

SVERIGES RIKSBANK

The interest rate was raised in November to safeguard low and stable inflation in a stronger economic climate

Riksdag Finance Committee, 19 November 2026

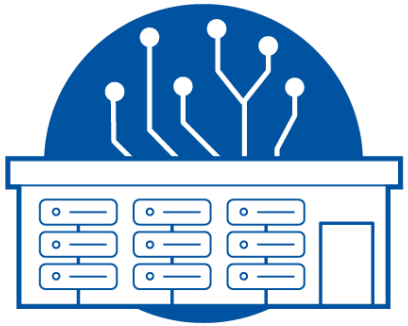
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War in the Middle East and AI have dominated the year



The war in the Middle East

- Weaker GDP
- Higher inflation
- Higher interest rates



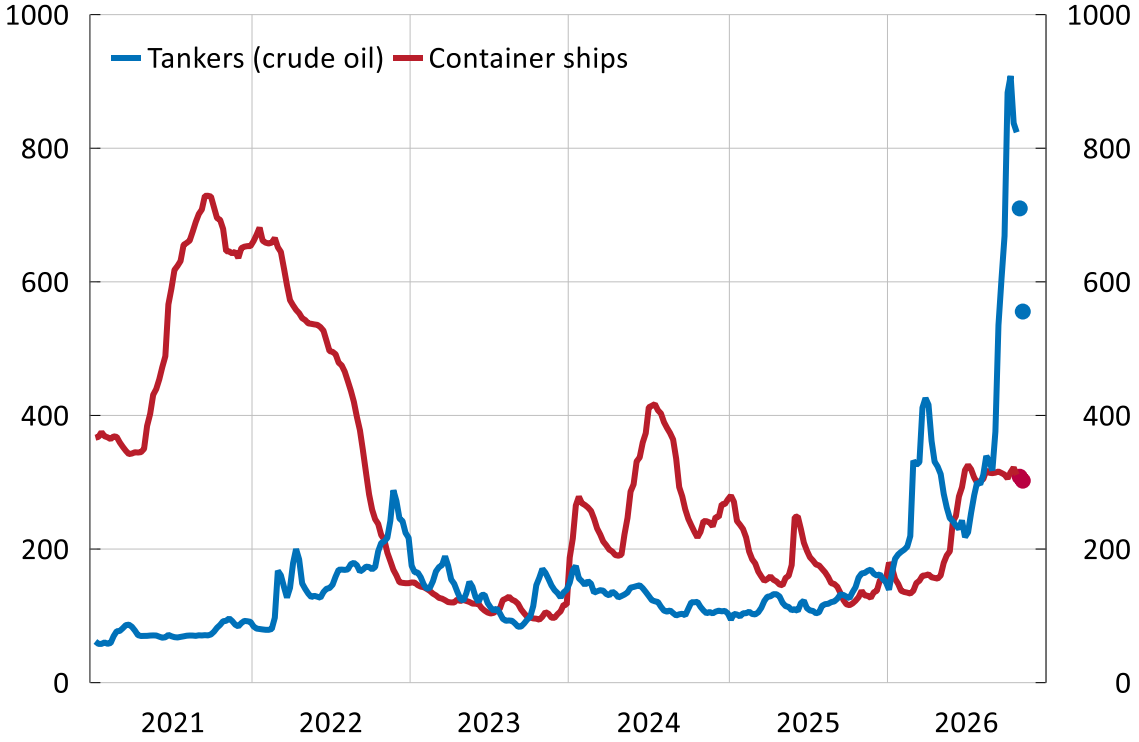
AI expansion

- Stronger GDP
- High stock market valuations
- Higher inflation
- Higher interest rates

