

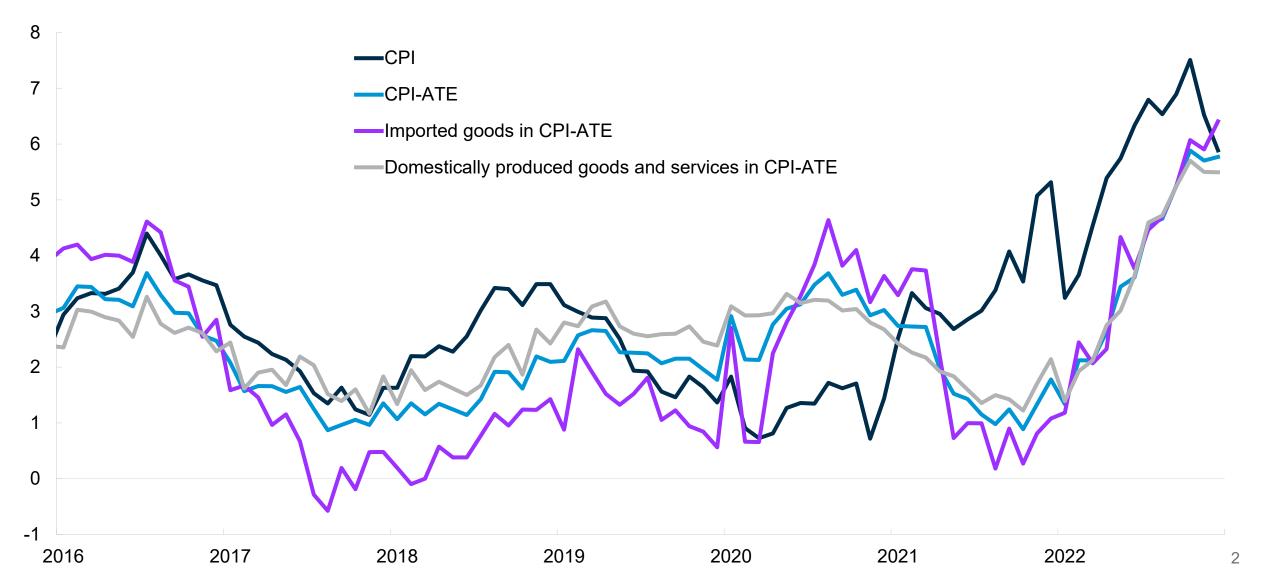
The role of the krone exchange rate under inflation targeting

Ole Christian Bech-Moen

Inflation is too high

Sources: Statistics Norway and Norges Bank

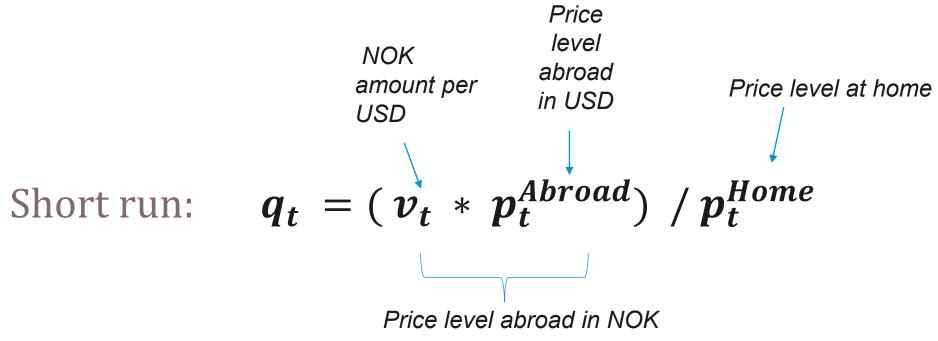
Twelve-month change. Percent. January 2016 – March 2023¹⁾



Independent monetary policy

- A choice between a fixed exchange rate and an independent monetary policy.
- A fixed exchange rate implies that wage and price *levels* must adjust to levels in other countries.
- Inflation targeting means that the exchange rate adjusts so that price and wage *inflation rates* are consistent with the target.

