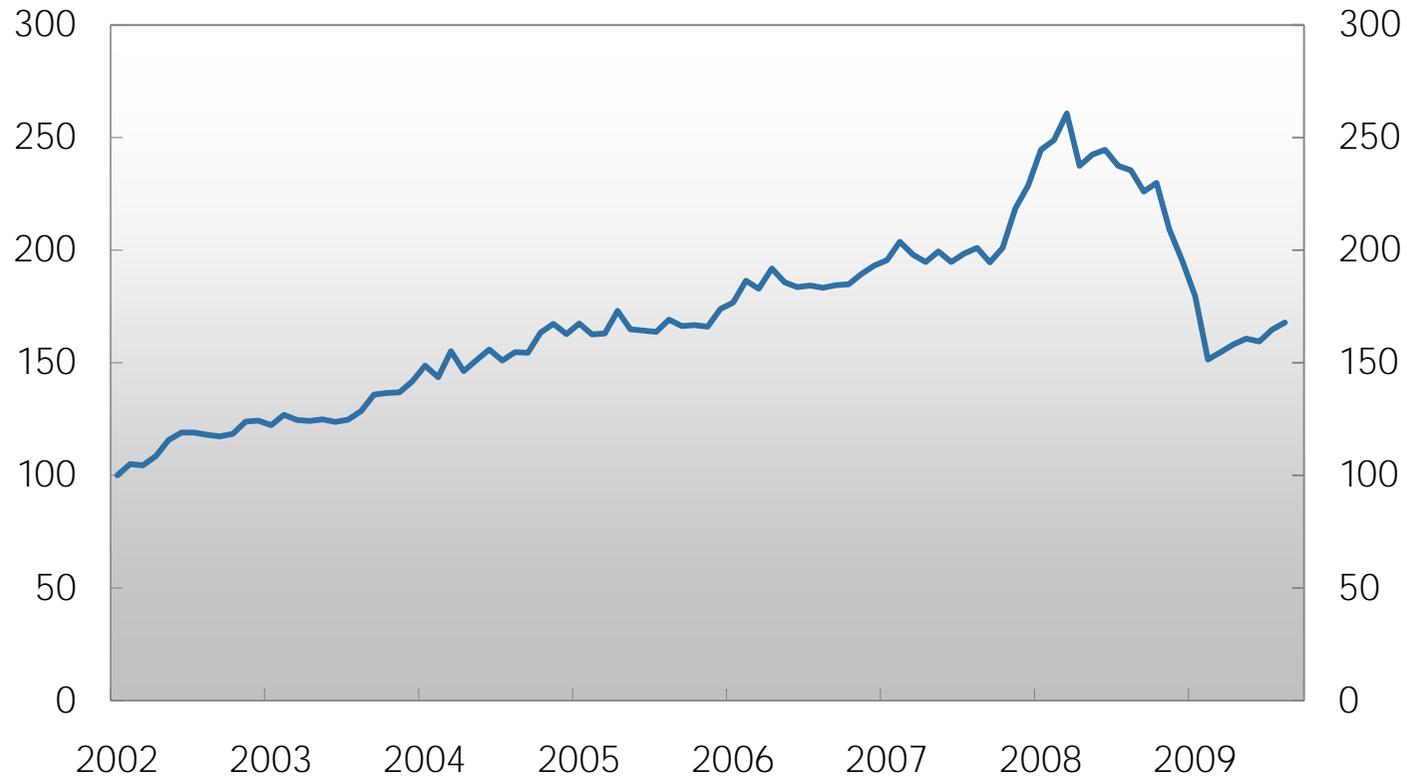
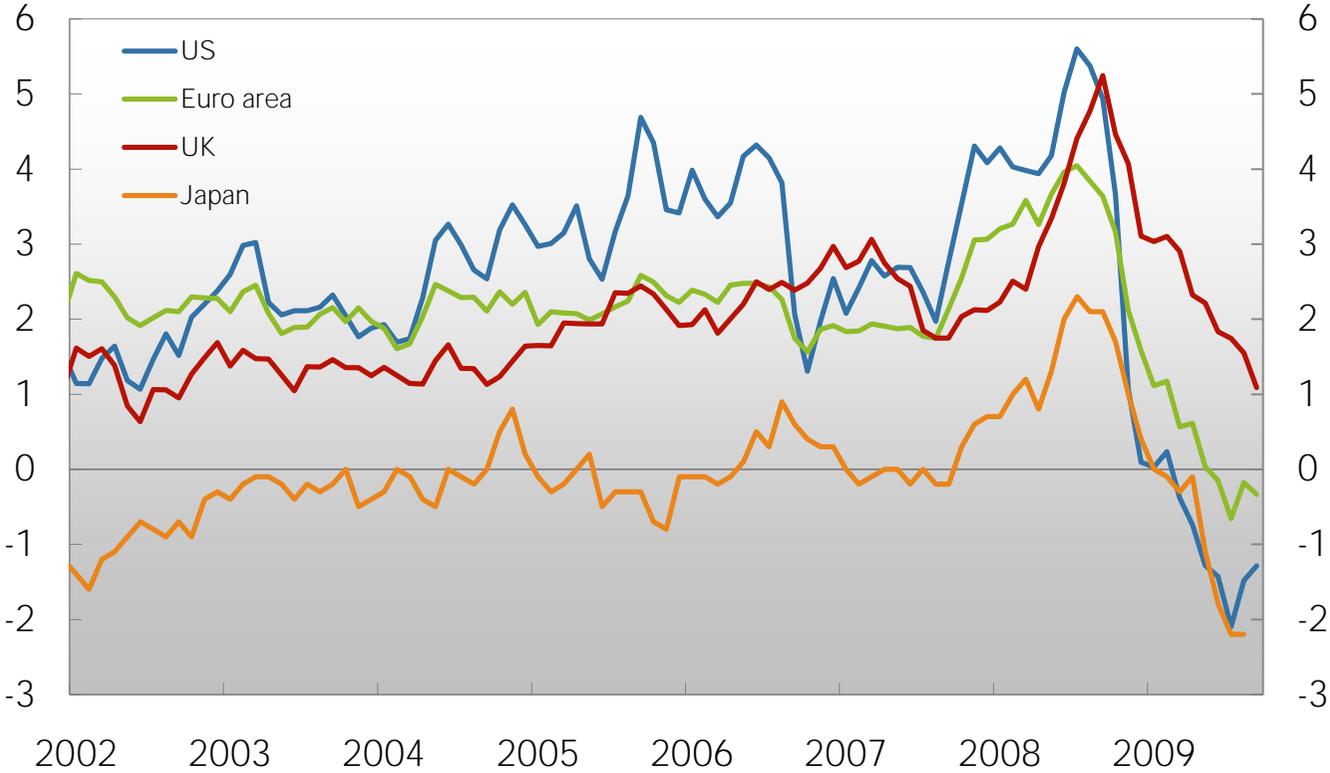


