



Outlook for inflation and economic activity remains largely the same

Monetary policy August 2025

Monetary policy August 2025

- Policy rate **unchanged** at 2 per cent.
- Some probability of a **further** cut this year.

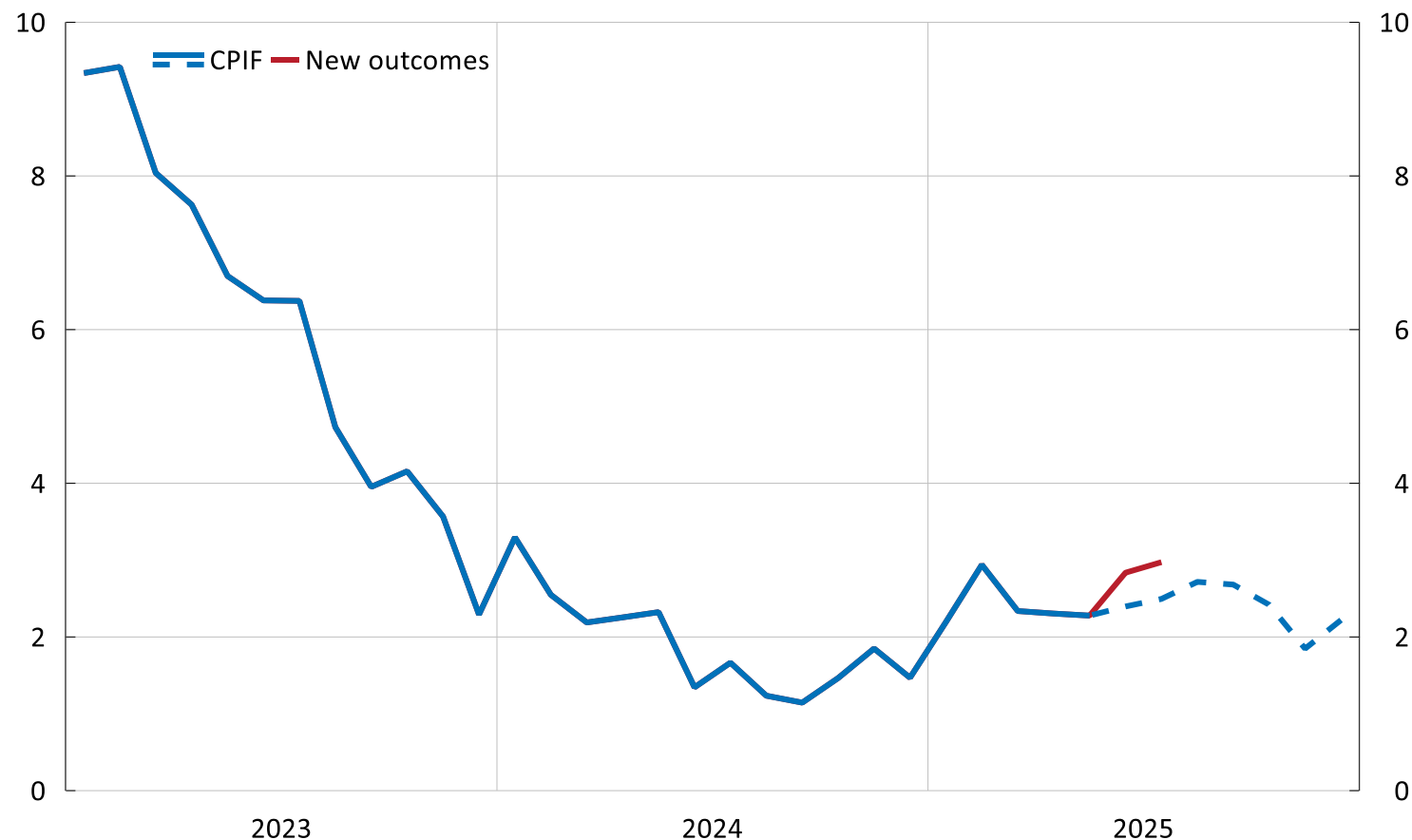


Continuing international uncertainty

- Geopolitical conflicts
- Tariff agreements
- Economic developments largely as expected
- Relatively stable developments on financial markets



Inflation higher during the summer, probably temporary



INFLATION
TARGET, CPIF:
2 %

Annual percentage change. Solid and dashed blue lines refer to outcome and forecast respectively at the monetary policy meeting in June. Red line refers to outcomes since then.

Sources: Statistics Sweden and the Riksbank.

Inflation expected to fall back towards 2 per cent in the medium term

- Adjusted for changes in weights, inflation is lower.
- Indicators suggest inflationary pressures of around 2 per cent.
- Inflation expectations at 2 per cent.
- Companies' pricing plans somewhat higher than normal.



