

How the Riksbank's measures are helping to mitigate the effects of the coronavirus on the economy

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S V E R I G E S R I K S B A N K

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“Everything has changed in two weeks”

Unusual yet still typical economic crisis

Crises often arise as a result of imbalances in the economy

Now it is a question of the effects of measures aimed at stopping the spread of the virus and this is happening simultaneously all over the world

Regardless of the cause, there is almost always problems with credit supply

Dramatic fall in demand, reduced revenues and increased redundancies



When the economy stalls, lending becomes more difficult

Uncertainty about the financial position of companies

More difficult to obtain funding on financial markets

Credit tightening risks exacerbating the crisis



Seven measures in the space of two weeks

- Programme of corporate lending via banks, up to SEK 500 billion
- More banks and credit institutions have the possibility to borrow money from the Riksbank
- Eased the collateral requirements when borrowing from the Riksbank
- Reduced lending rate overnight for banks
- Lending unlimited amounts of SEK against collateral at 0.20 per cent interest
- Lending up to USD 60 billion
- Purchasing government, municipal, mortgage and corporate bonds and commercial paper up to SEK 300 billion

Powerful measures to bridge over the crisis

Insurance for the national economy

Preventing problems in financial markets from creating problems for companies

If banks have good liquidity, viable companies should not have problems obtaining loans

Measures worth historically large amounts

Central banks around the world making enormous efforts



We are doing what is required

We are supplying the banking system with the liquidity required

Forceful measures together with Finansinspektionen, the National Debt Office and the Ministry of Finance

Stand ready to do more if and when necessary