Chart 1.1 Indicator of world trade.¹⁾ Index, January 2002 = 100.
January 2002 – August 2009



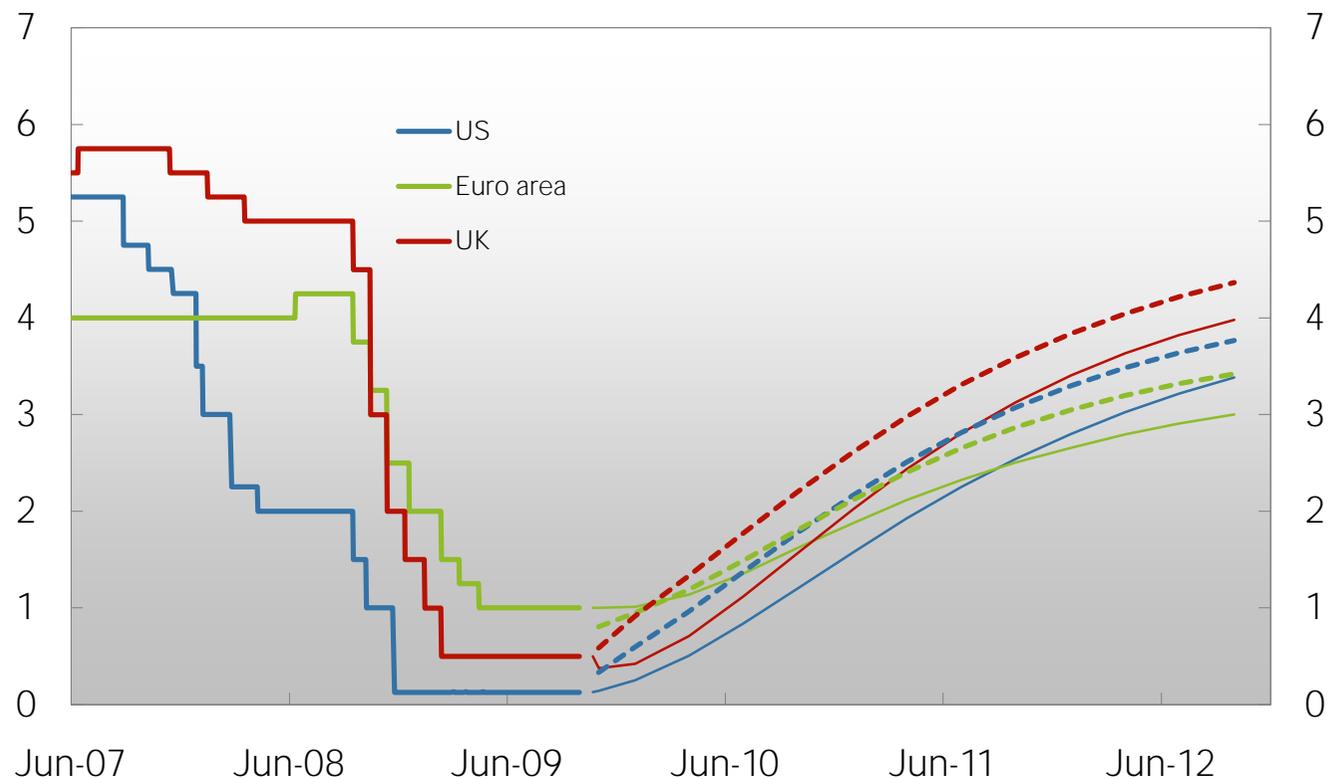
1) The index is constructed on the basis of the sum of exports and imports in the US, Japan, Germany and China. The numbers are converted into USD
Sources: Thomson Reuters and Norges Bank

Chart 1.2 Consumer prices in industrial countries. 12-month change.
Per cent. January 2002 – September 2009



Source: Thomson Reuters

Chart 1.3 Key rates and estimated forward rates on 17 June 2009 and 22 October 2009¹⁾. Per cent. 1 June 2007 – 31 December 2012²⁾

