

Inflationary pressures are too high – rate raised to regain purchasing power

Monetary policy September 2023

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

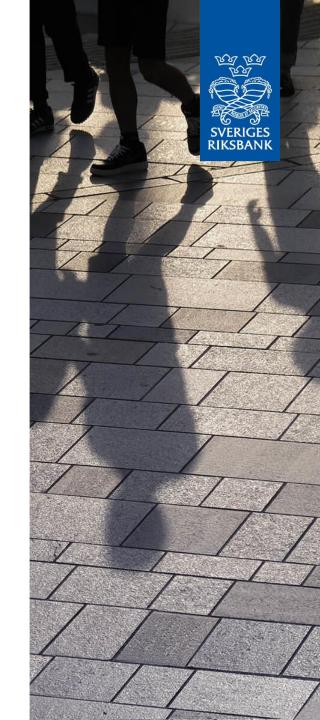
Monetary policy September 2023

- Policy rate raised by 0.25 percentage points to 4.0 per cent
- The rate may need to be raised further



The inflation problem is still very present

- The interest rate increases are effective, inflation is falling.
- But many domestic prices are increasing too rapidly.
- The weak krona contributes to high inflation.
- Risk that inflation will not fall sufficiently fast and stabilise at the target of 2 per cent.







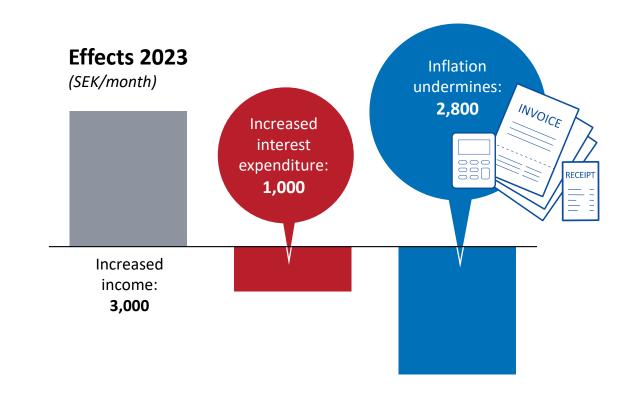
Average household 2022

(2.3 persons)

Disposable income: **SEK 47.600/month**

Mortgage: **SEK 1.3 million**





Sources: Statistics Sweden and the Riksbank.

Signs of slowdown in strong global economic activity

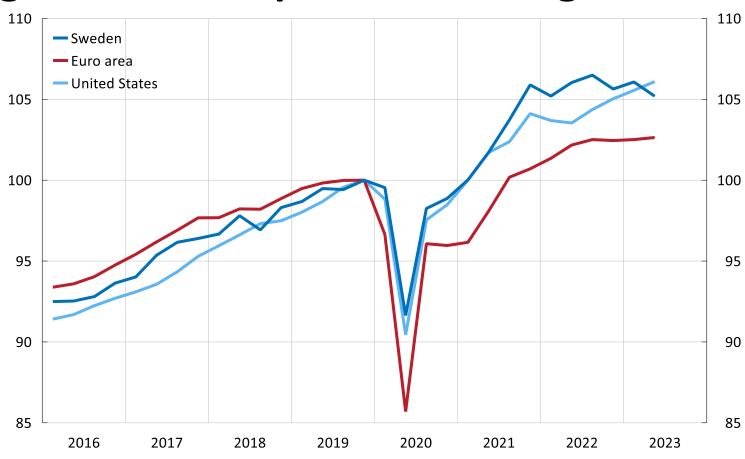


- Global manufacturing activity weakening
- Labour market cooling off in many countries
- Inflation on the way down from high levels
- Continued contractionary monetary policy





Strong GDP development slowing down



Index, 2019 Q4 = 100, seasonally adjusted data.

Sources: National sources and the Riksbank.