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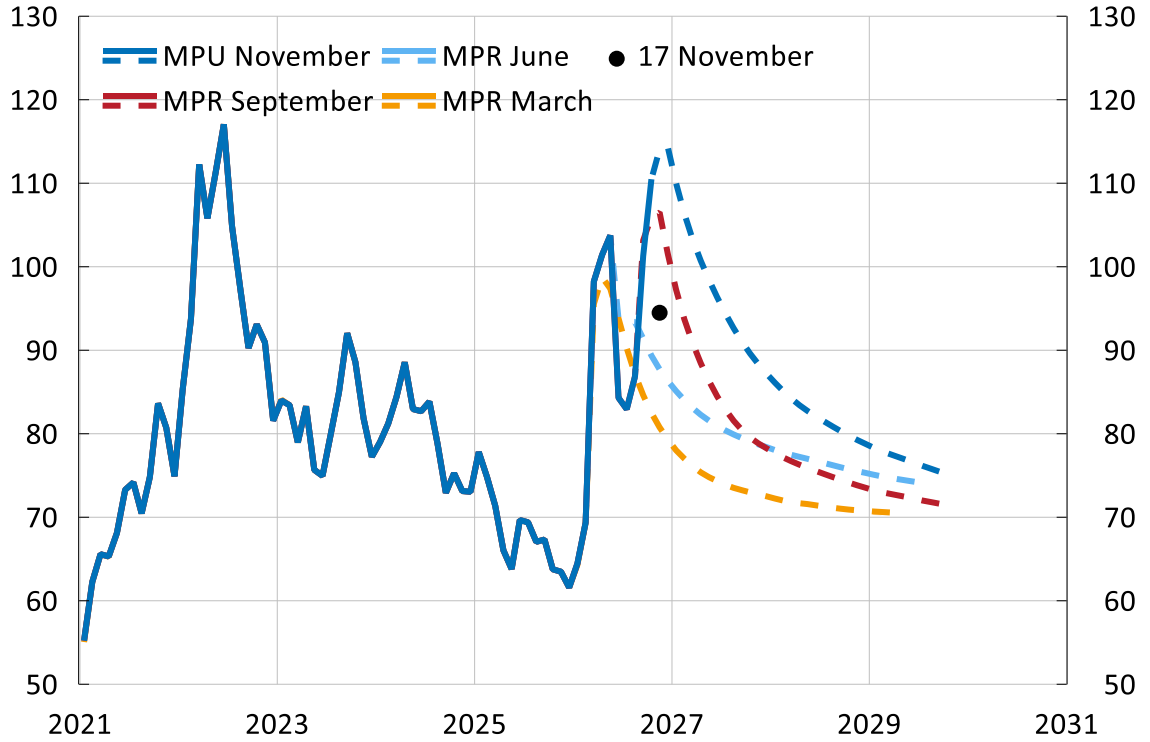
Supply disruptions pushing up inflation

Sharp rise in freight prices



Note. Index: 2019 = 100. Freight prices for different types of vessel. Data up to and including 13 November 2026. Dots show outcomes published after the Monetary Policy Update in November.
Sources: Baltic Exchange and Drewry Shipping Consultants Ltd.

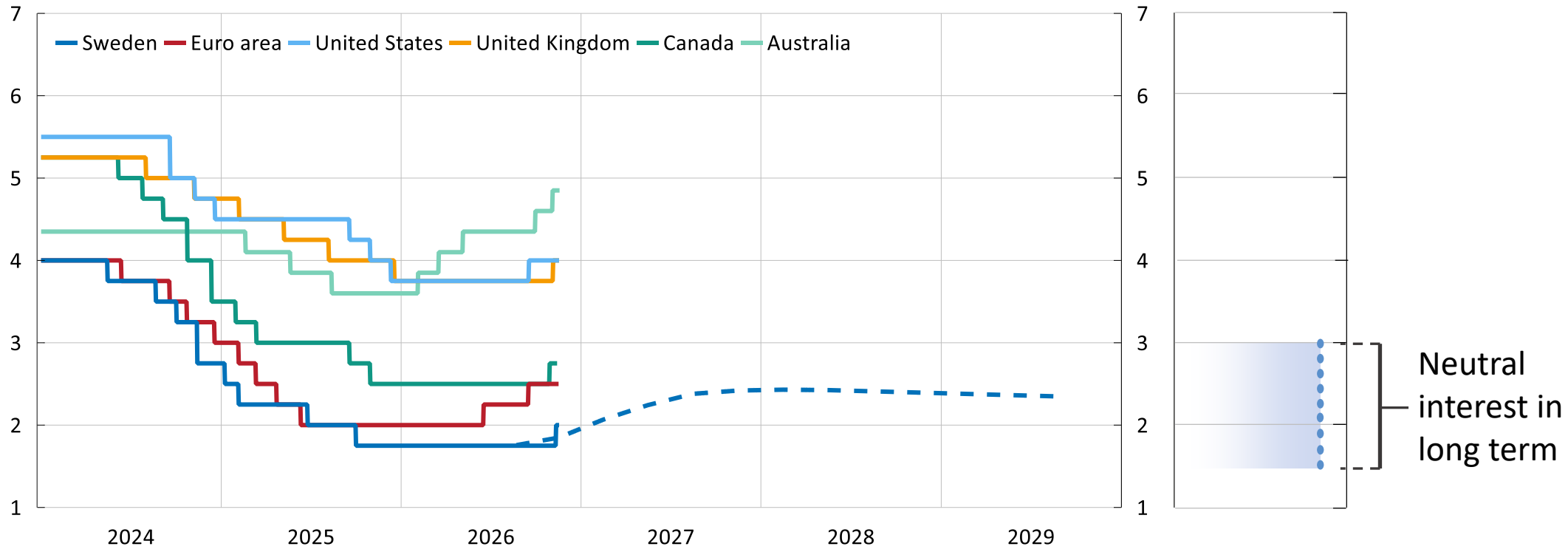
Oil prices remain high despite falling futures prices



Note. USD/barrel. Futures prices at the monetary policy meetings are calculated as five-day moving averages of daily data, converted into a monthly average. Solid line refers to outcome and dashed lines represent futures pricing. Dot shows last outcome.
Sources: Intercontinental Exchange and the Riksbank.

