Account of monetary policy 2018

Riksdag Committee on Finance 02/05/2019

SVERIGES RIKSBANI



Kerstin af Jochnick

First Deputy Governor



Three central questions

Why is the inflation target necessary?

Why is the target 2 per cent?

Why is confidence in the inflation target important?

Why is the inflation target necessary?

- A common benchmark for pricesetting and wage formation
- Joint view facilitates long-term planning
- Improves the opportunity for good economic developments





- Same level in almost all high-income countries with an inflation target
- Lowering the target would not resolve structural problems, e.g. with household debt
- Inflation targets should not be changed too often
- A lower target could give more and longer periods with a negative repo rate



Why is confidence in the inflation target important?

- More difficult to give consideration to anything other than inflation if expectations are not anchored
- Risk that inflation and inflation expectations will fall, which could give more periods with a negative repo rate going forward



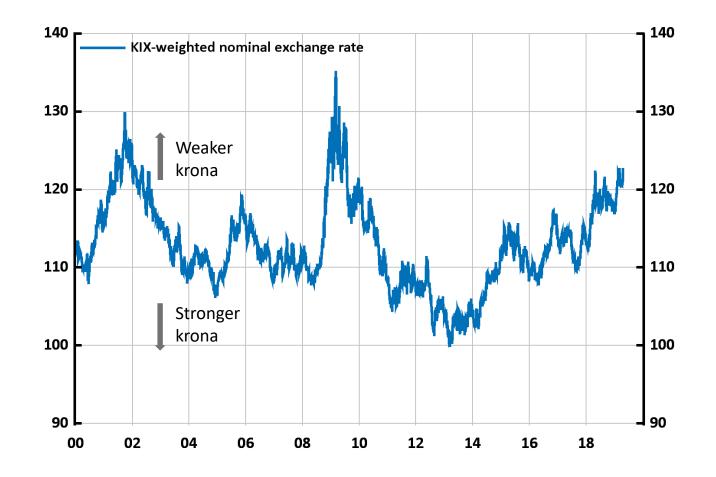
Three central answers

The inflation target contributes to stability and good economic developments Lowering the target makes it more difficult for monetary policy to stabilise the economy

Confidence in inflation target is decisive for the target to function as stabilising benchmark



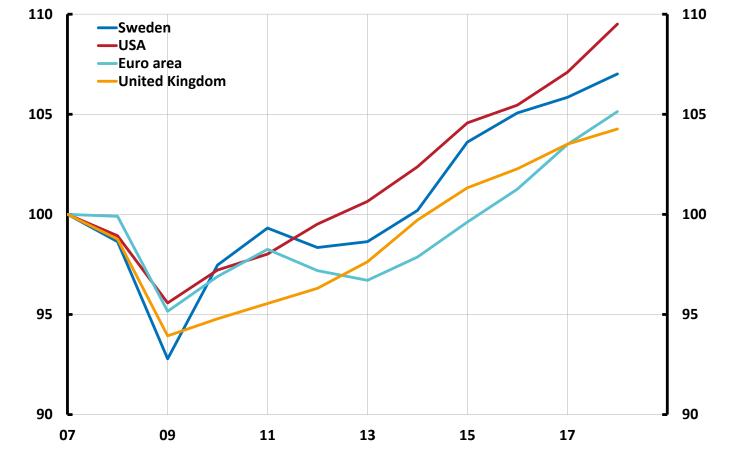
Sweden has an inflation target – not an exchange rate target



Note. Index, 18 Nov 1992 = 100 The KIX (krona index) is an weighted average of the krona exchange rate against currencies in countries that are important for Sweden's international transactions.

Inflation targeting has contributed to a comparatively good economic development

GDP per capita



Note. Index, 2007 = 100.

Source: Eurostat, OECD and the Riksbank

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