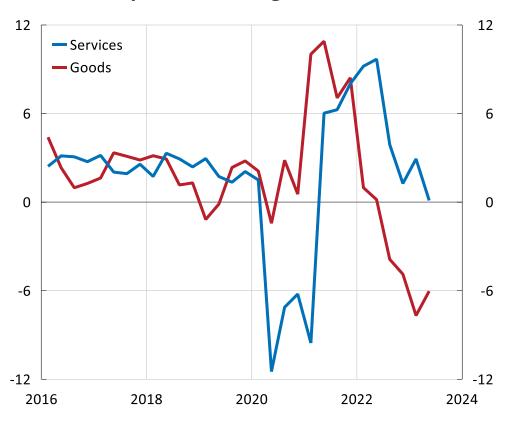




Housing investment falling



Consumption slowing down



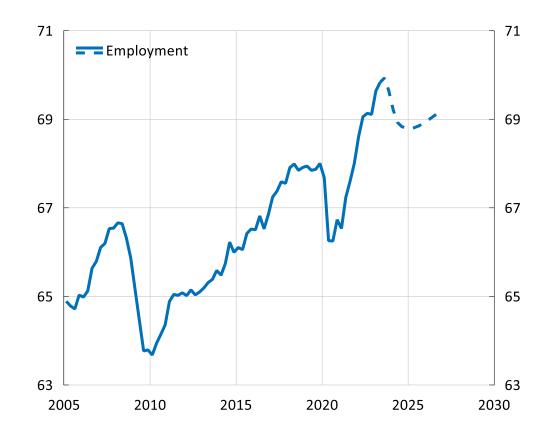
Index, 2019 Q4 = 100, seasonally adjusted data (left), and annual percentage change (right).

Sources: Statistics Sweden and the Riksbank.



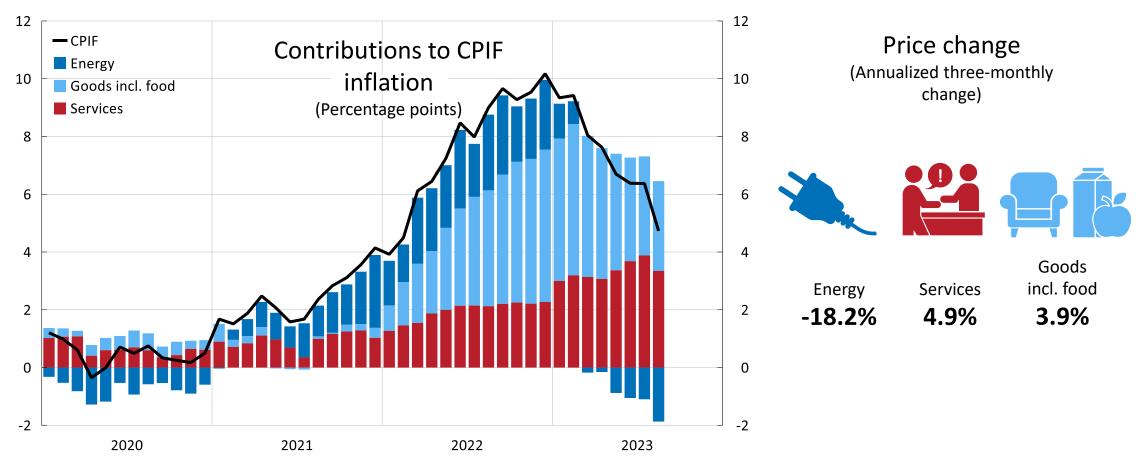
Strong labour market

- Historically high employment rate
- Companies have chosen to retain their staff
- Weaker economic activity expected to lead to cooler labour market









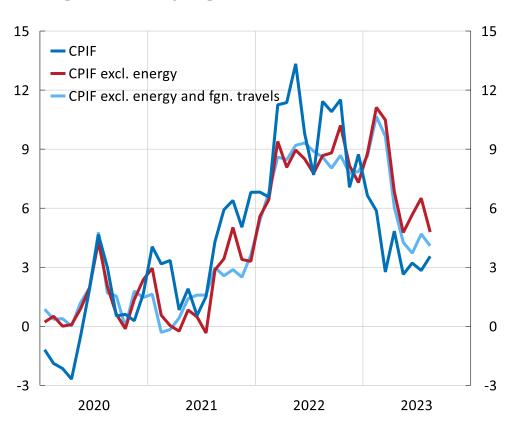
Annual percentage change and percentage points.

Sources: Statistics Sweden and the Riksbank.



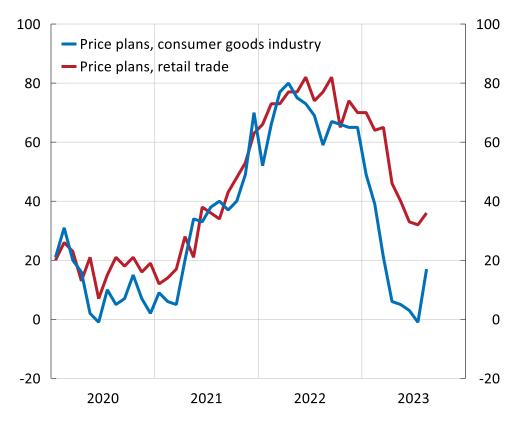
Price pressures are too high

High underlying inflation



Left, three-month change as an annual rate (per cent) and right, net figures. Seasonally adjusted data.