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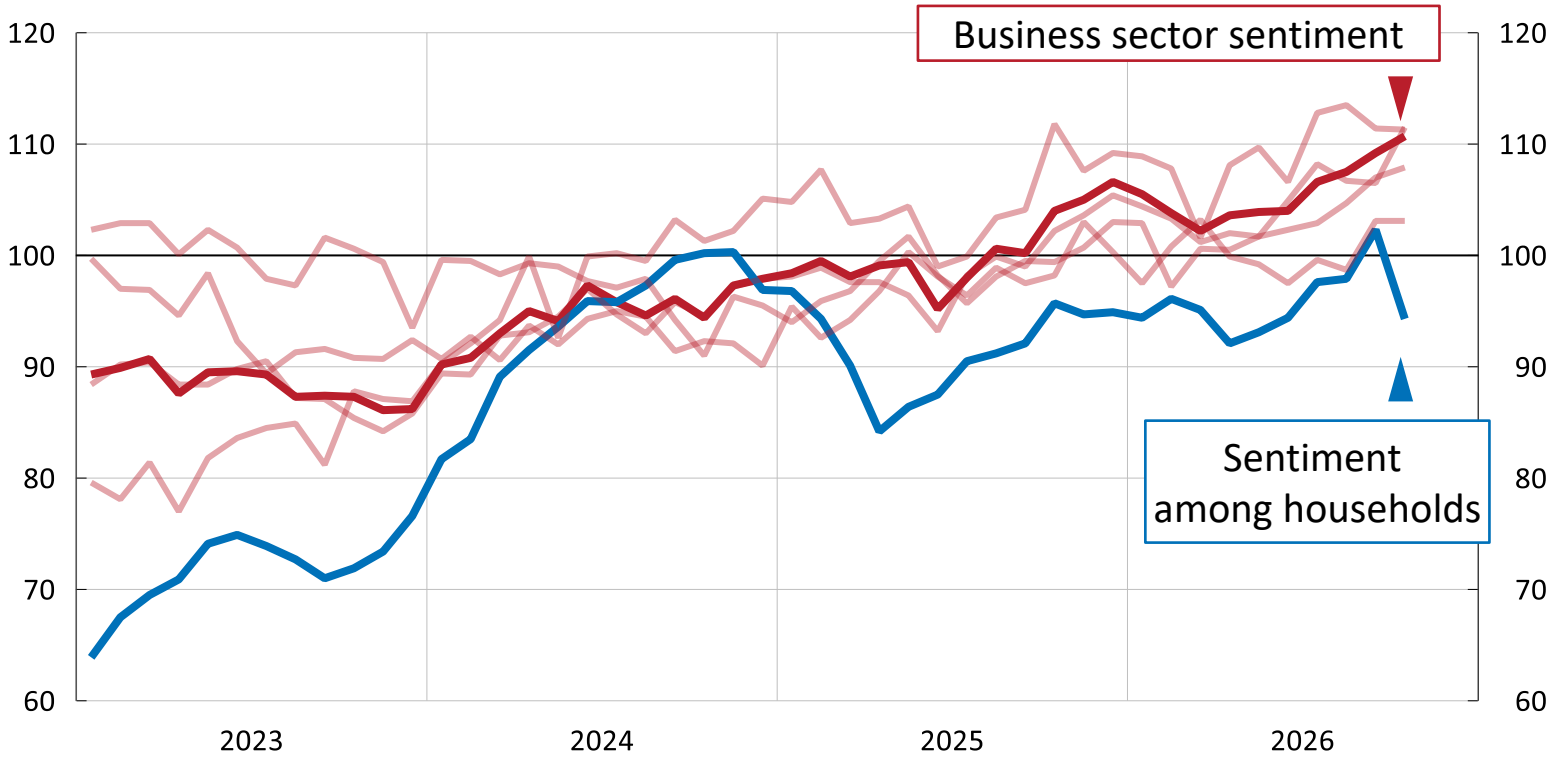
A monetary policy tailored to Sweden



Note. Outcomes are daily rates and the forecast is a quarterly average. Solid lines refer to outcomes and dashed line represents the Riksbank's projection. Shaded area shows the estimated interval for the long-term neutral policy rate.
Sources: National central banks and the Riksbank.

