Executive Board Meeting

23 October 2013



IMF projections for GDP growth

	2013	2014
US	1.6	2.6
Euro area	-0.4	1.0
UK	1.4	1.9
Sweden	0.9	2.3
China	7.6	7.3
Emerging economies excluding China	2.9	3.6
Trading partners	1.1	2.1

Source: IMF

IMF projections for GDP growth

	2013	2014
Germany	0.5	1.4
France	0.2	1.0
Italy	-1.8	0.7
Spain	-1.3	0.2
Netherlands	-1.3	0.3
Belgium	0.1	1.0
Euro area	-0.4	1.0

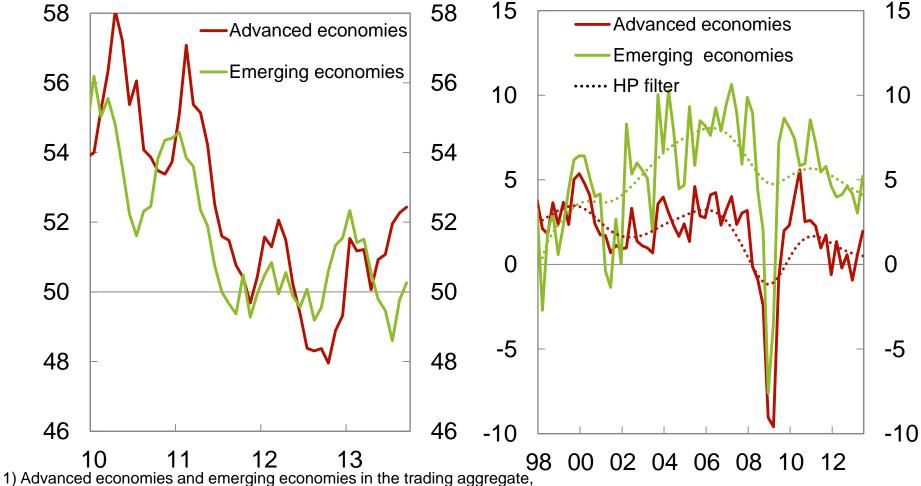
Source: IMF

PMI for manufacturing¹⁾

Diffusion index. January 2010 – September 2013

GDP growth¹⁾

Percent. Quarterly data. Seasonally adjusted and annualised. HP filter (lambda = 2000). 1998 Q1 – 2013 Q2



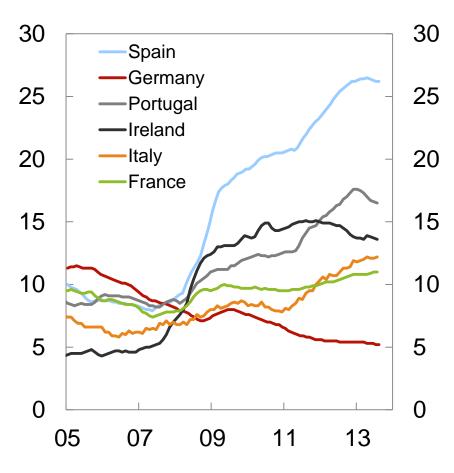
GDP weights and export weights

Sources: Thomson Reuters and Norges Bank

Euro area

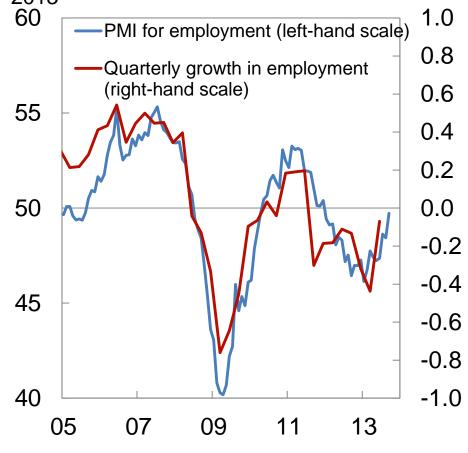
Unemployment

Percentage of labour force. Monthly data. January 2005 – August 2013



Employment

Quarterly data. 2005 Q1 – 2013 Q2 PMI, monthly data. January 2005 – September 2013

