Sveriges Riksbank



International economy increasingly strong now

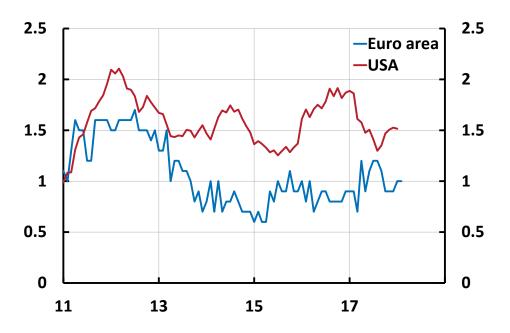


Good GDP growth...



Note. Annual percentage change. The KIX is an aggregate of countries that are important for Sweden's international transactions. Underlying inflation in the euro area is measured as the HICP excluding food, tobacco, alcohol and energy. In the United States, it is measured as PCE excluding food and energy.

... but underlying inflationary pressures still subdued



Sources: National sources, Bureau of Economic Analysis, Eurostat and the Riksbank

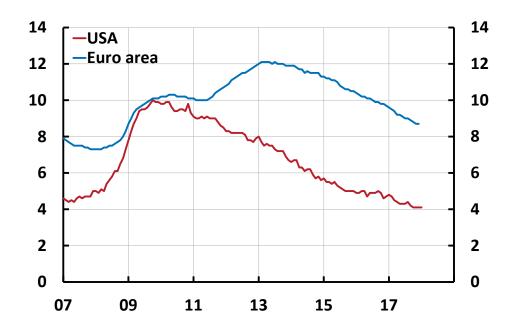


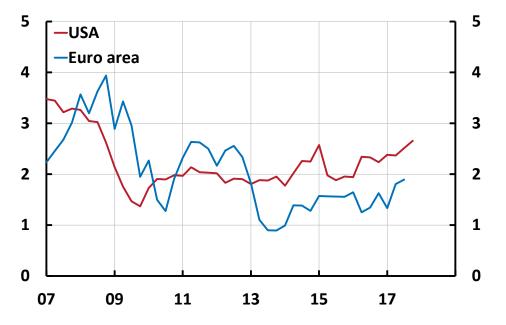


Wages abroad developing slowly

Unemployment has declined in the euro area and the USA...

...but wages have increased slowly, particularly in the euro area





Note. Per cent and annual percentage change respectively. With regard to remuneration to employees, the Labour Cost Index is used for the euro area and the Employment Cost Index for the United States.

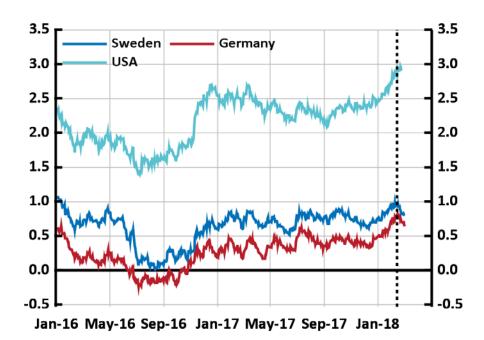
Sources: The OECD, the Bureau of Labor Statistics and the ECB.



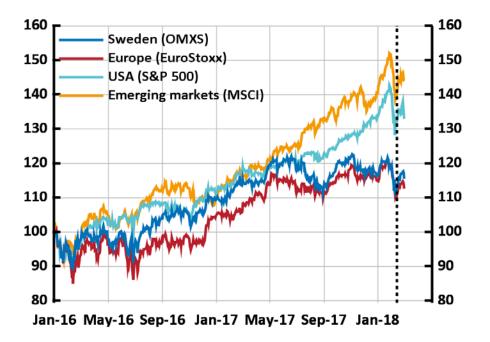
In the wake of stronger economic developments, long interest rates rose



Long-term interest rates have increased since the start of the year...



...which caused some concern on the stock market



Note. Per cent. Zero coupon yields calculated from 10-year government bonds Outcome up to 1st of March 2018, excl. for US bonds where outcomes are shown until 23rd of February 2018. The dashed line indicates when the monetary policy meeting was held.



Sources: Macrobond, Thomson Reuters and the Riksbank



Stable GDP growth in Sweden

More impetus from abroad

Household consumption and corporate investment growing at a steady rate

Housing investment decreasing from high levels

Growth slowing to a more normal rate

2.8

1.8

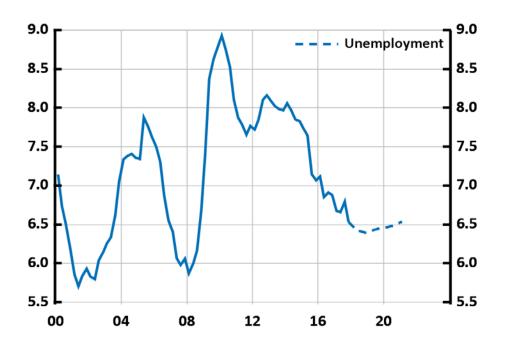
2.1





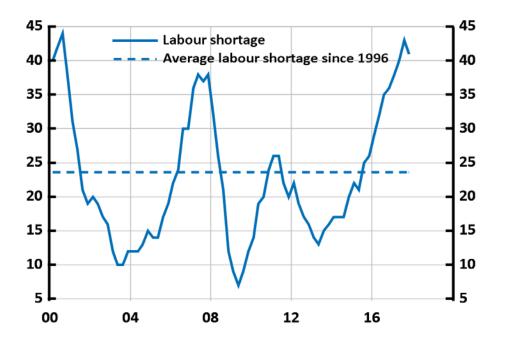
Swedish labour market still strong

Unemployment has fallen



Note. Per cent of labour force, aged 15-74 and net figures respectively. The blue broken line in the graph on the right shows an average for the period 1996-2017.