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Broader upturn in the Swedish economy

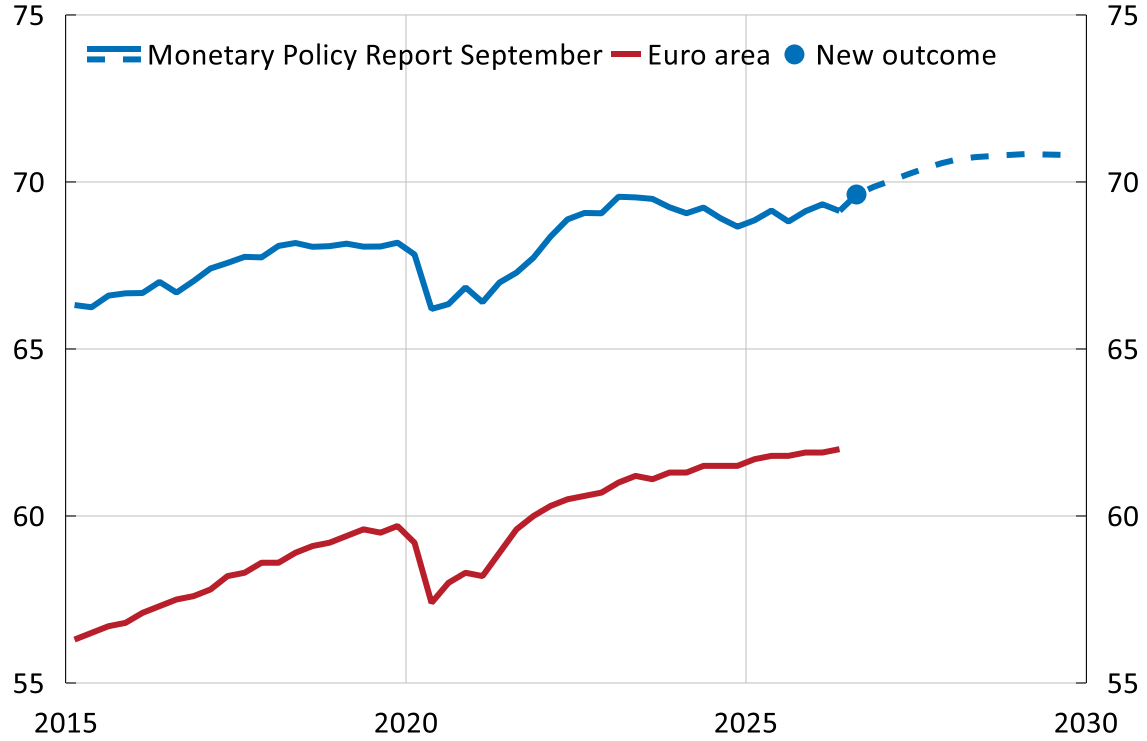


- Close to normal economic conditions.
- Stronger sentiment than usual across the entire business sector.
- Indicators point to continued positive growth for the Swedish economy.

Note. Index, average = 100, standard deviation = 10. The confidence indicators are based on the net figures for a number of questions concerning the economic situation and the outlook, such as order books, production volumes, recruitment plans and sales. The light red lines represent the retail sector, the manufacturing industry, the construction sector and the service sector.
Source: National Institute of Economic Research.

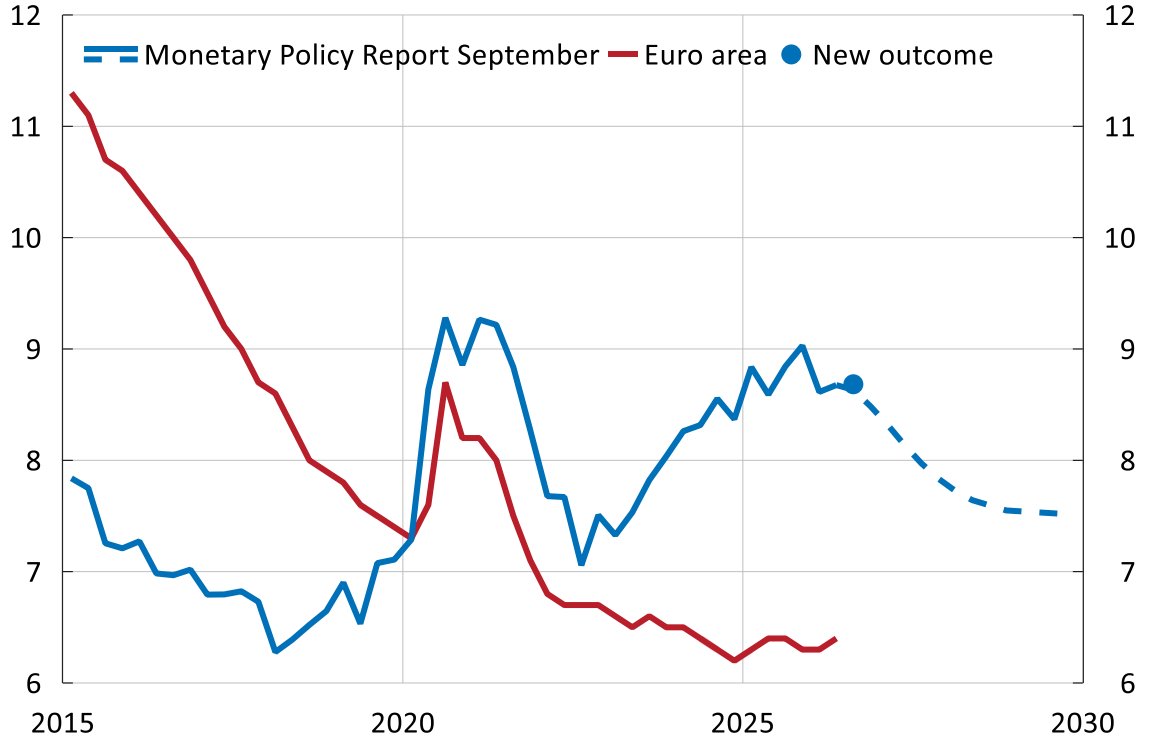
Labour market expected to strengthen in the period ahead