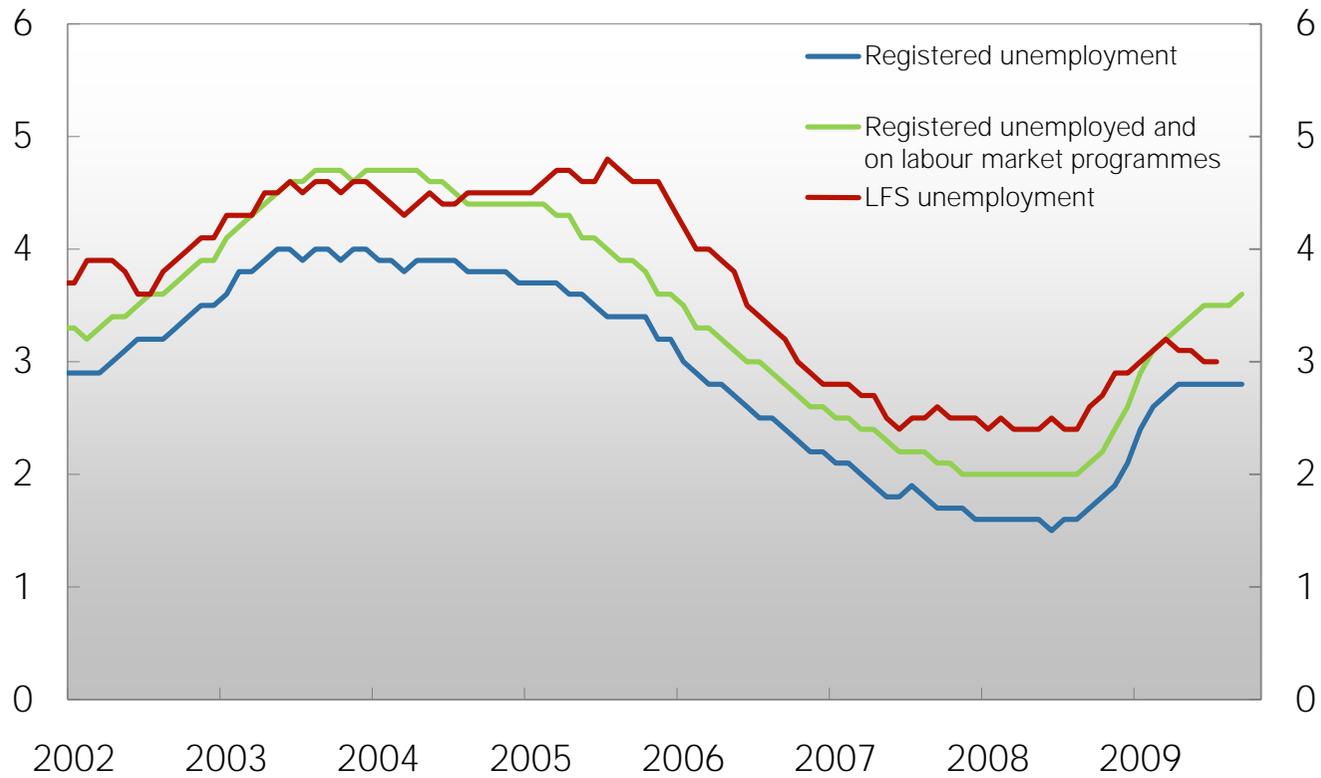


1) Dotted lines show estimated forward rates as at 17 June 2009. Thin lines show forward rates as at 22 October 2009. Forward rates are based on Overnight Indexed Swap (OIS) interest rates

2) Daily figures from 1 June 2007 and quarterly figures as at 22 October 2009

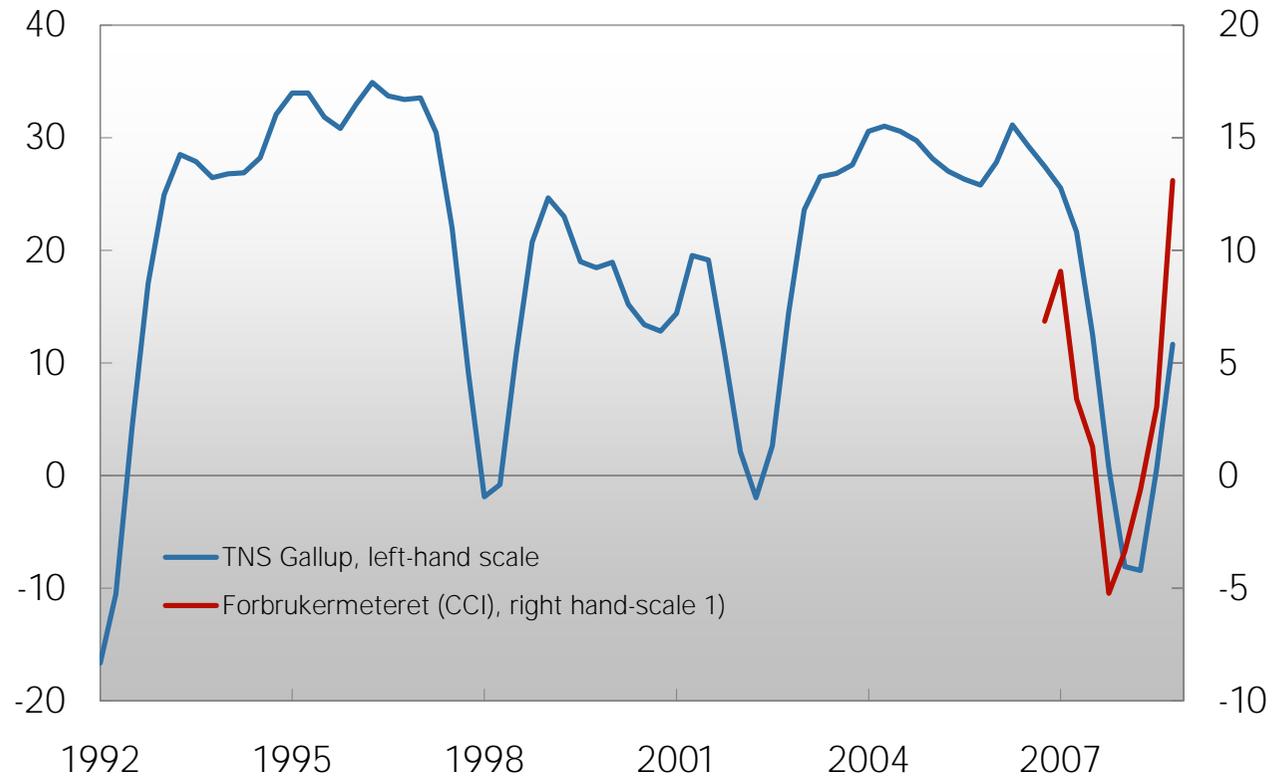
Sources: Thomson Reuters and Norges Bank

Chart 1.4 Unemployed. Percentage of labour force. Seasonally adjusted.
January 2002 – September 2009