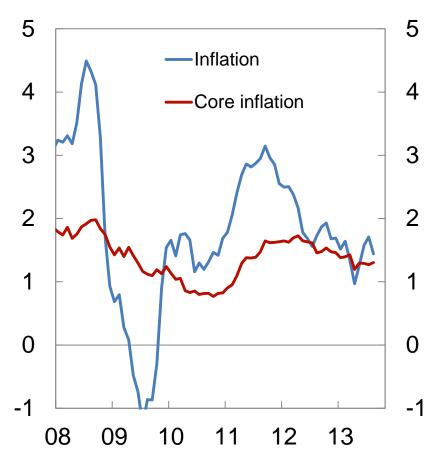


Source: Thomson Reuters

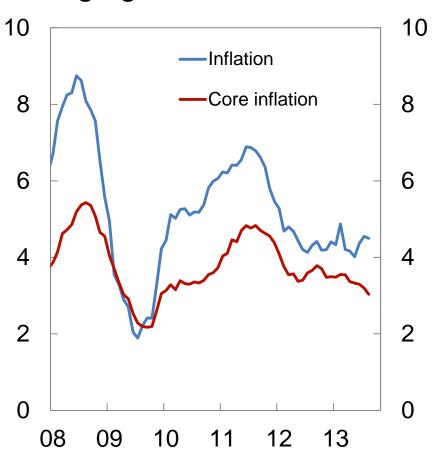
Inflation – G20 countries

12-month change. January 2008 – August 2013

Advanced economies



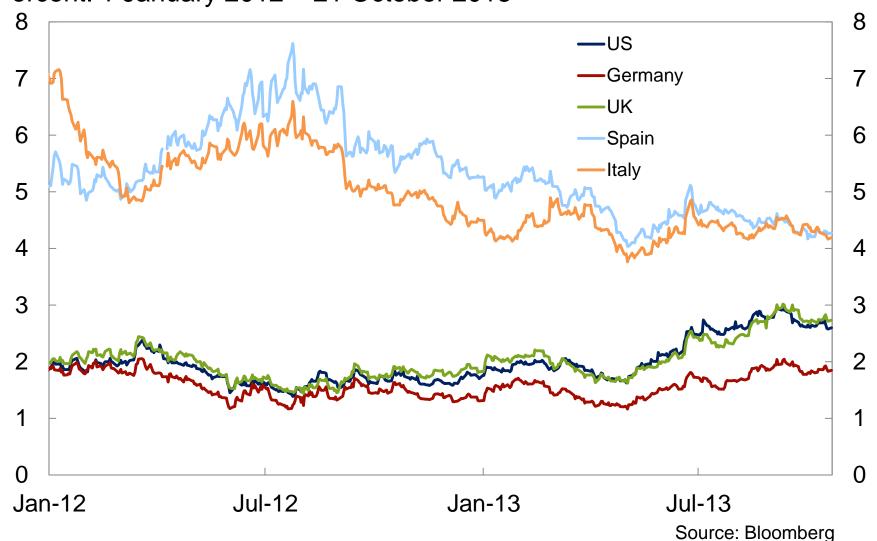
Emerging economies



Sources: IMF, Thomson Reuters, CEIC and Norges Bank

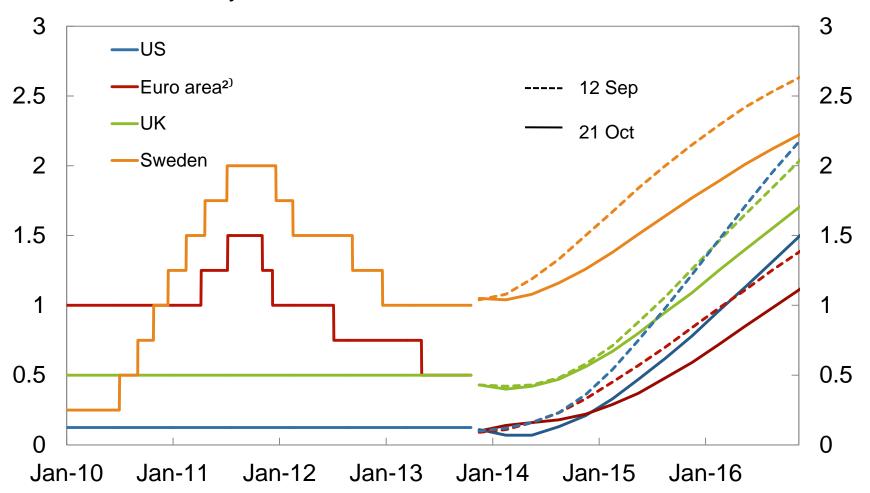
Yields on 10-year government bonds in advanced economies