Employment rate



Note. Per cent of the population. Refers to persons aged 15–74, seasonally adjusted data. Blue dot refers to outcome for the third quarter. Solid lines refer to outcomes and dashed line to the Riksbank's forecast. Sources: Eurostat, Statistics Sweden and the Riksbank.

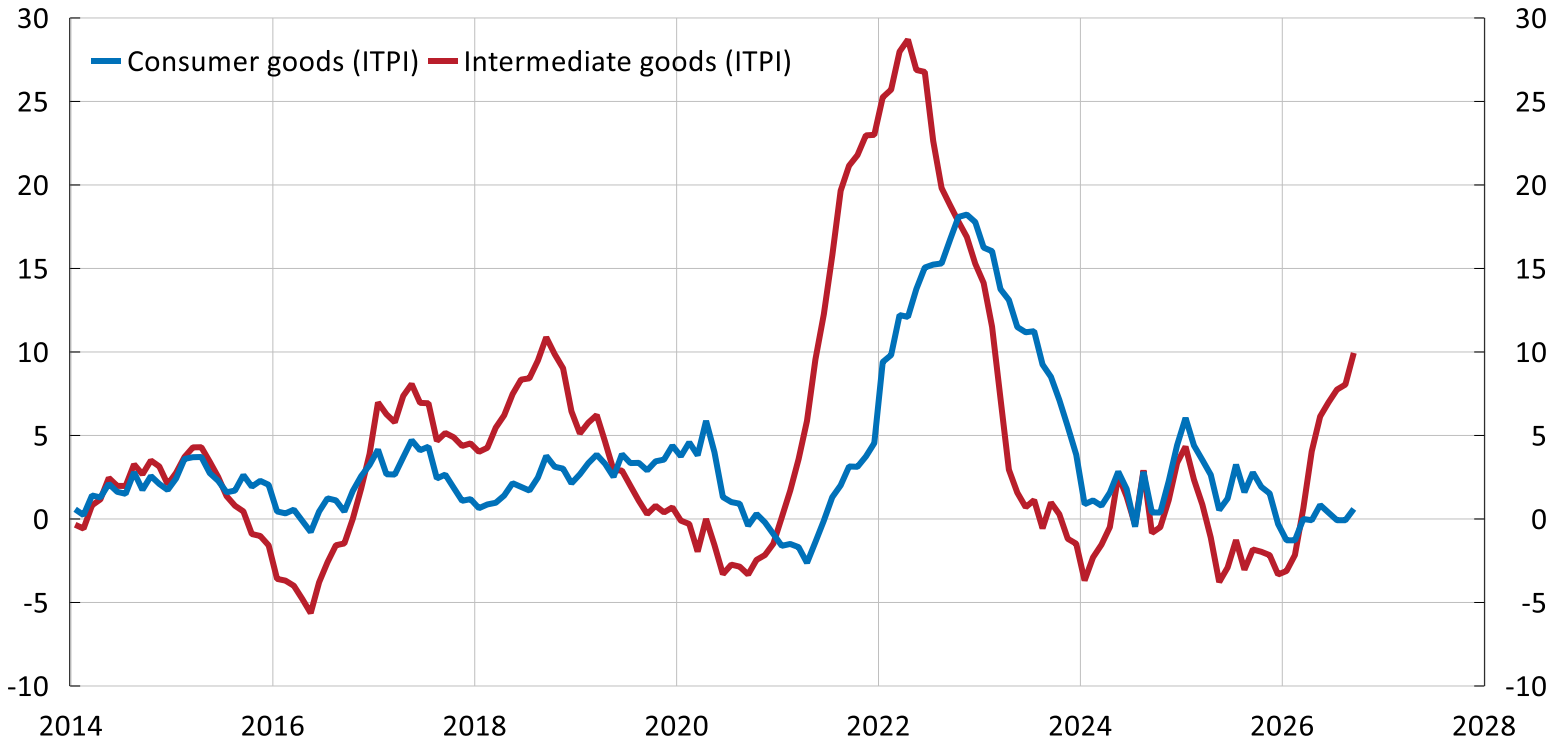
Unemployment



Note. Per cent of labour force. Refers to persons aged 15–74, seasonally adjusted data. Blue dot refers to outcome for the third quarter. Solid lines refer to outcomes and dashed line to the Riksbank's forecast. Sources: Eurostat, Statistics Sweden and the Riksbank.