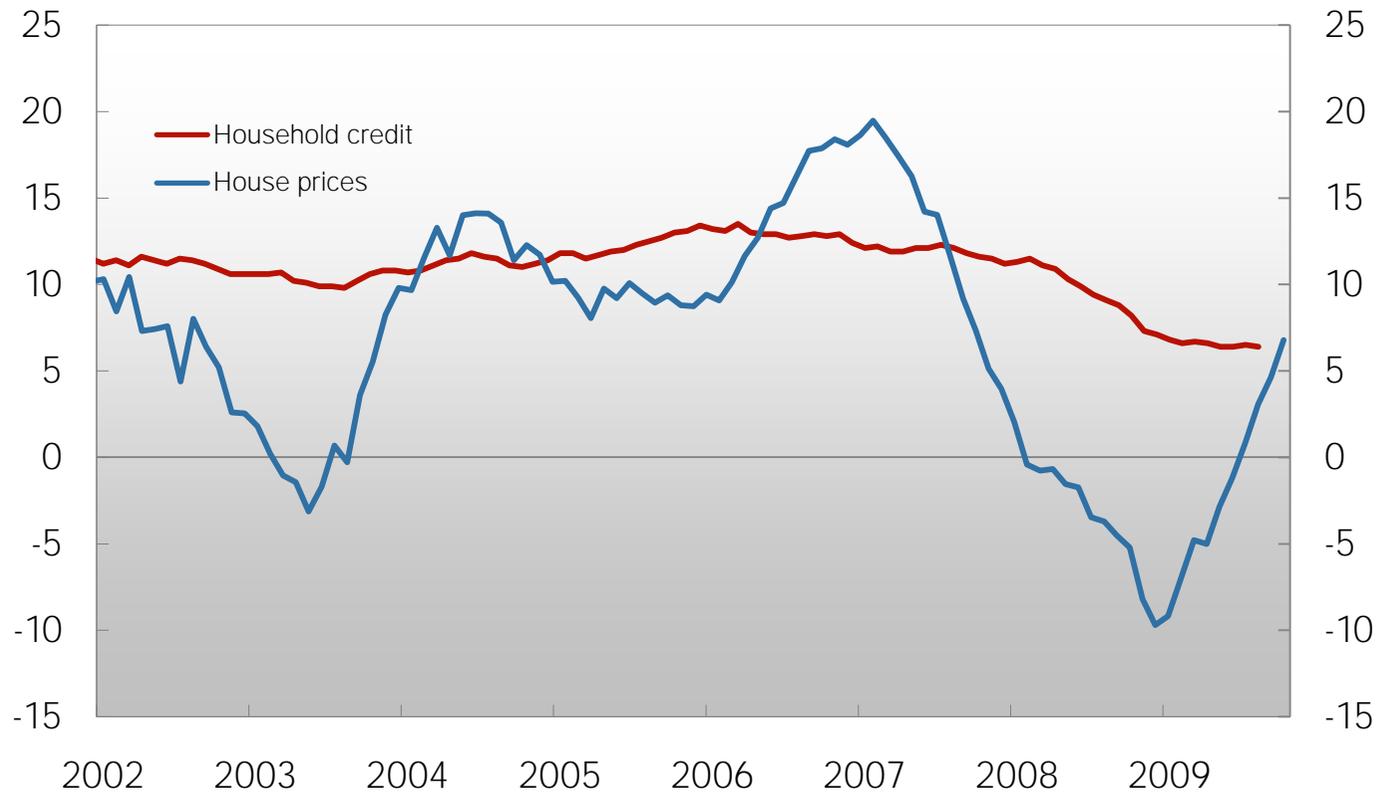
Sources: Statistics Norway, Norwegian Labour and Welfare Administration (NAV) and Norges Bank

Chart 1.5 Household expectations. Net numbers. Quarterly figures.
1992 Q4 – 2009 Q3



1) Quarterly figures based on monthly observations
Sources: TNS Gallup, Opinion and Norges Bank

Chart 1.6 Household credit from domestic sources¹⁾ and house prices.
12-month change. Per cent. January 2002 – September 2009



1) C2

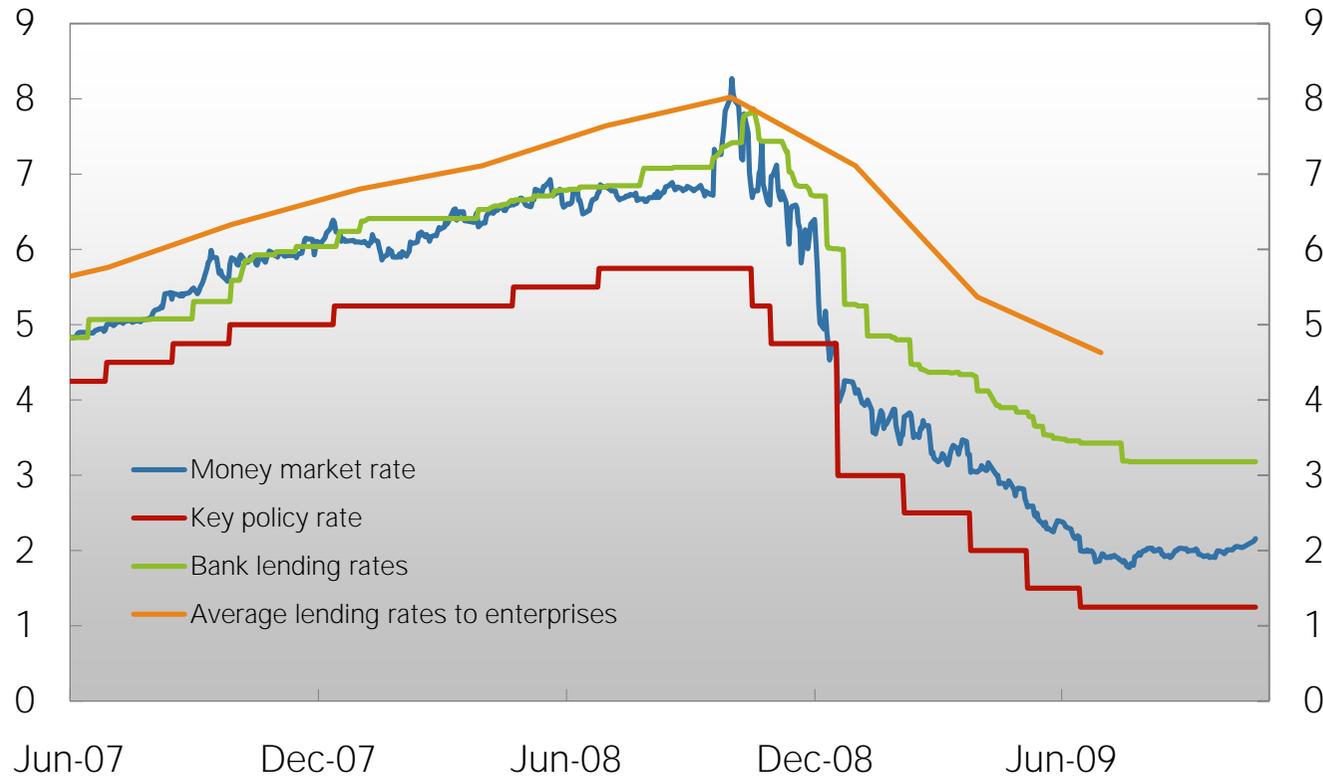
Sources: Statistics Norway and the real estate industry (NEF, EFF, FINN.no and ECON Pöyry)

Chart 1.7 Difference between 3-month money market rate and key policy rate expectations in the market. Percentage points. 5-day moving average.
1 June 2007 – 22 October 2009



Sources: Bloomberg, Thomson Reuters and Norges Bank

Chart 1.8 Key policy rate, money market rate¹⁾, bank lending rates on new loans²⁾ and average lending rates to enterprises³⁾. Per cent.
1 June 2007 – 22 October 2009



