

The economic situation and current monetary policy

First Deputy Governor Kerstin af Jochnick Chamber of Commerce Värmland, Karlstad March 3, 2015



## Agenda

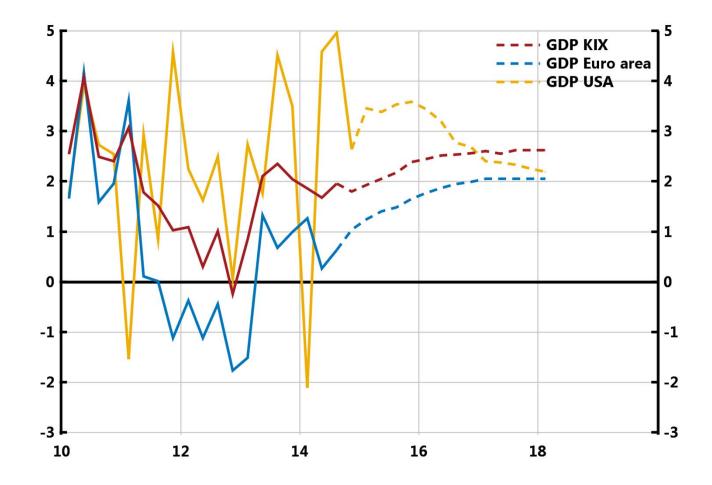
- The economic situation
- Why is the inflation low?
- Current monetary policy
- Household indebtedness



# The economic situation



## **Slow improvement abroad**

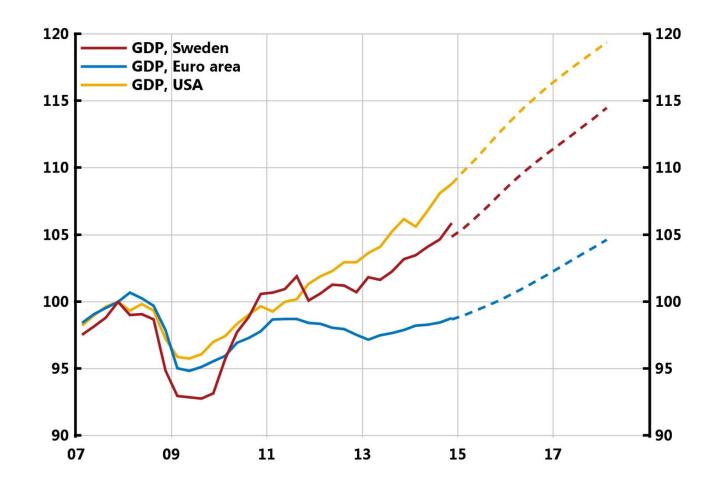


Quarterly change in per cent calculated as an annual rate, seasonally-adjusted data. KIX is an aggregate of the countries that are important to Sweden's international transactions.

Sources: The Bureau of Economic Analysis, Eurostat, national sources, the Office for National Statistics and the Riksbank