Labour shortage



Sources: National Institute of Economic Research, Statistics Sweden and the Riksbank



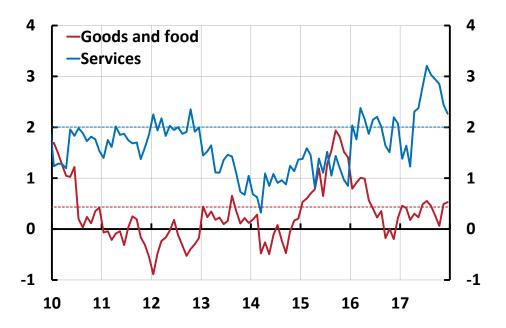
Somewhat lower inflationary pressures in Sweden recently



Weaker wage development



Rate of price increase for services has slowed down



Note. Annual percentage change. Wages according to short-term wage statistics.

Sources: Statistics Sweden, Swedish National Mediation Office and the Riksbank



Price development up to December. Broken lines refer to the average from 1995.

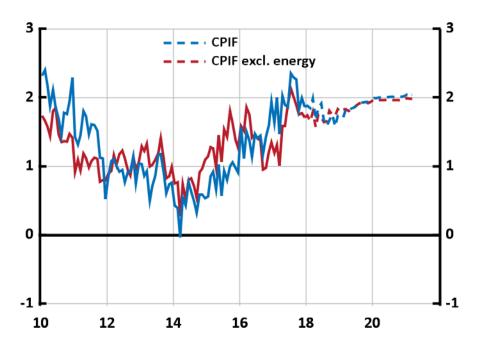




Stronger international economic activity

High resource utilisation

Inflation expectations at 2%



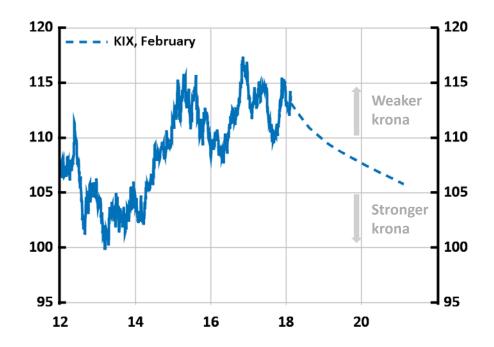


Note. Annual percentage change.



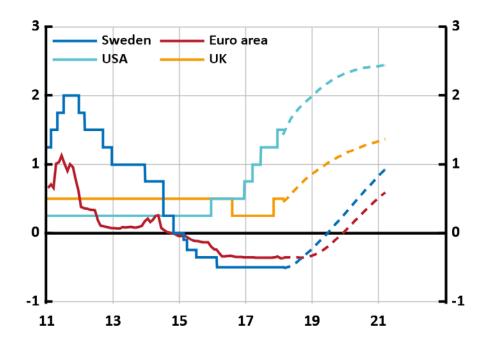
Exchange rate movements a risk factor

Krona expected to appreciate slowly



Note. Index, 18 November 1992=100 and per cent The KIX is an aggregate of countries that are important for Sweden's international transactions. Policy rates and rate expectations according to forward pricing 12th of February.

Monetary policy abroad important to the krona

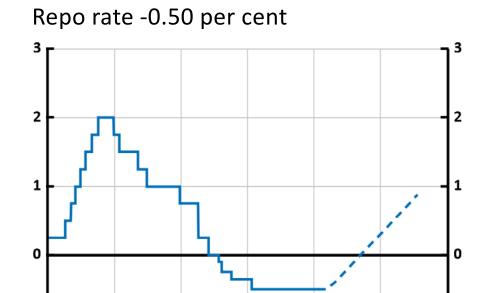


Sources: National central banks, Thomson Reuters and the Riksbank





Continued expansionary monetary policy

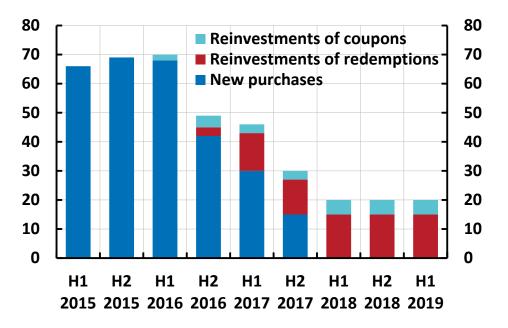


16

18

20

Purchases of government bonds





14

10

12



Monetary policy deliberations



Unchanged repo rate and repo-rate path

It has taken a long time to bring up inflation

Weaker inflationary pressures creating uncertainty

Monetary policy needs to proceed cautiously





Challenges remain...

- Underlying inflationary pressures are still low
- The labour market is divided
- The housing market constrains
- Household indebtedness still source of concern