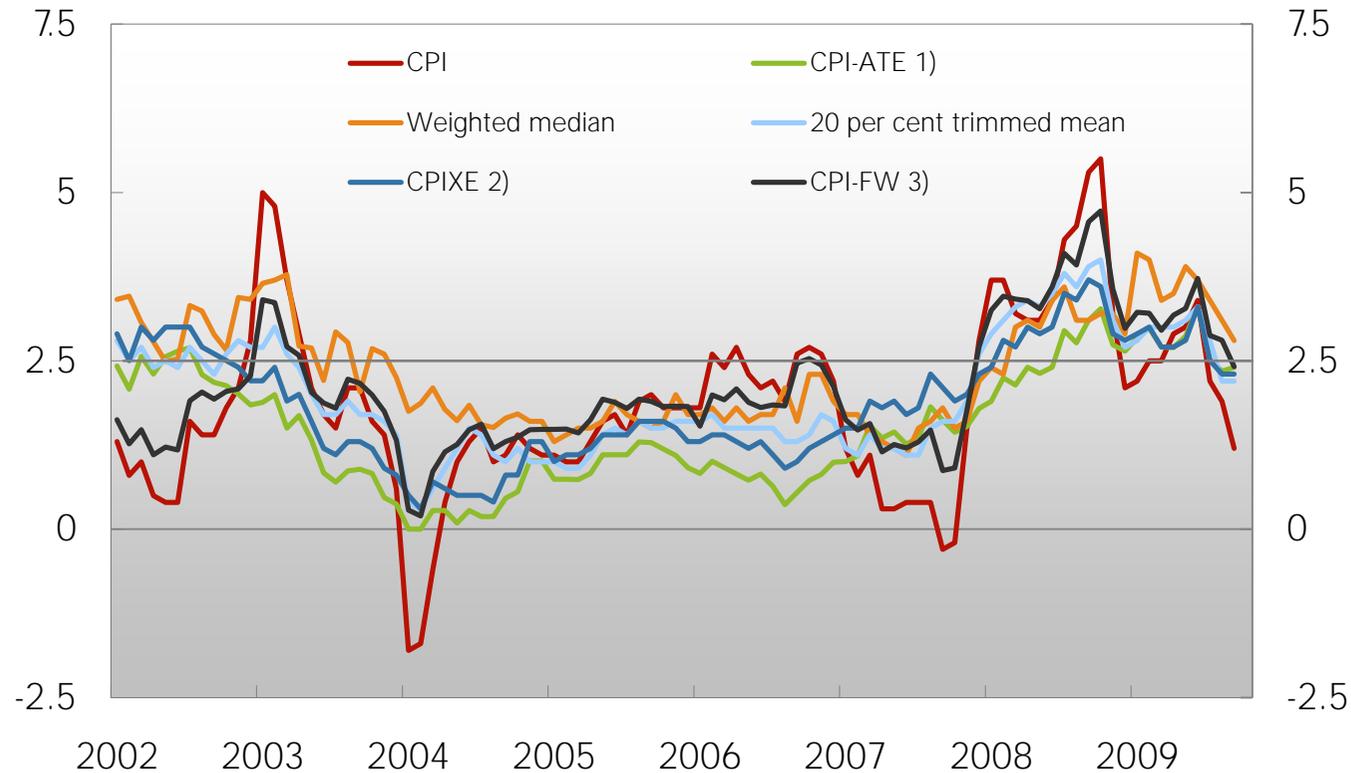
1) 3-month NIBOR (effective)

2) Interest rate on new mortgage loans of NOK 1m within 60% of purchase price with variable interest rate. Figures for the 20 largest banks, weighted according to market share

3) Non-financial enterprises. 2007 Q2 – 2009 Q2

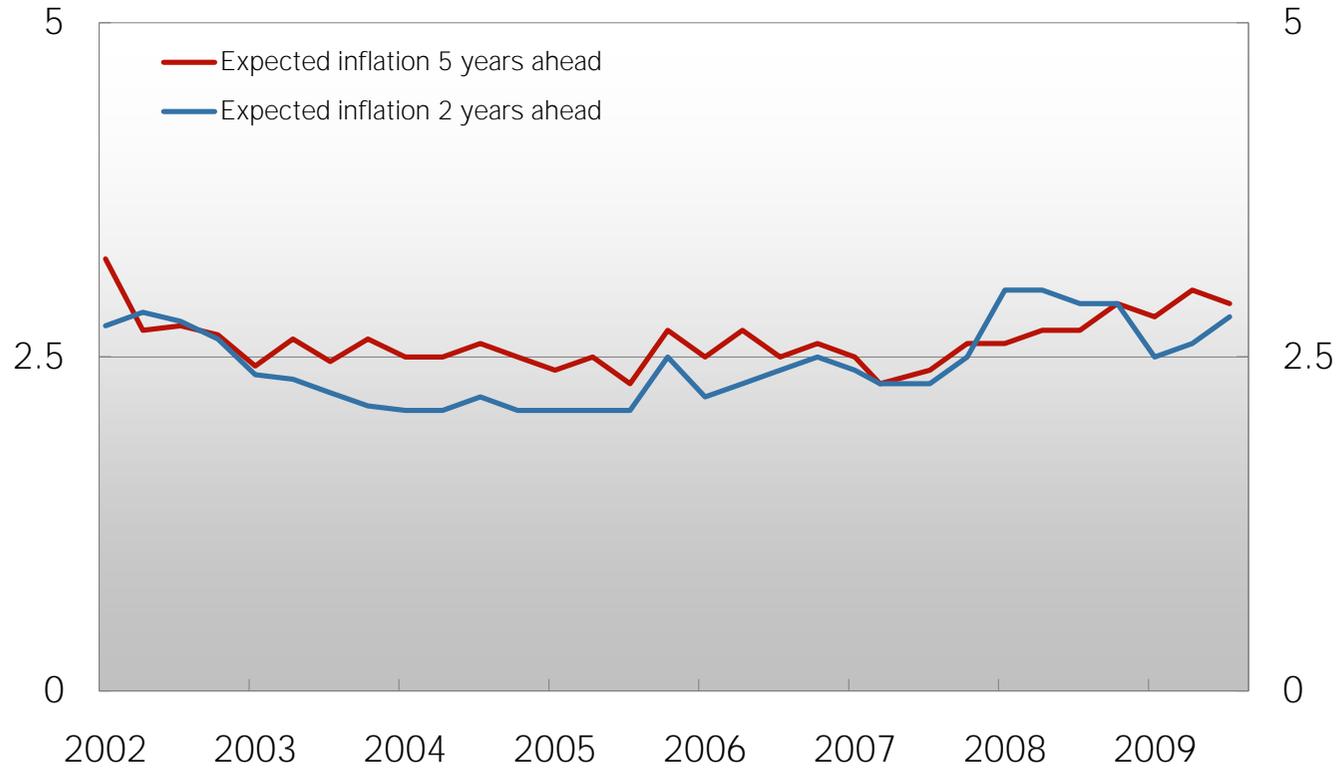
Sources: Norsk familieøkonomi AS, Statistics Norway and Norges Bank