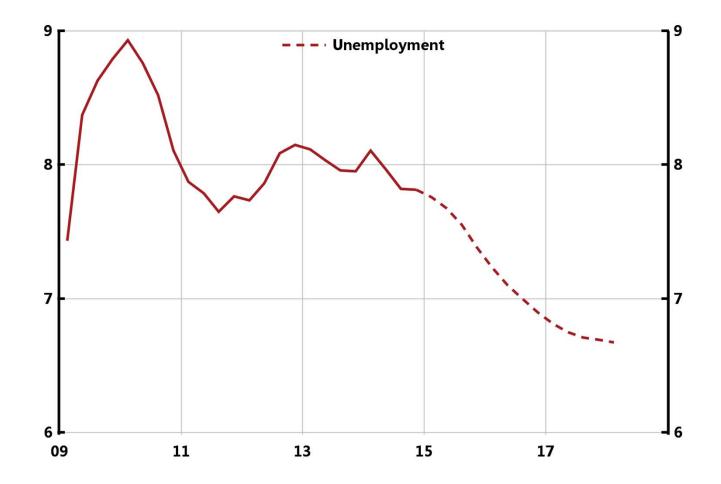


## Swedish economy performing relatively well



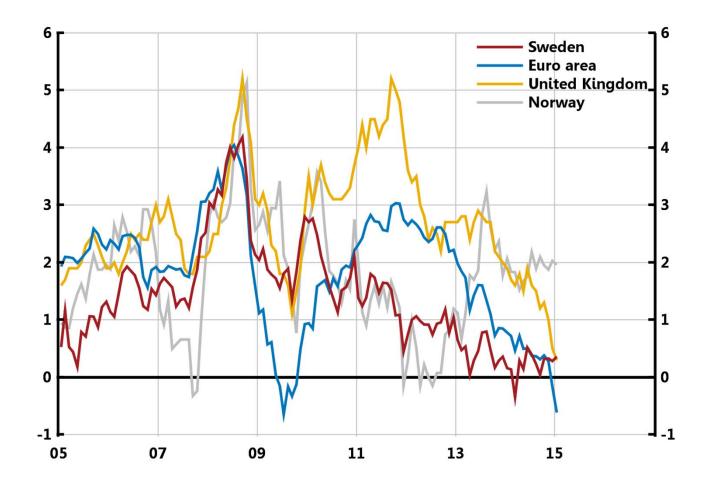


## Labour market strengthening



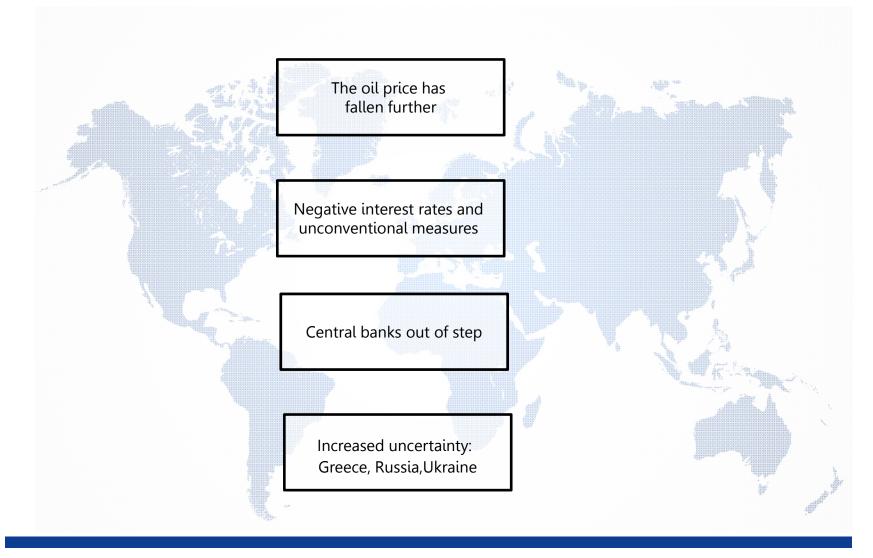


## But inflation is to low



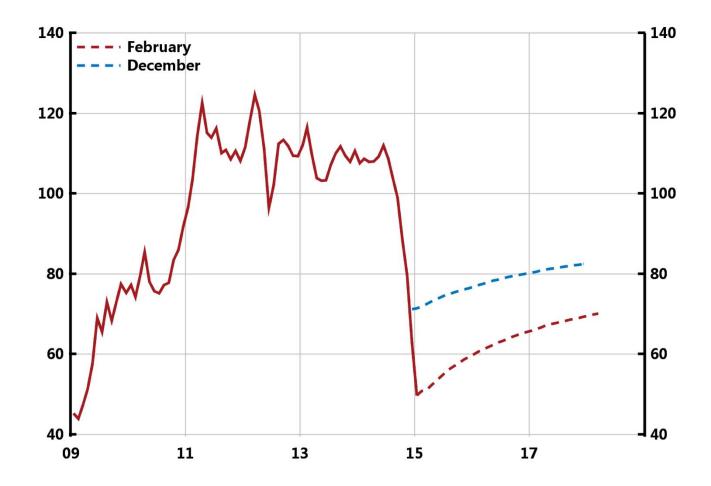


### Sweden – a small, open economy



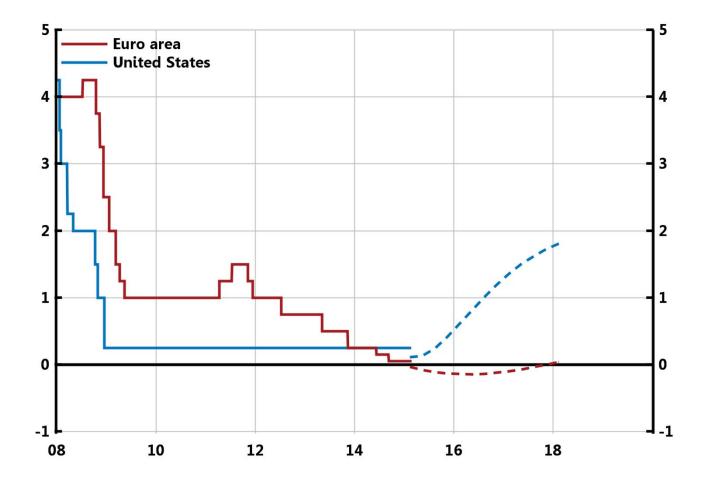


