

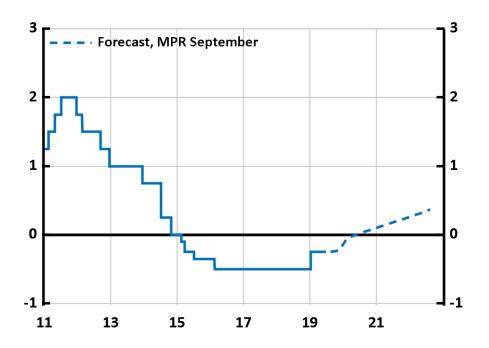


Per Jansson Deputy Governor

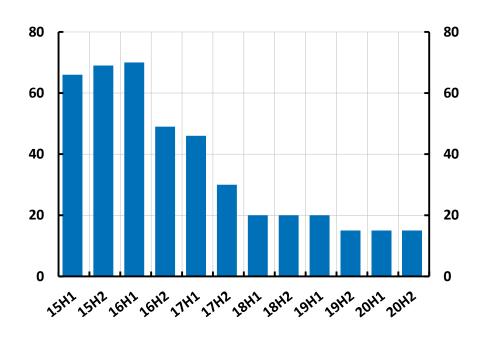


Unusual monetary policy in recent years

Repo rate



Purchases of government bonds



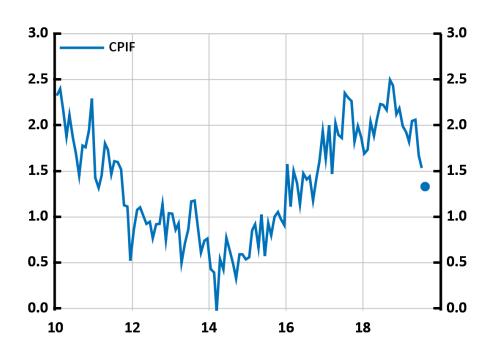
Per cent and SEK billions, nominal amounts respectively.

Source: The Riksbank

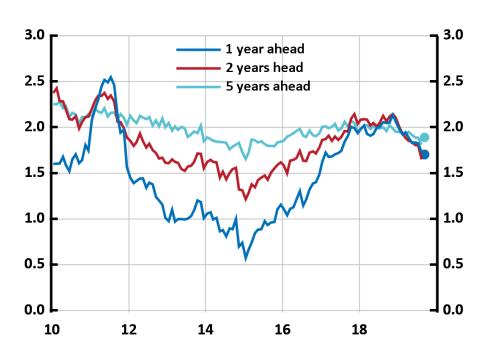




Inflation



Inflation expectations



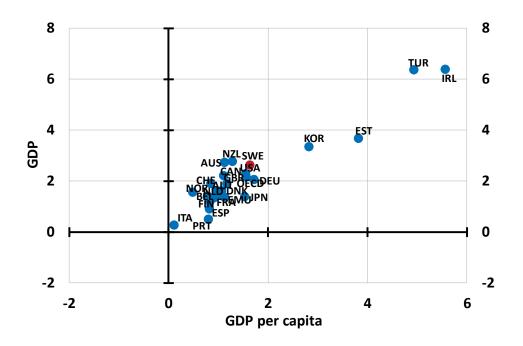
Annual percentage change and per cent, mean value. The dot marks the outcome since the Monetary Policy Report in September. Inflation expectations among money market participants.

Sources: TNS Sifo Prospera and Statistics Sweden

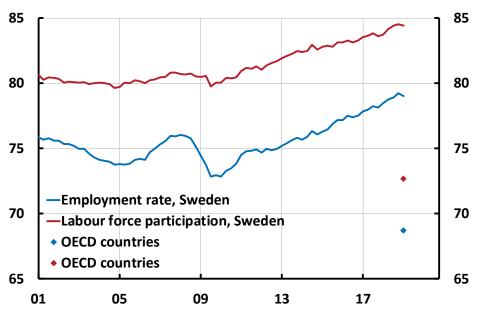
And also contributed to good development in the real economy



GDP growth



Employment and labour force



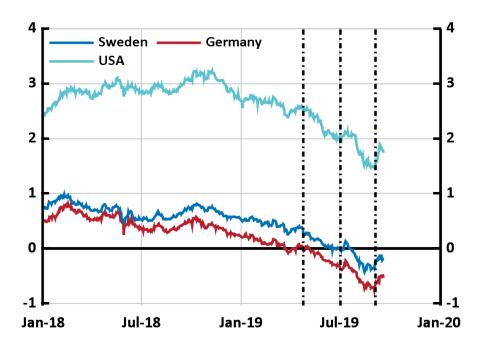
Average growth rate in GDP and GDP per capita 2010-2018, and employment and labour force participation as a percentage of the working-age population respectively. In Sweden, measures for the working-age population aged 16-64 years are used and aged 15-64 years for OECD countries.

Sources: OECD, Statistics Sweden and the Riksbank.

Poorer sentiment and lower interest rates in 2019



10-year government bonds



Clear decline in industry

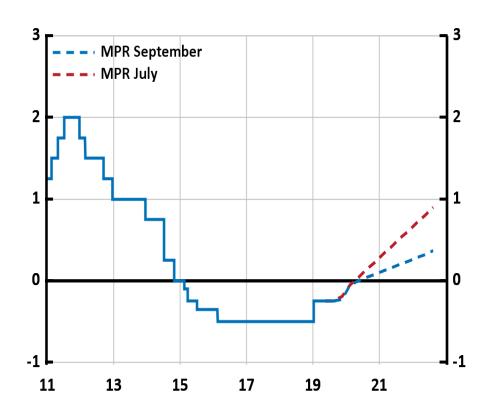


Per cent and annual percentage change respectively. Yields on 10-year government bonds. The vertical lines indicate the monetary policy meetings in April, July and September. Purchasing managers' index in the manufacturing sector.

Sources: Institute for Supply Management, Markit and Macrobond

Low interest rates supporting economic activity and inflation





Hesitant about increasing the rate around the turn of the year

- Inflation quite low in the near term (even prior to the August outcome)
- Worrying development tendency for inflation expectations
- No appreciable upside risks
- The Riksbank and leading central banks going in different directions; what does this mean?

But still not entering a reservation at this time

- Increase not decided, a forecast (that is uncertain)
- Rate path is otherwise reasonable

Per cent. Source: The Riksbank