Chart 1.9 Consumer prices. 12-month change. Per cent.
January 2002 – September 2009



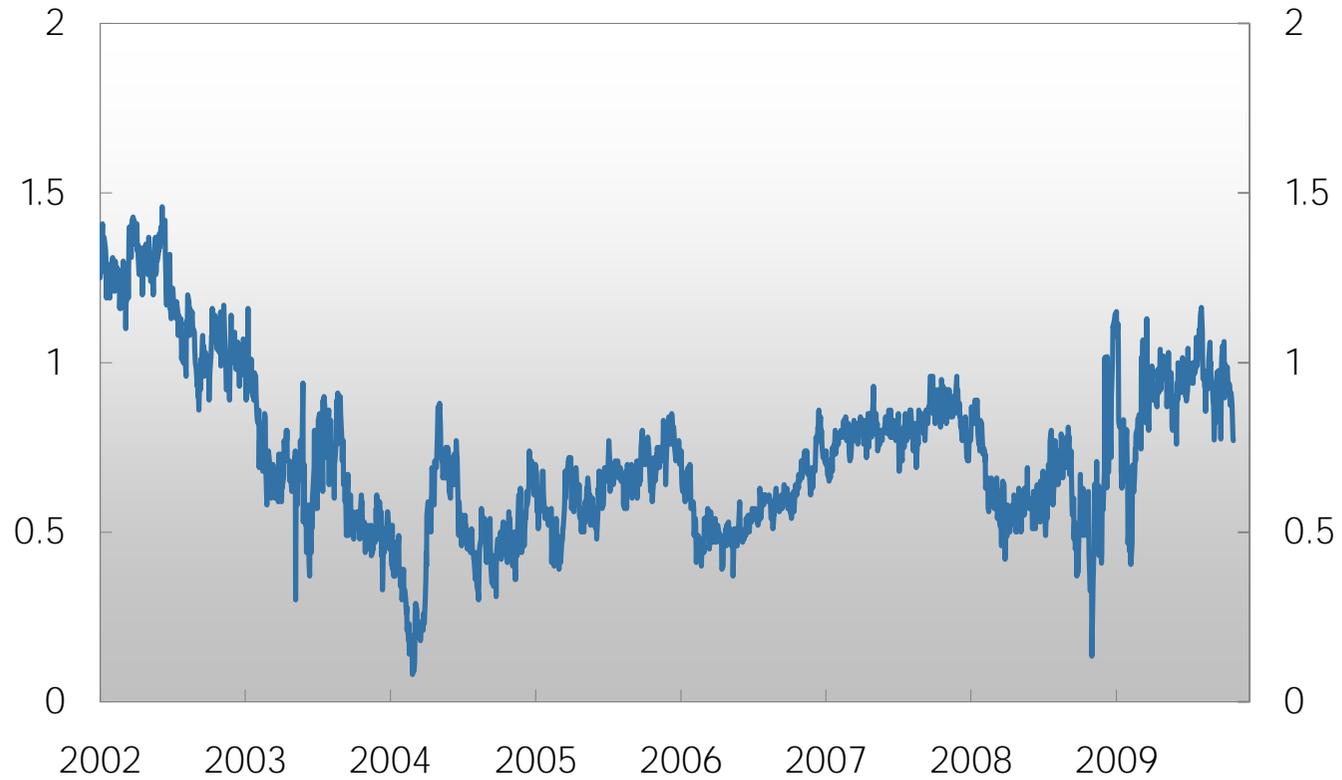
1) CPI adjusted for tax changes and excluding energy products
 2) CPI adjusted for tax changes and excluding temporary changes in energy prices. See *Staff Memo 2008/7* and *Staff Memo 2009/3* from Norges Bank for a description of the CPIXE
 3) CPI adjusted for frequency of price changes. See the box on page 27 and *Economic commentaries 7/2009* from Norges Bank for a description of the CPI-FW
 Sources: Statistics Norway and Norges Bank

Chart 1.10 Expected consumer price inflation 2 and 5 years ahead.¹⁾
Per cent. 2002 Q1 – 2009 Q3



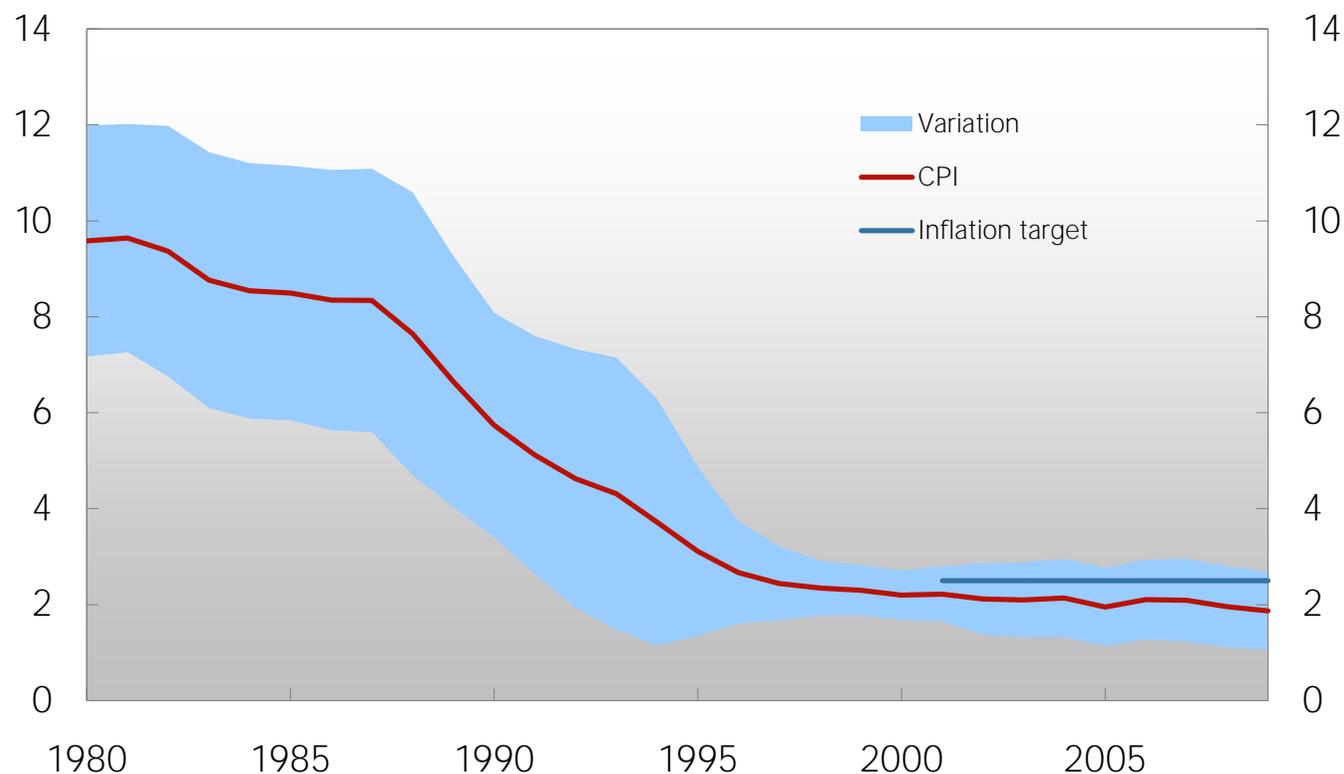
1) Average of expectations of employer/employee organisations and economists (financial industry experts, macro analysts and academics)
Sources: TNS Gallup and Perduco