Percent. 1 January 2012 – 21 October 2013



Expected key rates

Percent. 1 January 2010 – 31 December 2016¹⁾



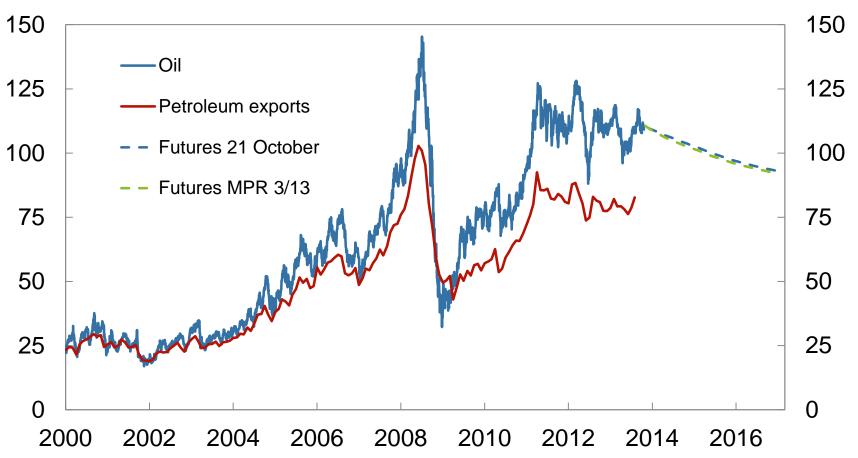
¹⁾ Expected key rates are derived from Overnight Index Swap (OIS) rates. Daily figures from 1 January 2010 and quarterly figures from 2013 Q4

2) EONIA in the euro area

Sources: Bloomberg and Norges Bank

Oil price (Brent Blend) and prices for Norwegian petroleum exports¹⁾

USD/barrel. January 2000 – January 2017

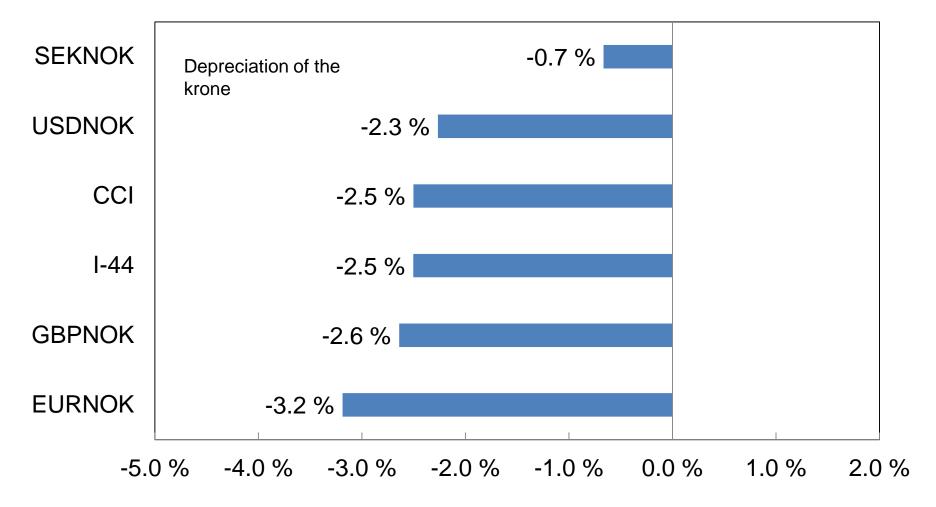


¹⁾ Weighted average of Norwegian crude oil and gas exports

Sources: Statistics Norway, Thomson Reuters and Norges Bank

Developments in the krone exchange rate since MPR 3/13 (19 September 2013)