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Costs at the producer level have risen

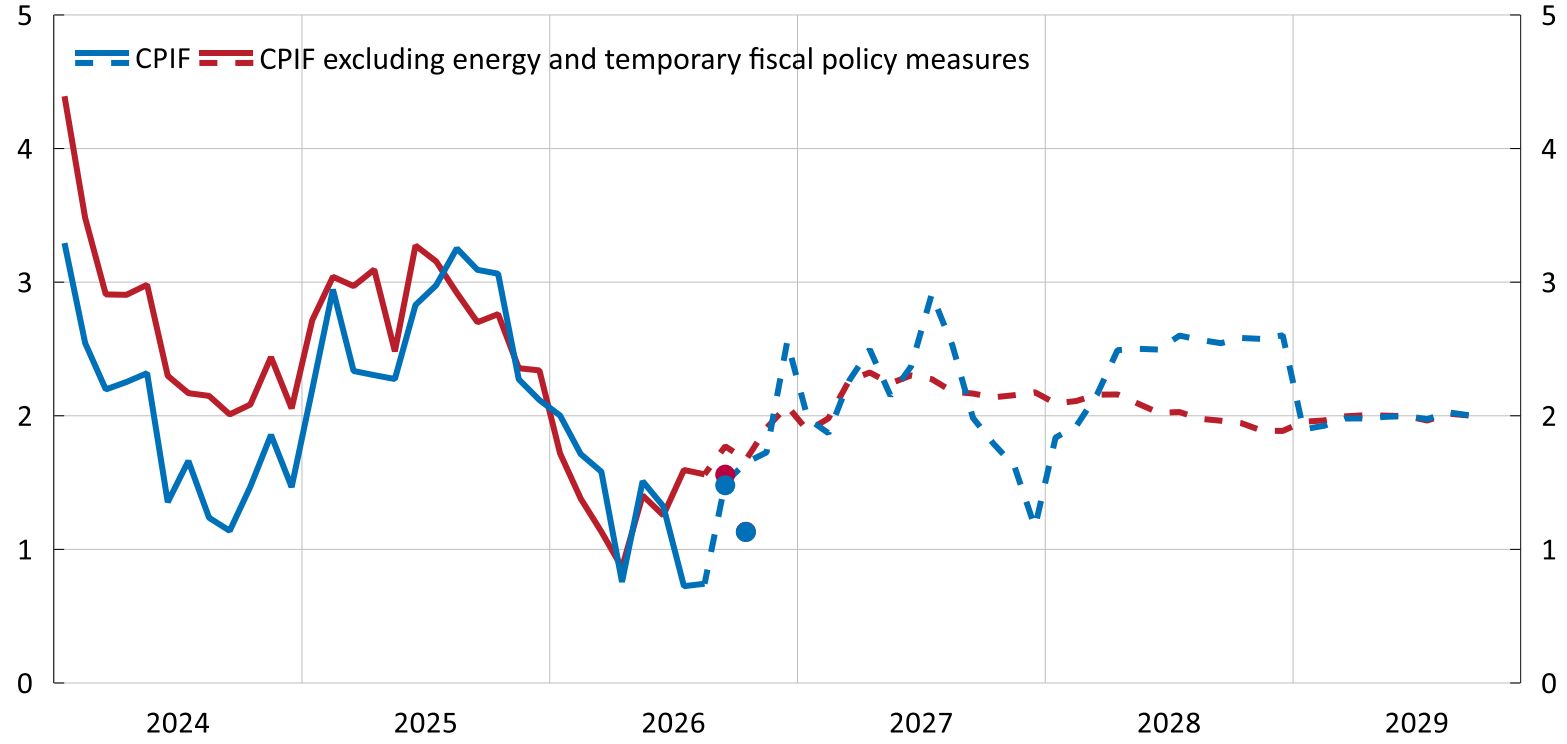


Note. Annual percentage change. ITPI refers to the domestic supply price index and measures producer prices for everything sold in Sweden. Energy prices are not included.
Source: Statistics Sweden.

- Swedish companies are facing higher cost pressures than usual.
- This is expected to affect consumer prices.

Temporary fiscal policy measures have a significant impact on inflation

Inflation has risen



Inflation outcomes:

	Oct.	Sept.
CPIF	1.1%	1.5%
CPIF excl. energy	0.1%	0.5%
CPIF excluding temporary fiscal policy measures	**2.5%**	**3.0%**
CPIF excluding energy and temporary fiscal policy measures	**1.1%**	**1.6%**

Note. Annual percentage change. For the index excluding temporary fiscal policy measures, the direct effects on the price level of temporary tax reductions on food and fuels and the temporary reduction in public transport fares implemented in 2026 have been excluded. Solid lines refer to outcomes and dashed lines to the Riksbank's forecasts. Sources: Statistics Sweden and the Riksbank.