## Low oil price



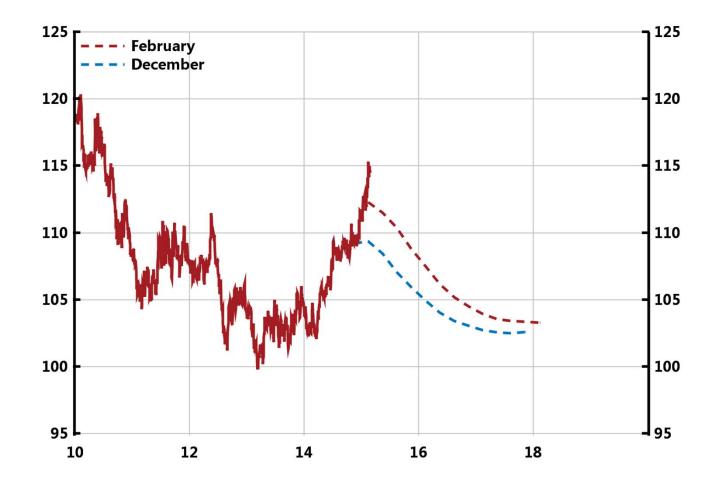


## **Differences in monetary policy**





## The krona has weakened



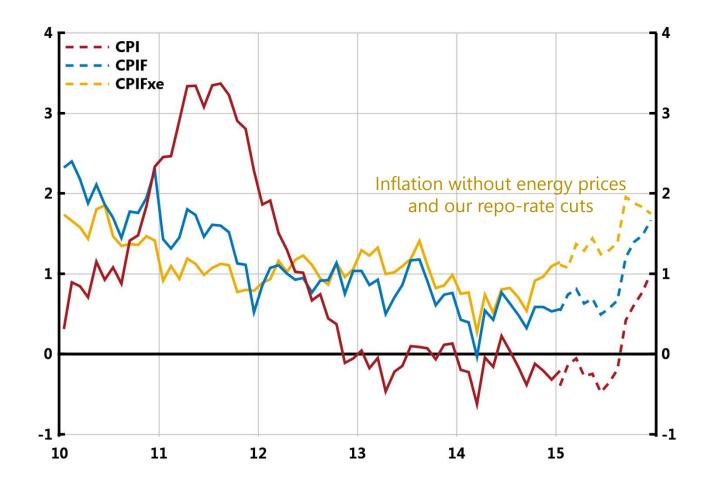
Outcomes are daily rates and forecasts refer to quarterly averages, index. KIX is an aggregate of the countries that are important to Sweden's international transactions.