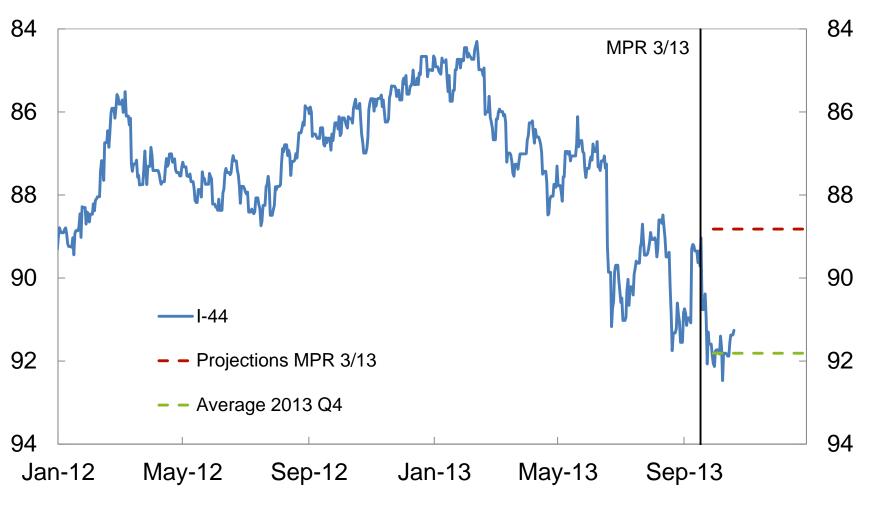
Percent. Per 21 October 2013



Source: Norges Bank

Import-weighted exchange rate index (I-44)¹⁾

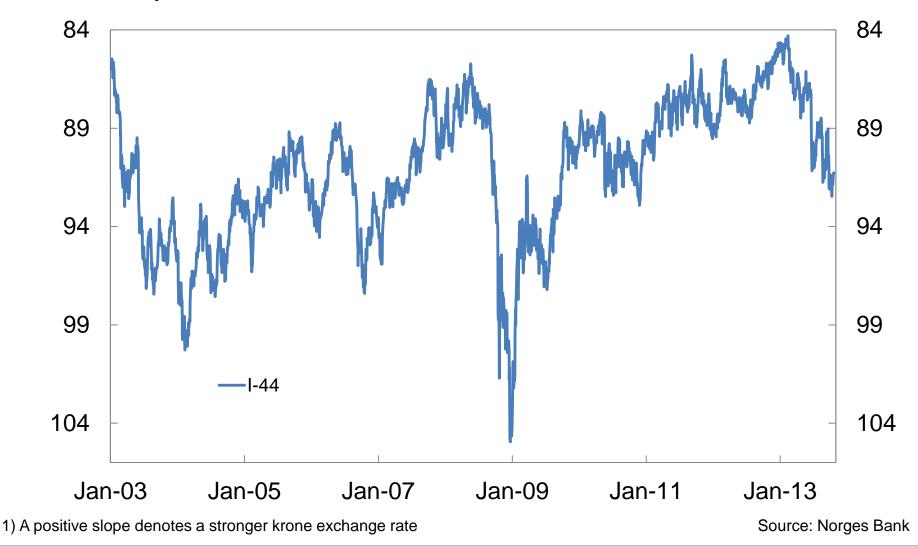
3 January 2012 - 21 October 2013



¹⁾ A positive slope denotes a stronger krone exchange rate

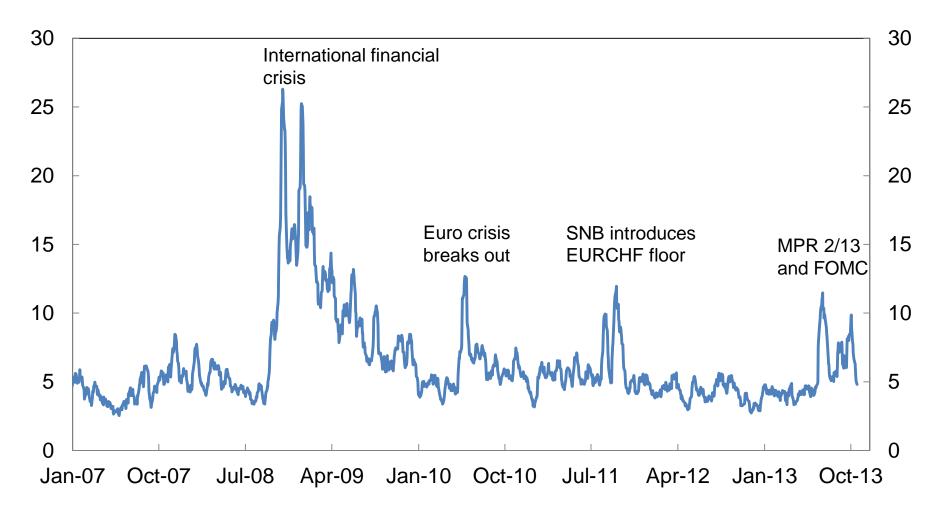
Import-weighted exchange rate index (I-44)¹⁾