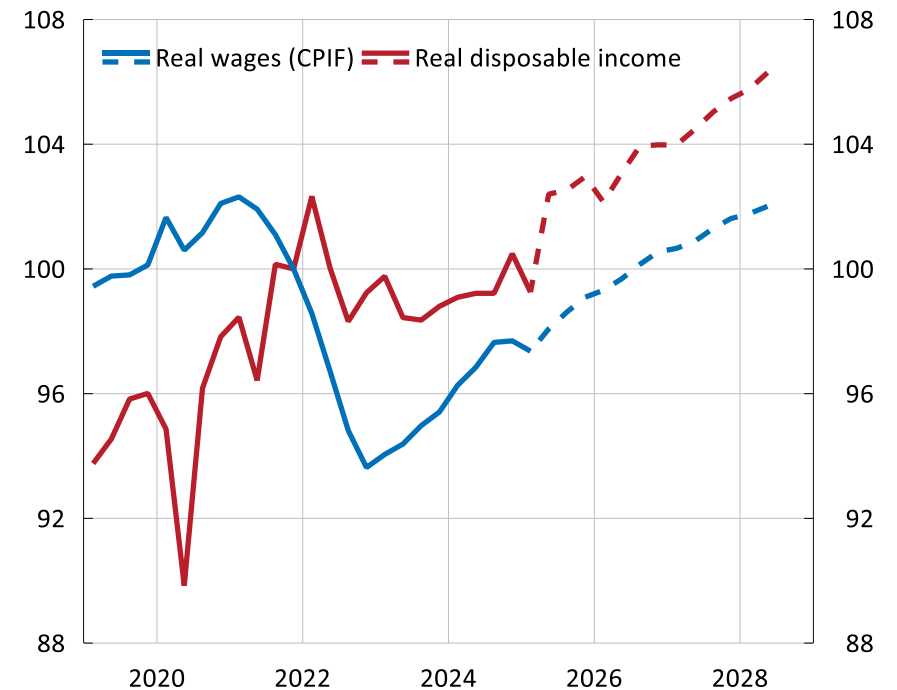
Vigilance regarding development of inflation.

Swedish economy is weak, but expected to become stronger going forward

- The recovery that began last year is sluggish.
- Households are cautious about spending.
- Unemployment is high.
- Business confidence is close to normal levels.

Index, 2021 Q4 = 100. Real wages are calculated as the ratio between the nominal wage level and the CPIF. Real disposable income is income adjusted for changes in the deflator of household consumption expenditure, which usually increases at the same rate as the CPIF.

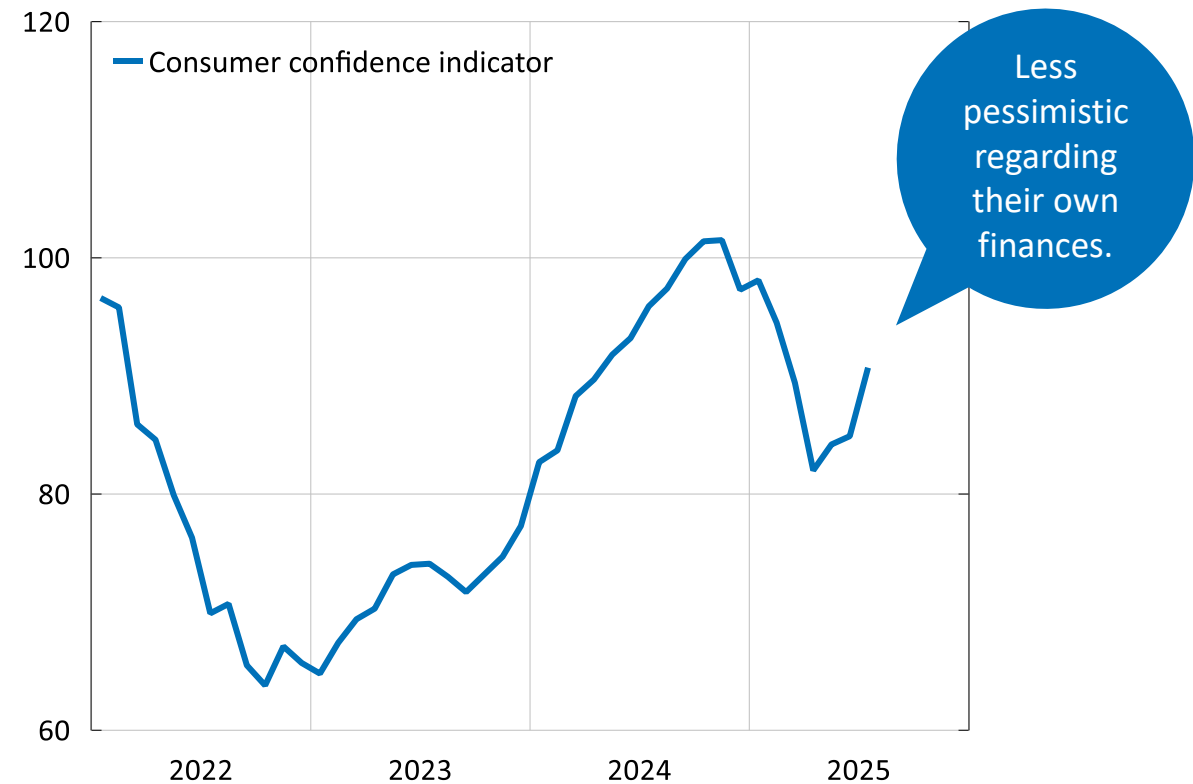
Favourable conditions for stronger development



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

Uncertainty abroad slowed down consumption in the spring

- Weak consumption of goods, but stronger consumption of services in the spring.
- Signs that consumption increased at the beginning of the summer.
- Households less pessimistic.



Index, average = 100, standard deviation = 10. The confidence indicator is calculated as the mean value of net figures for a number of questions concerning the current economic situation and future prospects.

Source: National Institute of Economic Research.

Continuing weak labour market



Net figures. Number of companies responding that they plan to increase employee numbers compared with number planning to reduce employee numbers in the coming 3 months. Seasonally adjusted data.

Source: National Institute of Economic Research.

Monetary policy is adjusted according to the outlook for inflation and economic activity

Some probability of a further interest rate cut this year.

But several factors could affect the outlook:

- recovery in the Swedish economy
- how long inflation remains elevated
- international developments.

New information, and how it is expected to affect the outlook for inflation and economic activity, will determine how monetary policy is designed.





Outlook for inflation and economic activity remains largely the same

Monetary policy August 2025