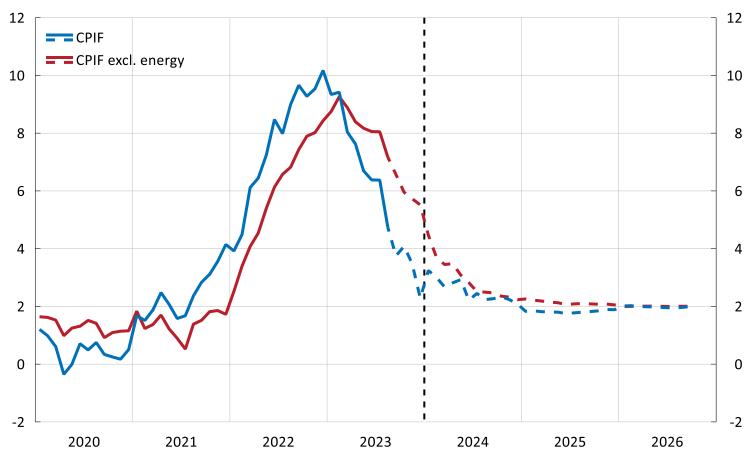
Retail trade planning continued price increases



Sources: The National Institute of Economic Research, Statistics Sweden and the Riksbank.







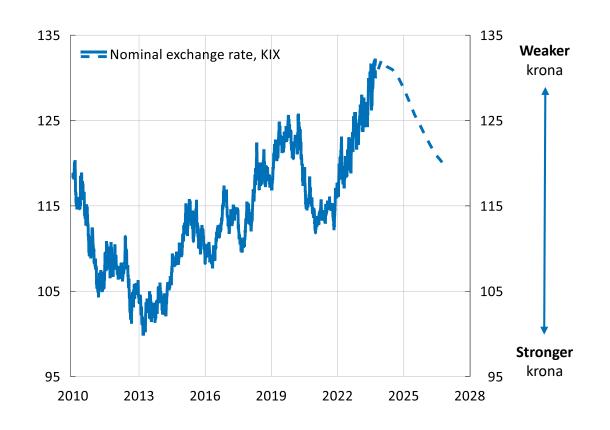
CPIF TARGET: 2%



Source: The Riksbank.

Exchange rate impacts inflation

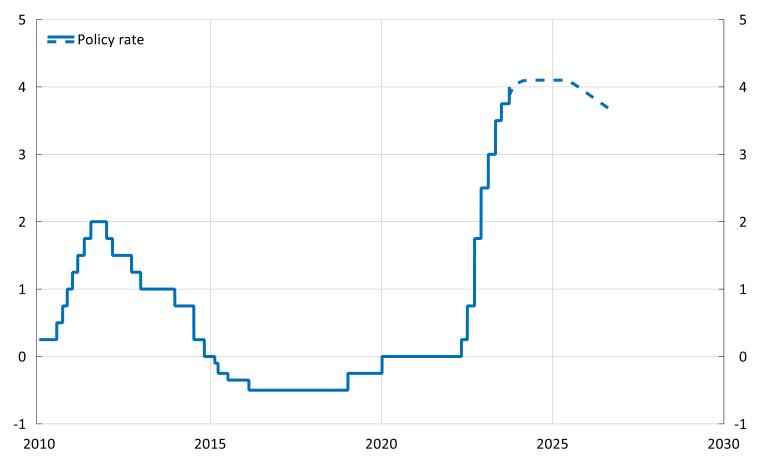
- Krona clearly undervalued
- Several interacting factors behind this
- Weak krona contributes to higher inflation
- Floating exchange rate in Sweden no target for the krona



KIX (krona index) is a weighted average of the currencies that are important for Sweden's international trade.

Policy rate raised so inflation can reach target within a reasonable time





Per cent. Source: The Riksbank.

We are doing what is necessary to bring down inflation within a reasonable period of time

- Considerable uncertainty over how quickly inflation is falling,
 the risks are not over
- The rate may need to be raised further
- **New information** and how it affects the outlook for the economy and inflation determines the monetary policy stance





Eight monetary policy meetings per year

- Makes it easier to quickly adapt monetary policy
- Can more often provide an overall view of developments
- More in line with international practice
- 4 meetings with a Monetary Policy Report and forecasts, 4 meetings with a shorter document and no forecasts



Reducing currency risk in the foreign exchange reserves



- Selling USD 8 billion and EUR 2 billion for SEK
- Starting on Monday and complete in 4-6 months
- Adapted to market conditions
- Sound risk management reduces the financial losses if the krona strengthens





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