Monetary policy is adjusted in line with developments

Several factors could affect developments:

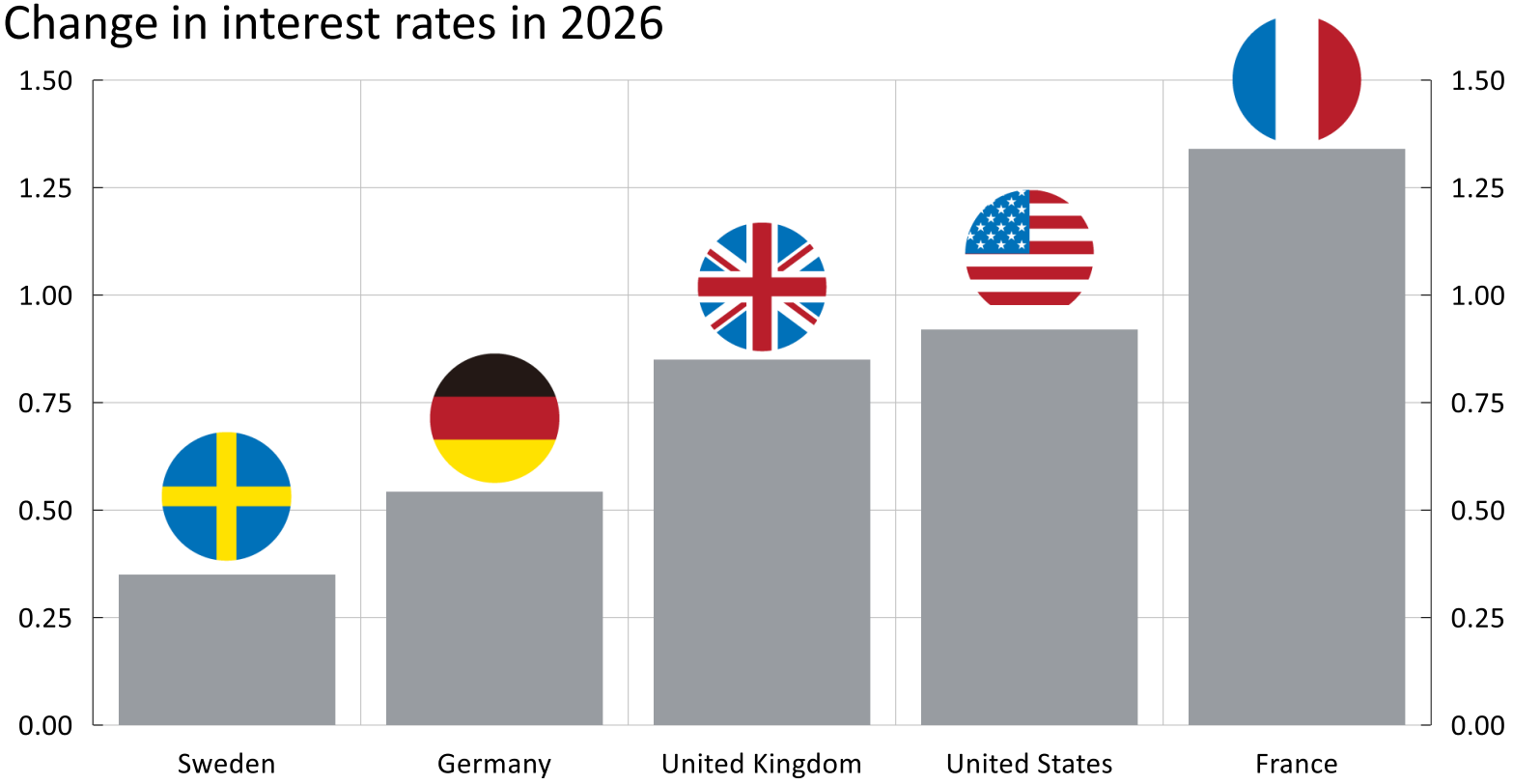
- Geopolitical uncertainty
- Concerns about AI investment
- Weak public finances in certain countries
- Strength of the Swedish economy



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Long-term interest rates have risen this year

Change in interest rates in 2026



- Surprisingly strong growth
  - AI investments
  - Resilient households and companies
- Higher inflation expectations
- Weak public finances
- Loan-funded AI initiatives

Note. Percentage points. Change in 10-year government bond yields since 31 December 2025.
Sources: Macrobond Financial AB and the Riksbank.