2 January 2003 – 21 October 2013



Volatility in the krone exchange rate

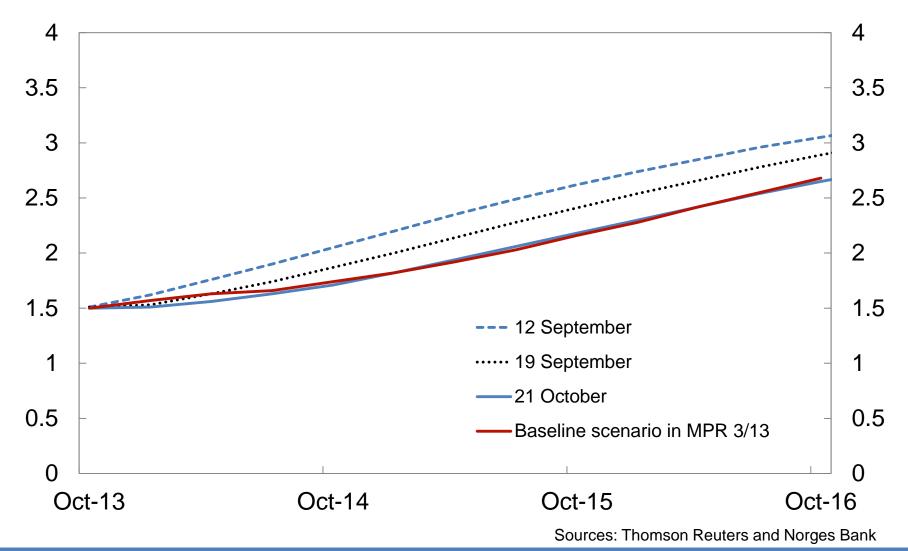
Difference between highest and lowest traded EURNOK exchange rate. In øre (1 øre = NOK 0.01) . 10-day moving average. 1 January 2007 – 21 October 2013