Chart 1.11 5-year forward rate differential 5 years ahead between Norway and the euro area. Percentage points. 1 January 2002 – 22 October 2009



Sources: Thomson Reuters and Norges Bank

Chart 1.12 Inflation. Moving 10-year average¹⁾ and variation²⁾ in CPI³⁾.
Per cent. 1980 – 2009



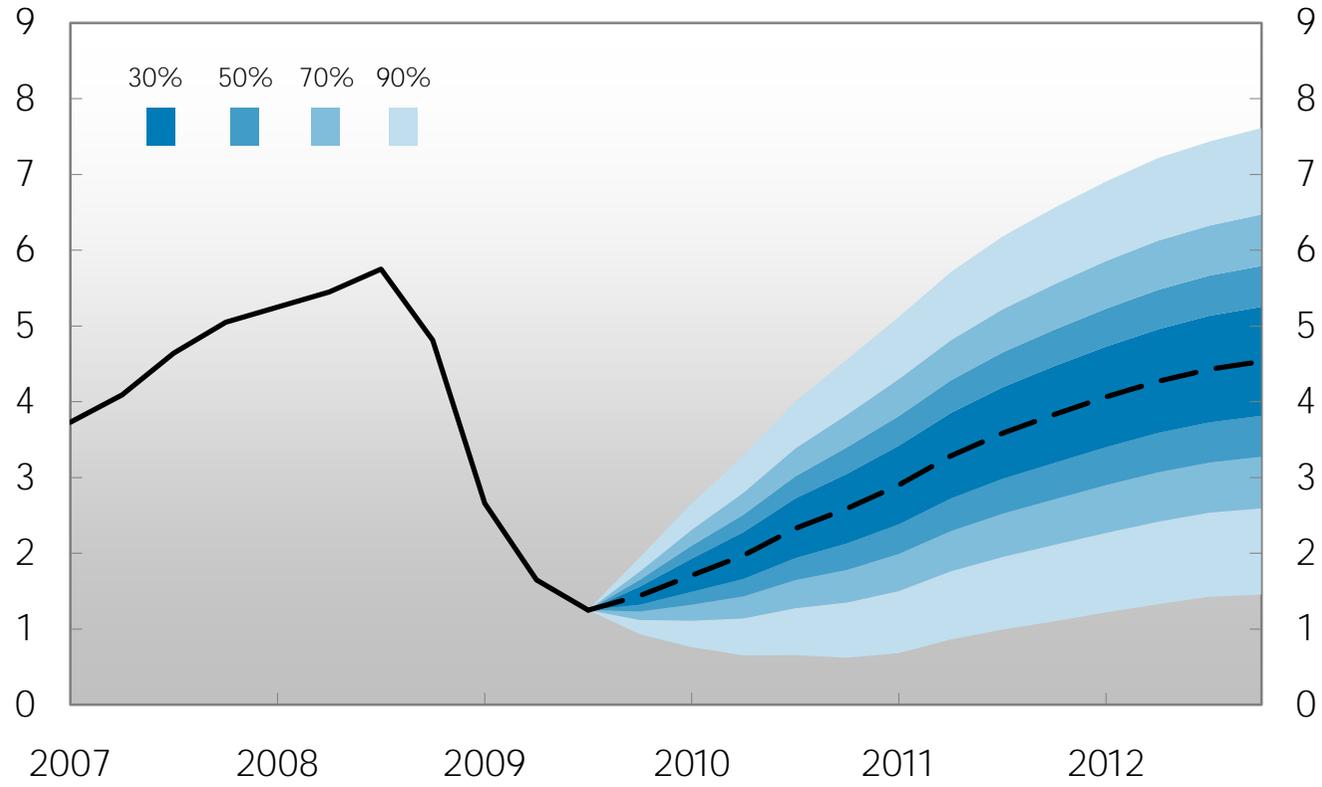
1) The moving average is calculated 7 years back and 2 years ahead

2) The band around the CPI is the variation in the CPI adjusted for tax changes and excluding energy products in the average period, measured by +/- one standard deviation

3) Projections for 2009 – 2011 from this *Report* form the basis for this estimate