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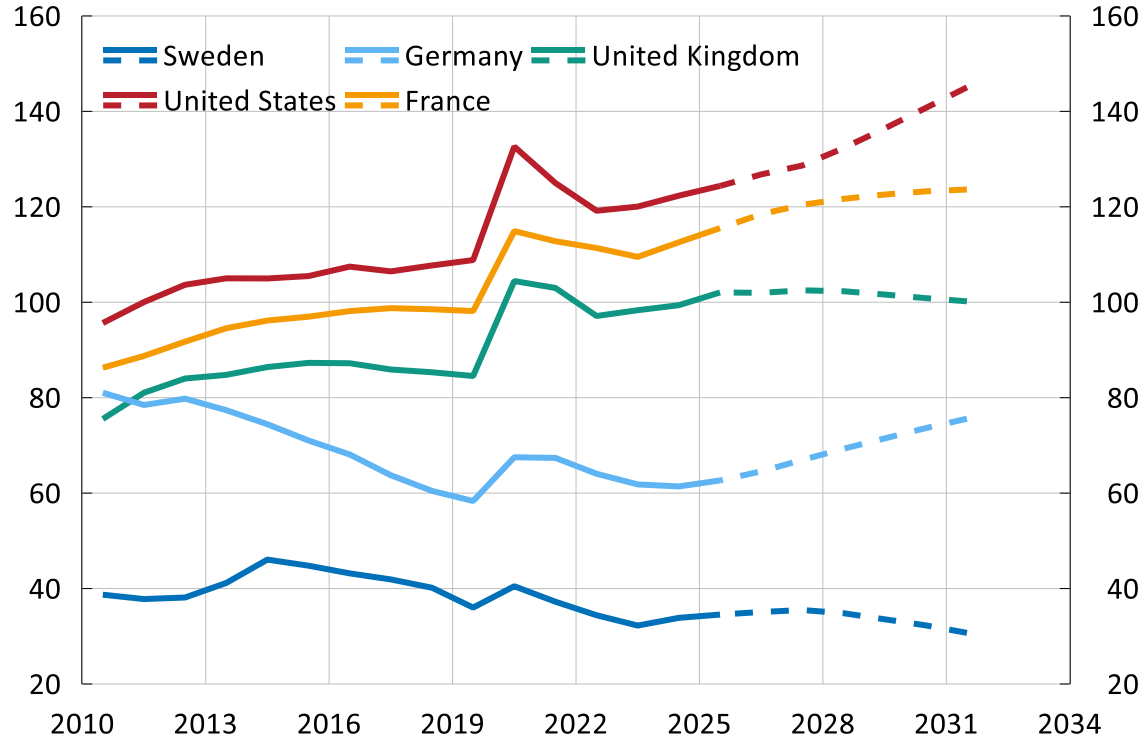
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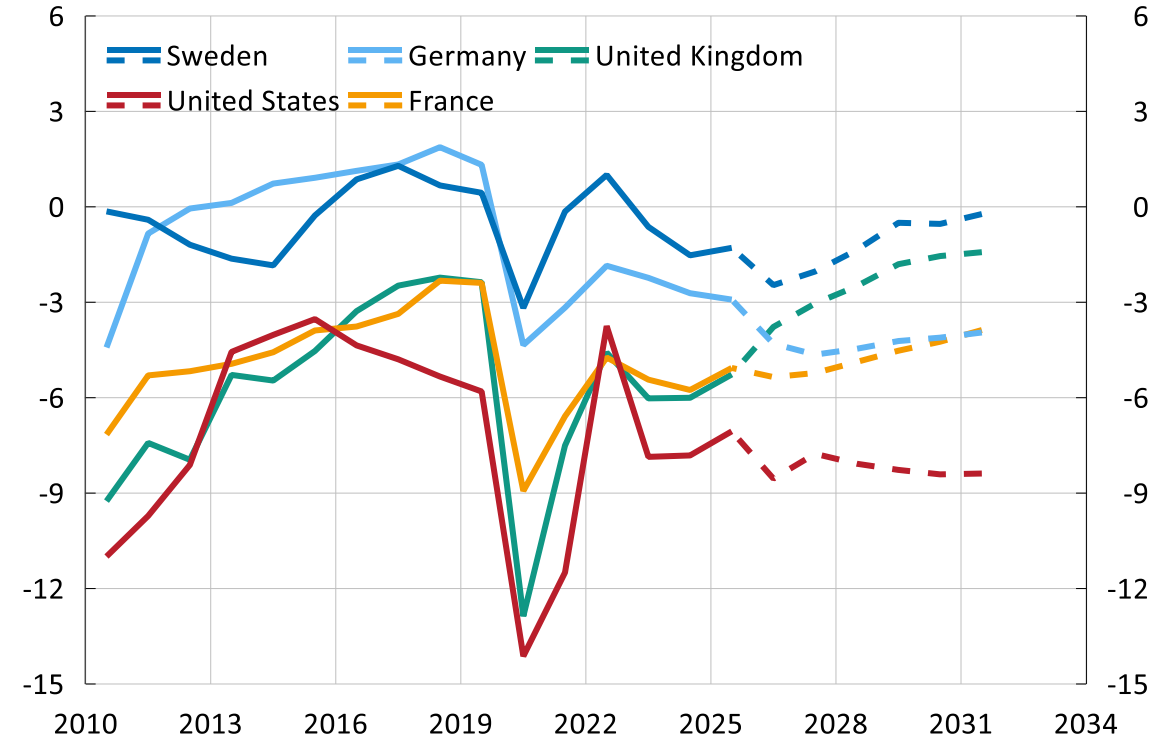
Weak public finances in several large countries

Public debt



Note. Per cent of GDP. Source: the IMF.

General government net lending



Note. Per cent of GDP. Source: the IMF.