# Why is the inflation low?



## Low inflation

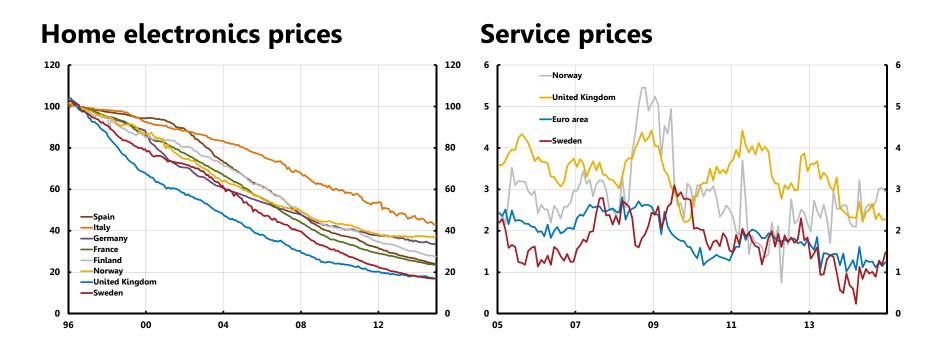


Annual percentage change. The CPIF is the CPI with a fixed mortgage rate.

Sources: Statistics Sweden and the Riksbank

# Weak demand and growing competition





The first graph refers to the index for the subgroup "Audio-Visual, Photographic & Information Processing Equipment" in the HICP, it makes up around 1.5 per cent of HICP. The second graph refers to services in the HICP that makes up around 42 per cent of HICP.