Source: Thomson Reuters

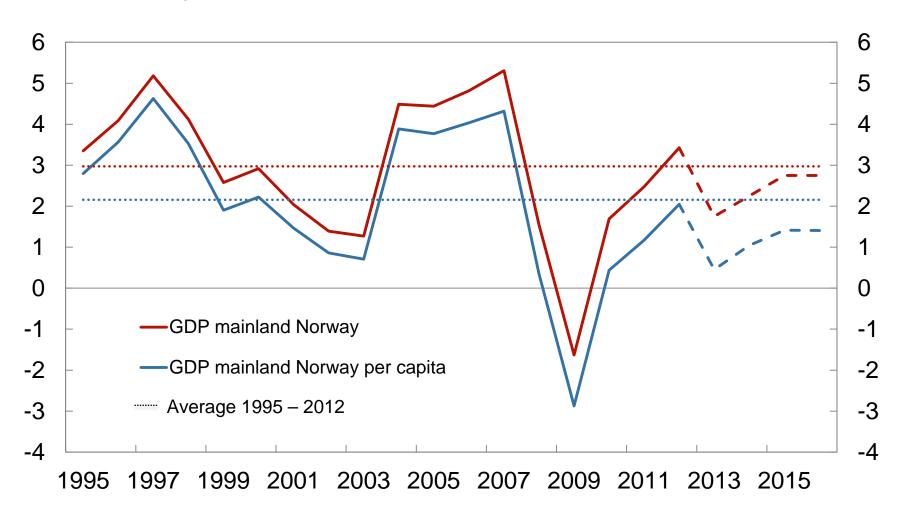
Expected key policy rate

Percent. 2013 Q4 - 2016 Q4



GDP mainland Norway

Annual change. Percent. 1995 – 2016¹⁾

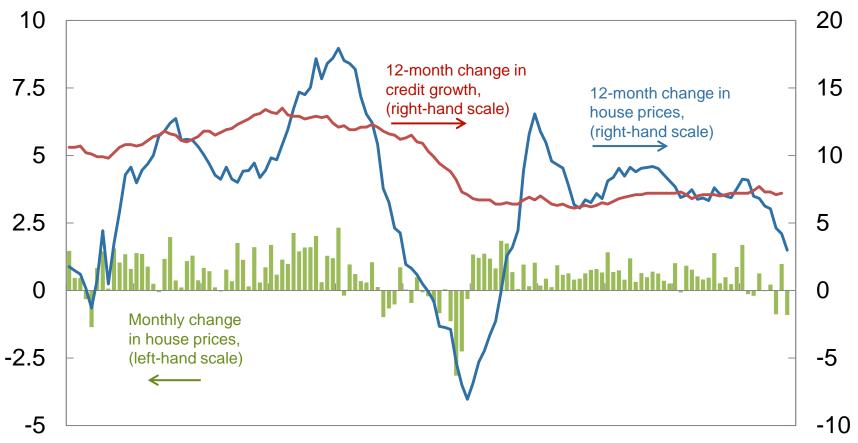


¹⁾ Projections for 2013 – 2016

Sources: Statistics Norway and Norges Bank

Household credit growth and rise in house prices¹⁾

12-month change and seasonally adjusted monthly change. Percent January 2003 – September 2013

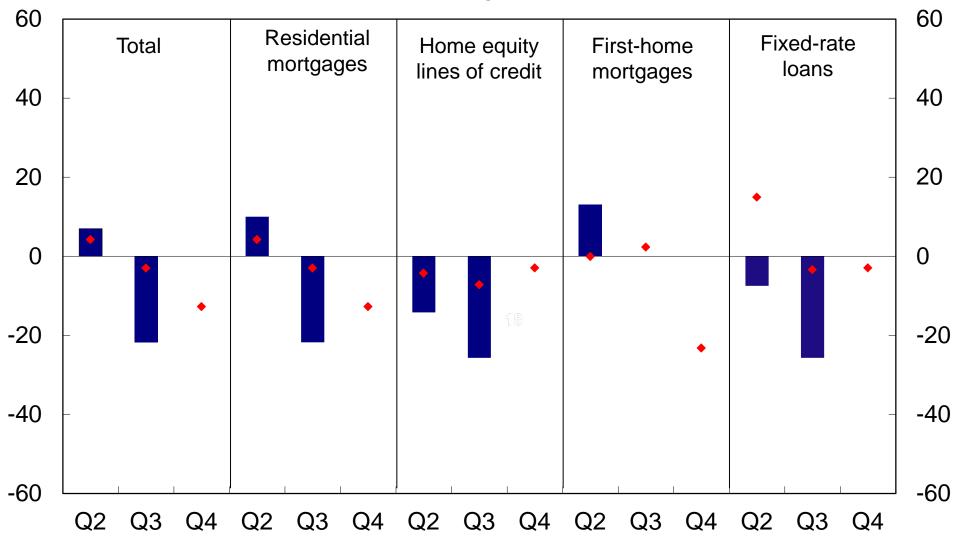


2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013

Sources: Real estate industry (NEF, EFF, FINN.no, Eiendomsverdi) and Statistics Norway

¹⁾ House prices in NOK per square meters

Household credit demand. Net percentage balances.^{1), 2)}



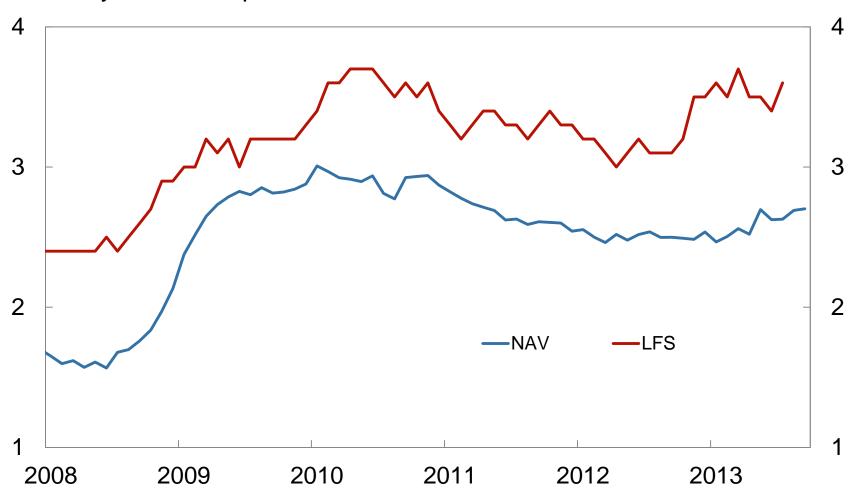
¹⁾ Net percentage balances are calculated by weighting together the responses in the survey. The blue bars show reported developments for the relevant quarter. The red diamonds show expected developments for that quarter

