



Deputy Governor Cecilia Skingsley

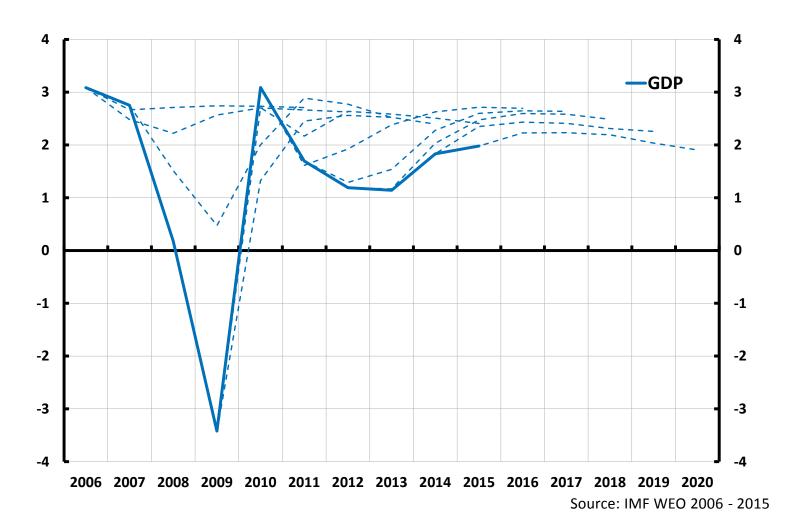


What I intend to talk about today:

- Is it possible to conduct a national monetary policy in a complicated international environment?
- How has Swedish monetary policy been conducted in recent years?
- What considerations should govern our choice of future path?

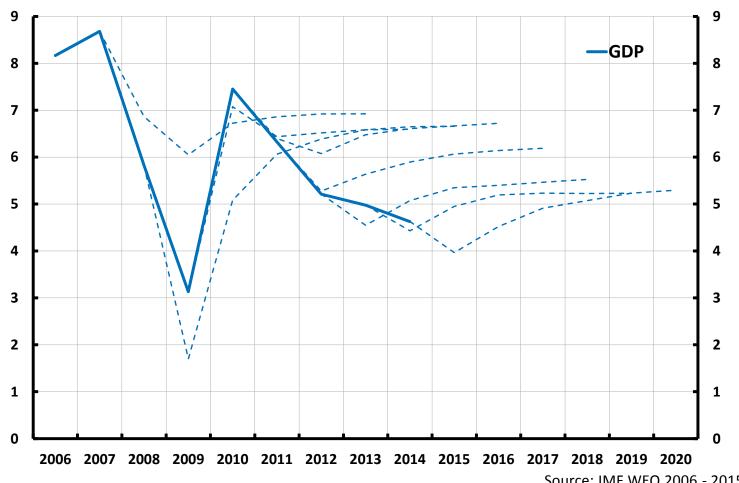
Forecast revisions of advanced economies' GDP





Forecast revisions of emerging economies' GDP

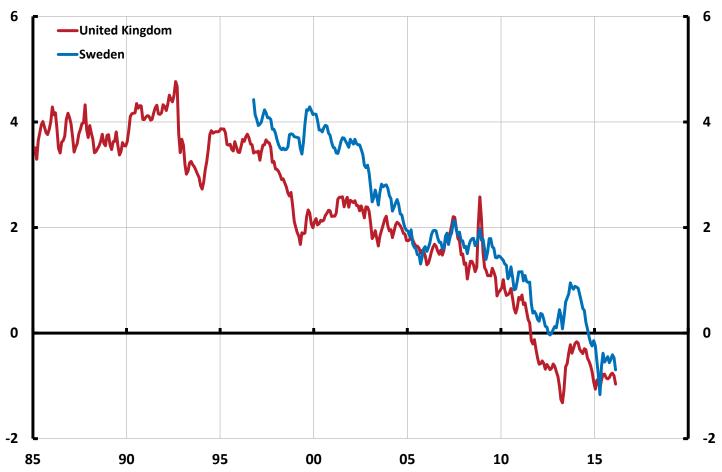




Source: IMF WEO 2006 - 2015

Lower real interest rate trend since the 1980s

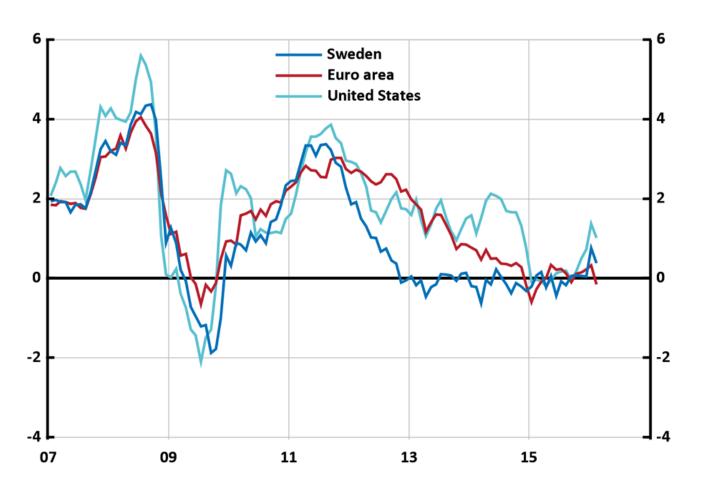




Note. Per cent. 10-Year yield on real government bonds in Sweden and the UK. Swedish real interest rate is zero coupon yields interpolated from bond Thomson Reuters and the Riksbank prices using the Nelson-Siegel method.