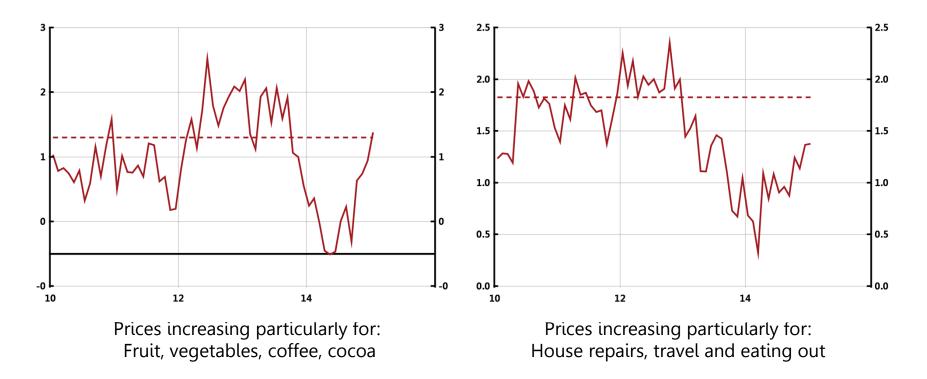
Source: Eurostat



## Signs that inflation has bottomed out

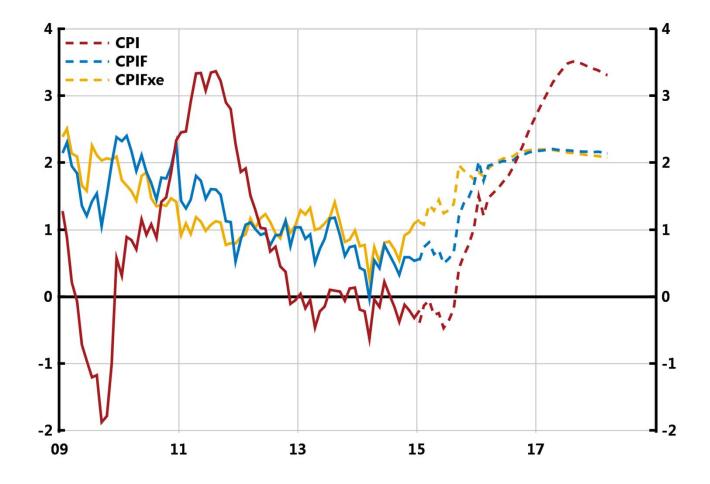


#### **Services prices**





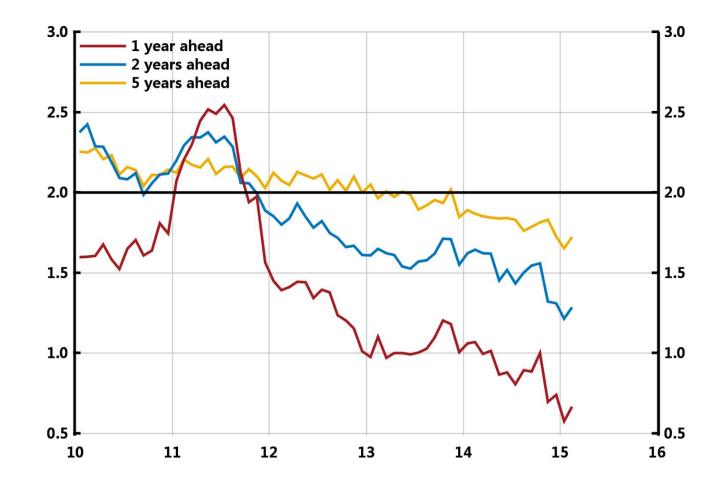
## Inflation rising towards the target



Sources: Statistics Sweden and the Riksbank

## Important that expectations are anchored





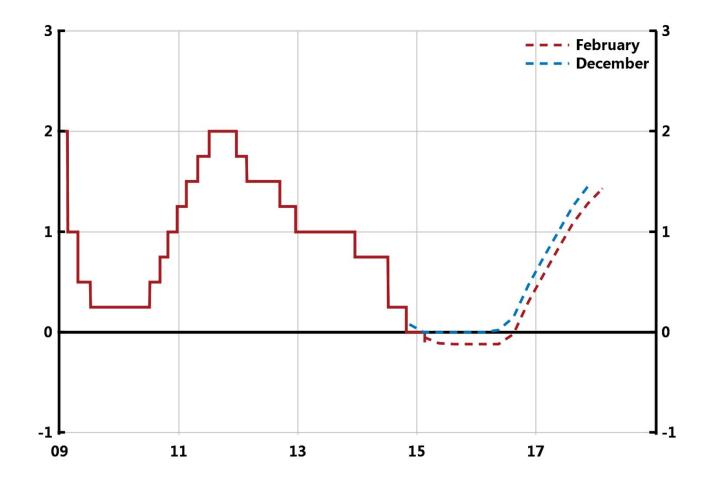
#### Inflation expectations among money market participants, per cent.



# Current monetary policy



### **Repo-rate path lowered**





## To support the upturn in inflation

- Monetary policy more expansionary
  - Cut repo rate to -0.10 per cent
  - Lower the repo-rate path
  - Rates for the Riksbank's fine-tuning operations with the banks: repo +/- 0,1
  - Purchase government bonds for SEK 10 billion
- Increase consumption and investment → higher inflation
  - Lower interest rates for households and companies
  - Share and bond prices rise wealth increases
  - Weaker exchange rate