Source: Norges Bank

²⁾ Negative net percentage balances denote falling demand

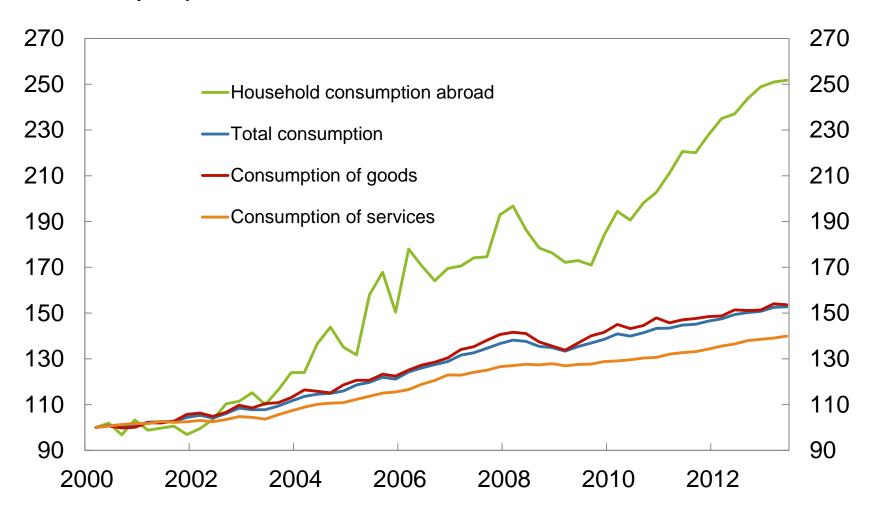
Unemployment

Percentage of labour force. Seasonally adjusted. January 2004 – September 2013



Household consumption

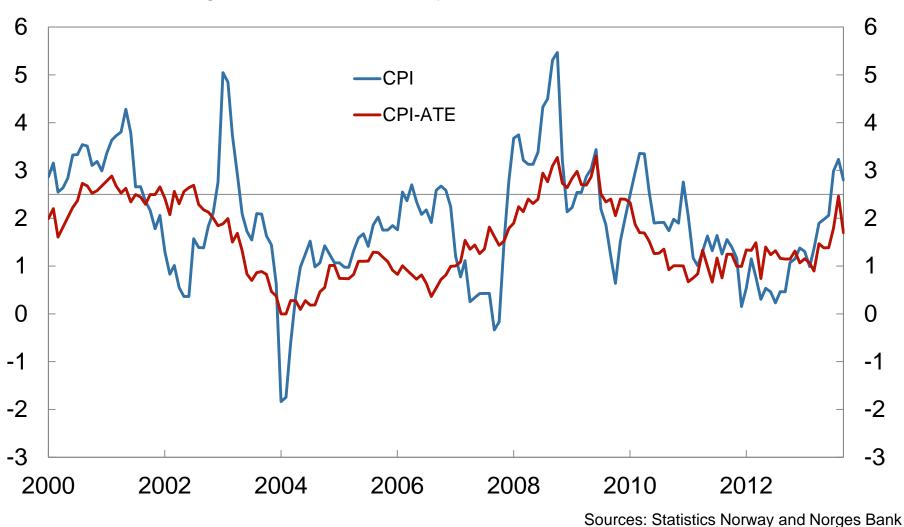
Seasonally adjusted. Volume. 2000 Q1 = 100. 2000 Q1 - 2013 Q2



Source: Statistics Norway

CPI and **CPI-ATE**

12-month change. Percent. January 2000 – September 2013



CPI-ATE. Total and by supplier sector

12-month change. Percent. January 2009 – December 2013