Inflation in Sweden and abroad



Note. Annual percentage change. The euro area refers to HICP inflation, and Sweden and the USA to CPI inflation.

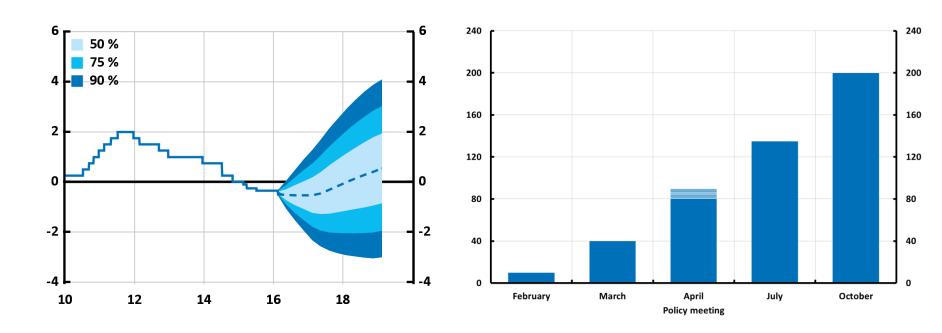
Sources: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Eurostat, Office for National Statistics and Statistics Sweden

Monetary policy to safeguard the inflation target



Cutting the repo rate

Purchasing government bonds up until the end of June 2016

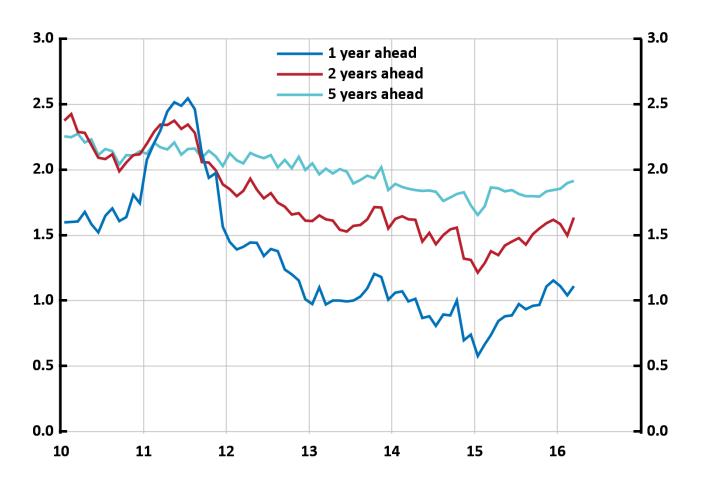


Note. Per cent and SEK billion.

Source: The Riksbank



Inflation expectations



Note. Per cent, average. Inflation expectations according to money market participants.

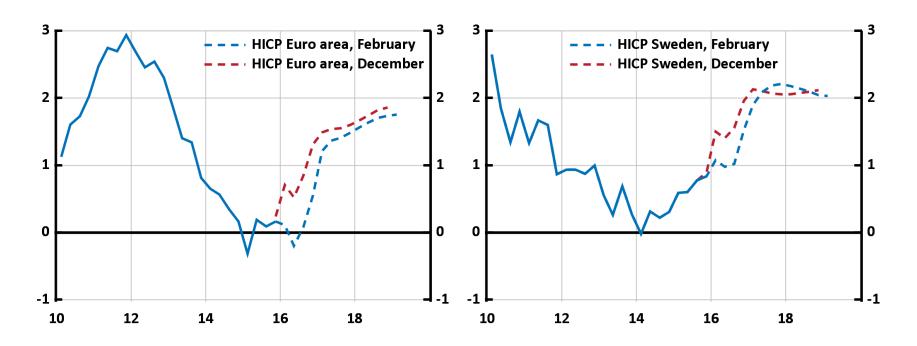
Source: TNS SIFO Prospera

Low inflation has been countered with low interest rates abroad, too



Inflation in the euro area

Inflation in Sweden



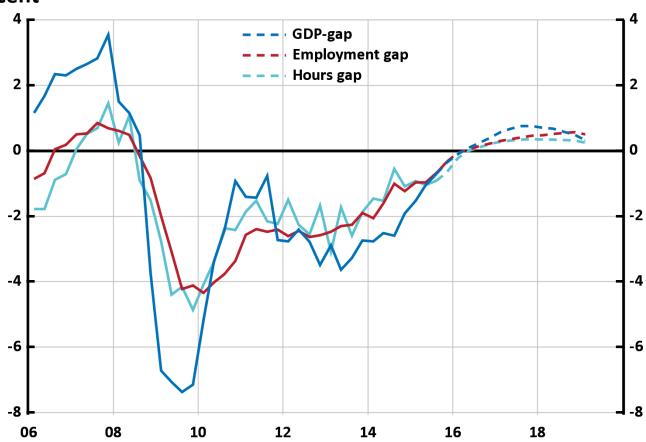
Note. Annual percentage change.

Sources: Eurostat, Statistics Sweden and the Riksbank









Note. Per cent. GDP gap refers to the GDP deviation from trend, calcadateds: Statistics Sweden and the Riksbank using a production function. The hours gap and the employment gap refer to the deviation of the number of hours worked and the number of employed from the Riksbank's assessed trends.



Thank you!