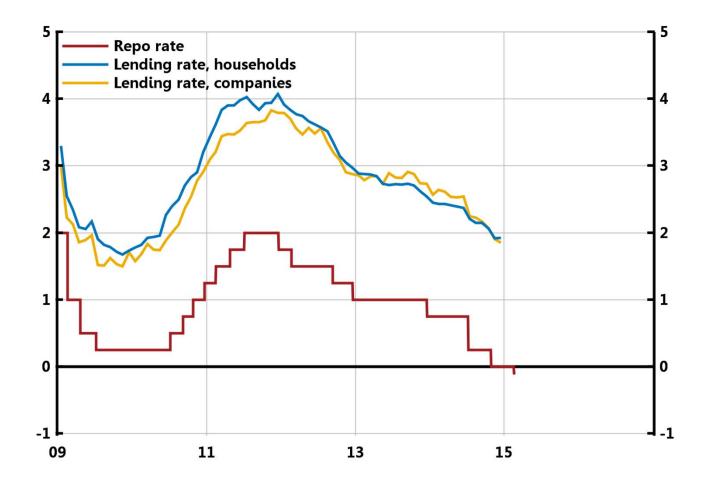
## If more is required, we will do more

If needed to get inflation to rise towards the target

- Cut the repo rate and lower the repo-rate path
- Extend purchase of government bonds
- Lend to companies via banks
- All of this can be done rapidly on a large scale

## Low interest rates for households and companies

Per cent



MFIs' mortgage lending and lending to non-financial companies, new loans and agreements, refers to monthly data. Repo rate refers to daily data and date of implementation.

Sources: Statistics Sweden and the Riksbank

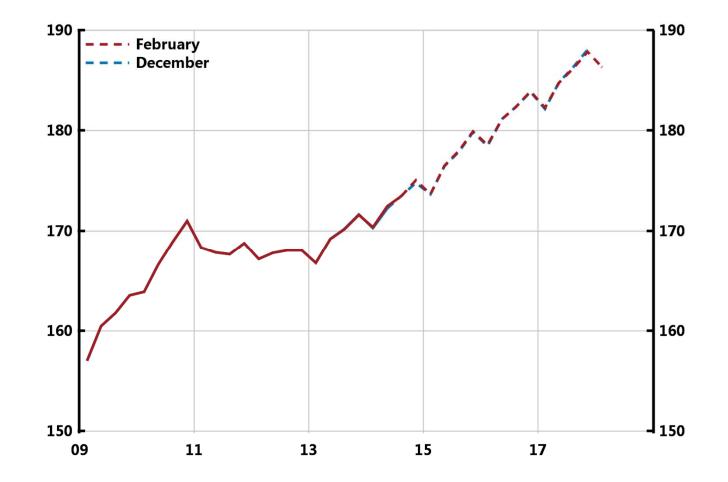


## Household indebtedness



## Household debt

#### All households, per cent of disposable income

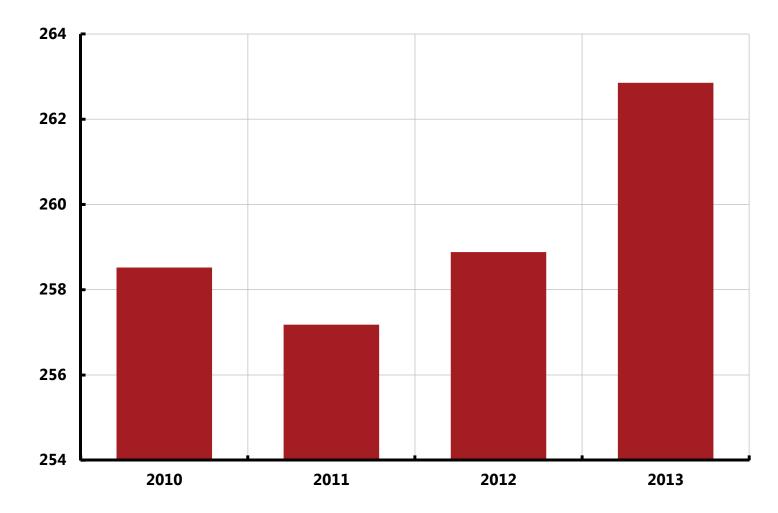


Sources: Statistics Sweden and the Riksbank



## Household debt

#### Only indebted, per cent of disposable income



## New banknotes and coins









## Summary

- Low interest rates support upturn in inflation
- Firmly-anchored inflation expectations are important
- Measures limiting risks linked to household indebtedness needed urgently
- Historical banknote and coin changeover



## Thank you!