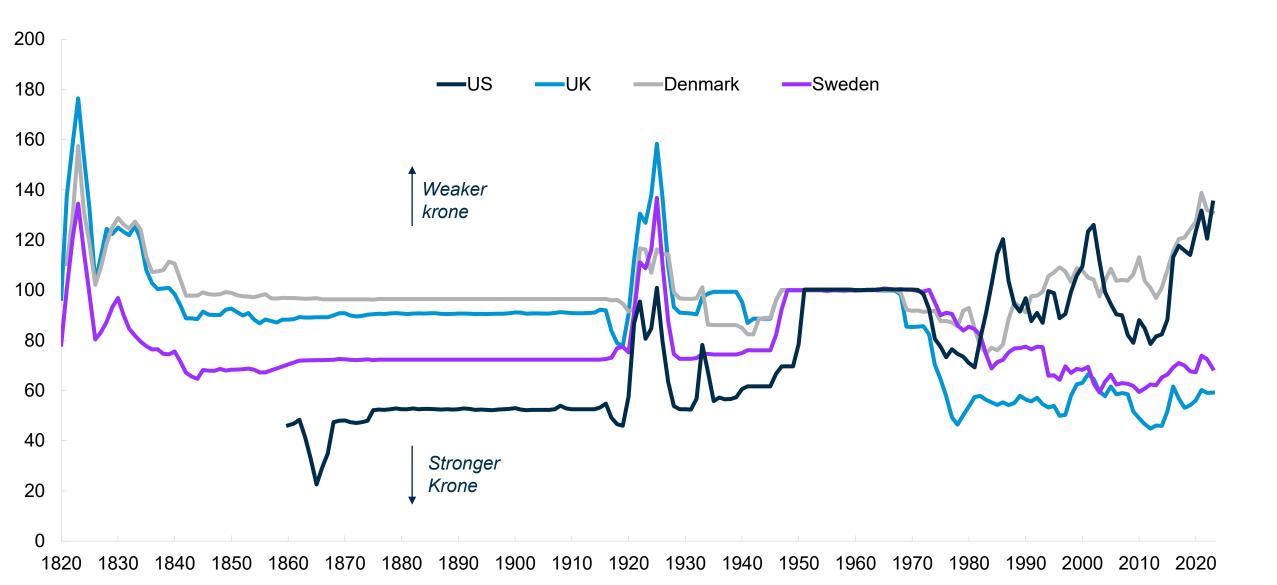




Long run:

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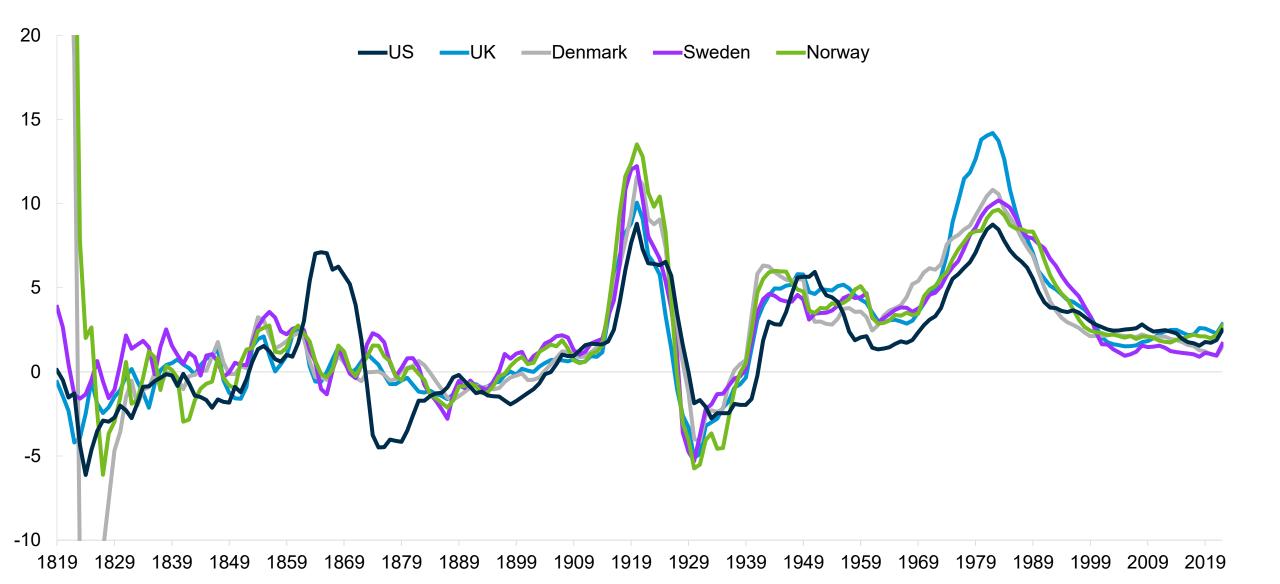
Longer periods of time under a fixed exchange rate Indexed. 1960=100



Source: Norges Bank HMS

Inflation

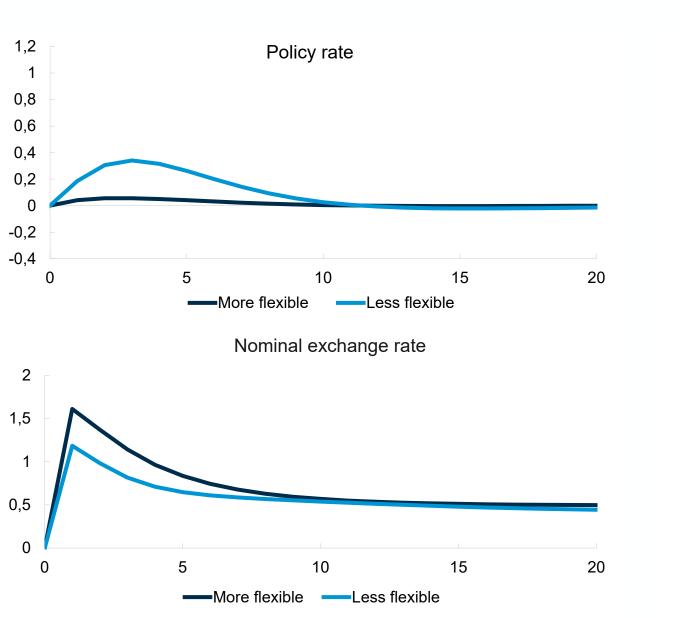
Ten-year moving average

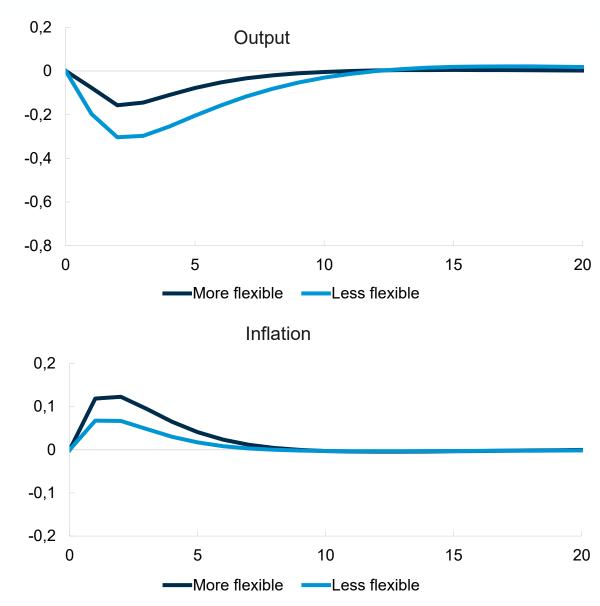




- Structural model for a small open economy
- Long-run real exchange rate
- Uncovered interest rate parity

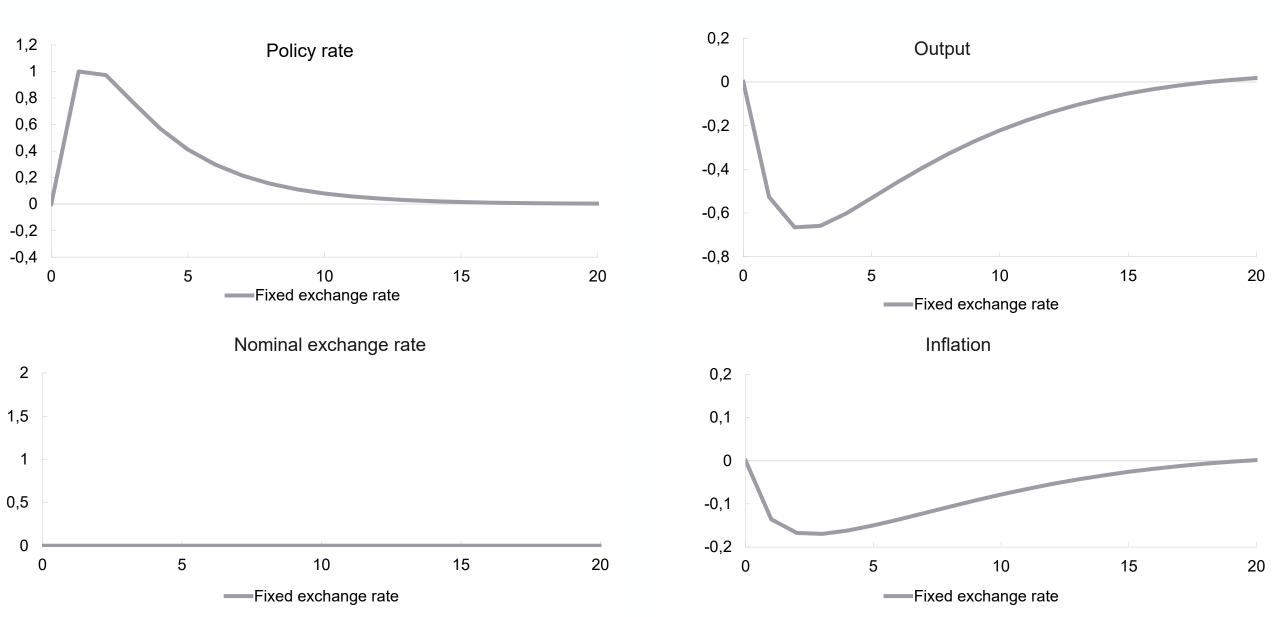
Higher foreign interest rates – flexible inflation targeting





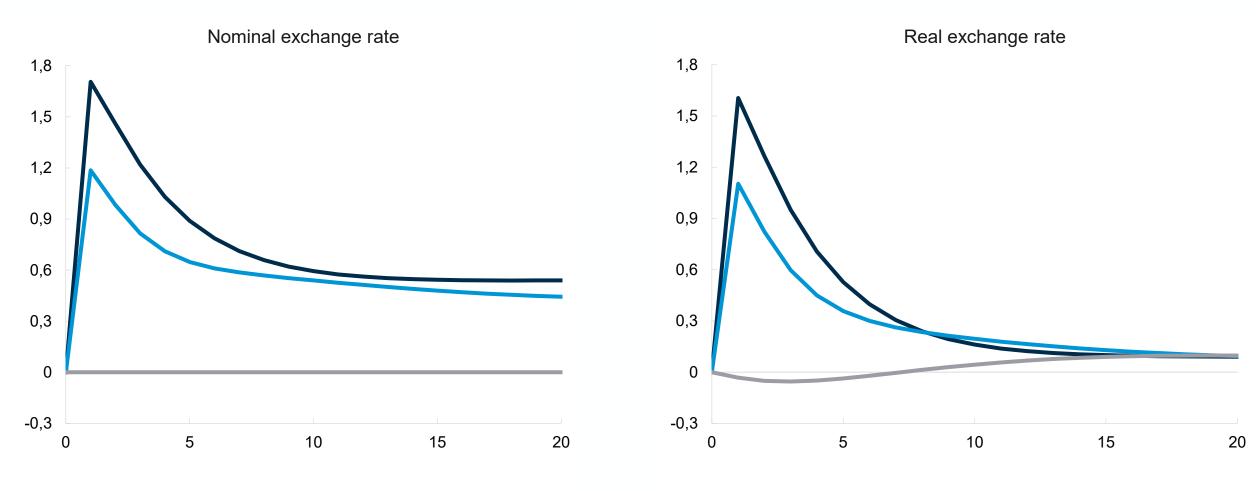
Source: Norges Bank

Higher foreign interest rates – stabilising the exchange rate Source: Norges Bank



Higher foreign interest rates – nominal and real exchange rate

Source: Norges Bank



More flexible — Less flexible — Fixed exchange rate

More flexible — Less flexible — Fixed exchange rate



- Flexible inflation targeting means that we can promote other aims in response to shocks.
- Monetary policy is now geared towards bringing inflation down to that it approaches target somewhat further out.
- A floating exchange rate is what enables us to some extent to choose our own path.





Thank you for the attention!