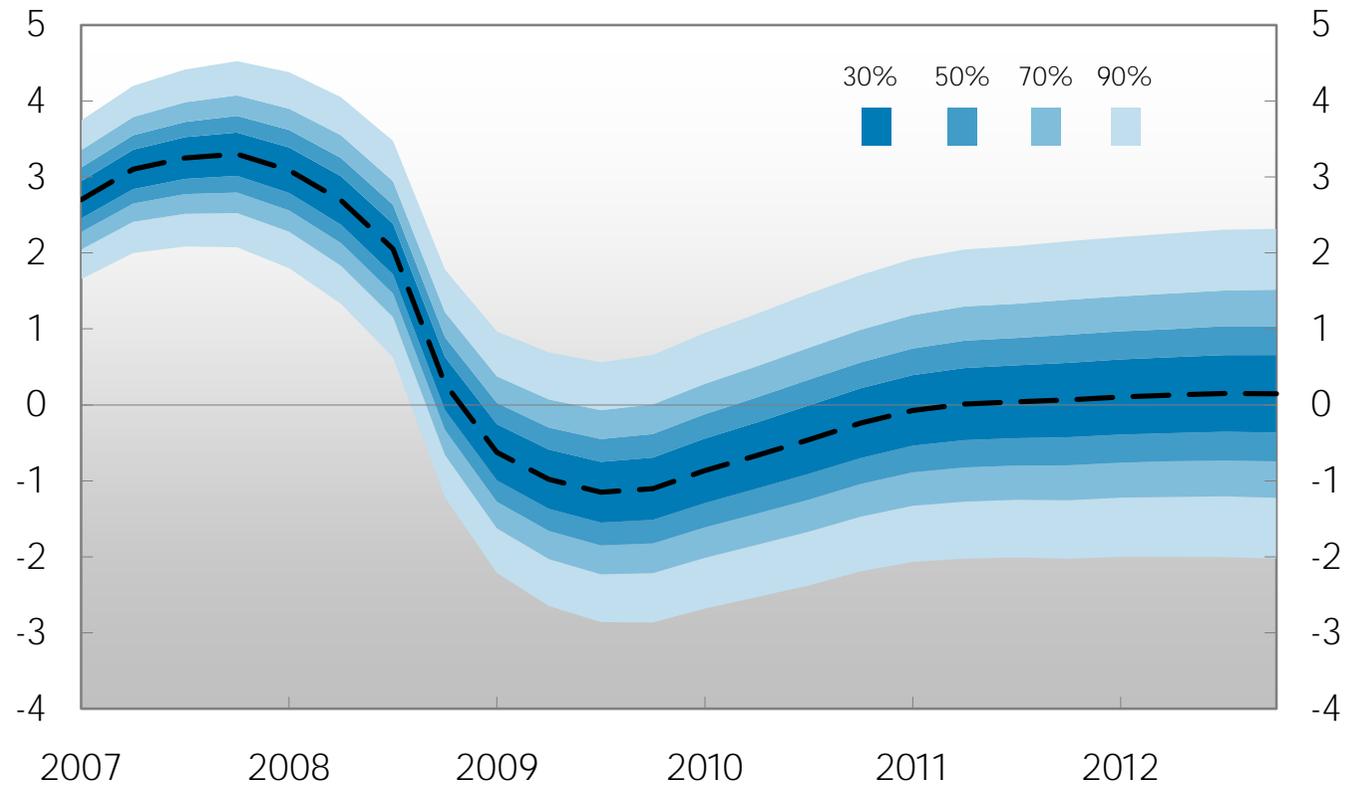
Sources: Statistics Norway and Norges Bank

Chart 1.13a Projected key policy rate in the baseline scenario with fan chart. Quarterly figures. Per cent. 2007 Q1– 2012 Q4



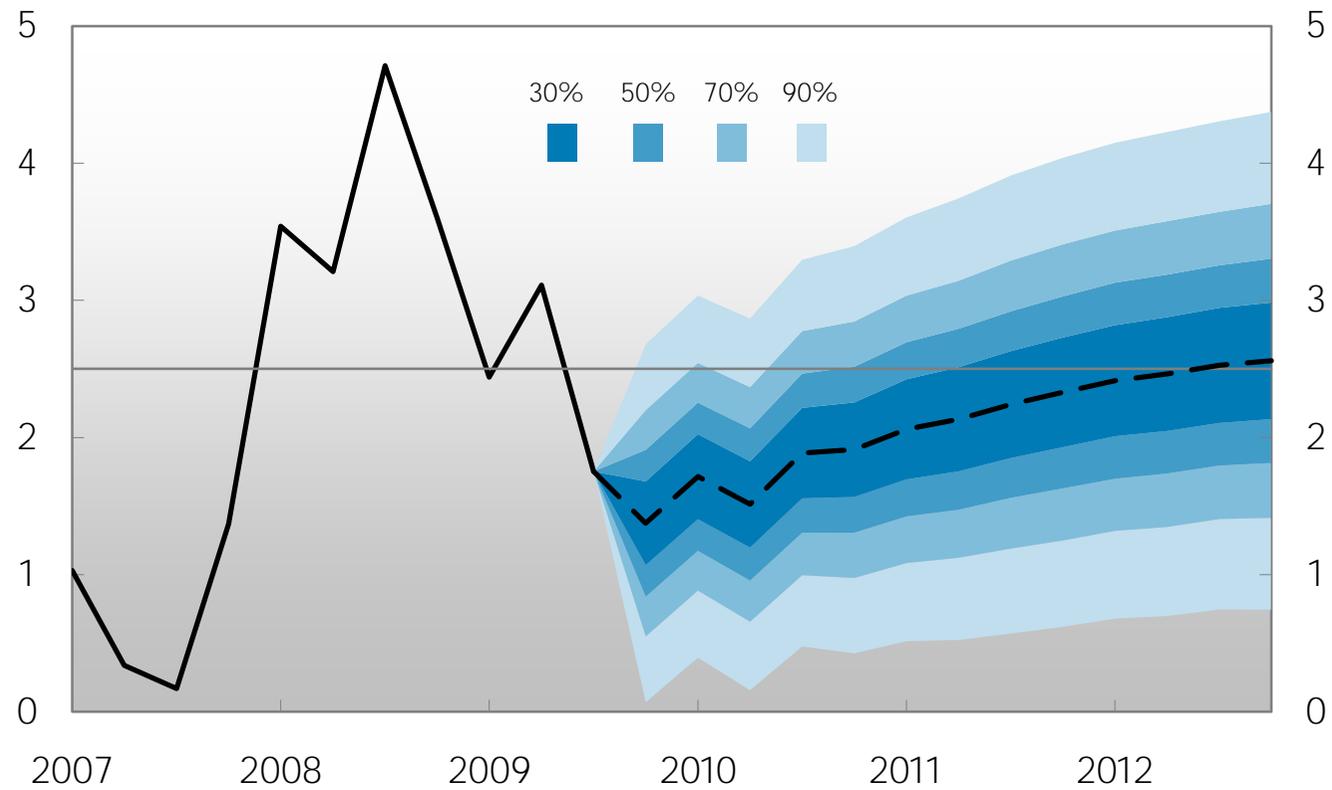
Source: Norges Bank

Chart 1.13b Estimated output gap¹⁾ in the baseline scenario with fan chart. Quarterly figures. Per cent. 2007 Q1 – 2012 Q4



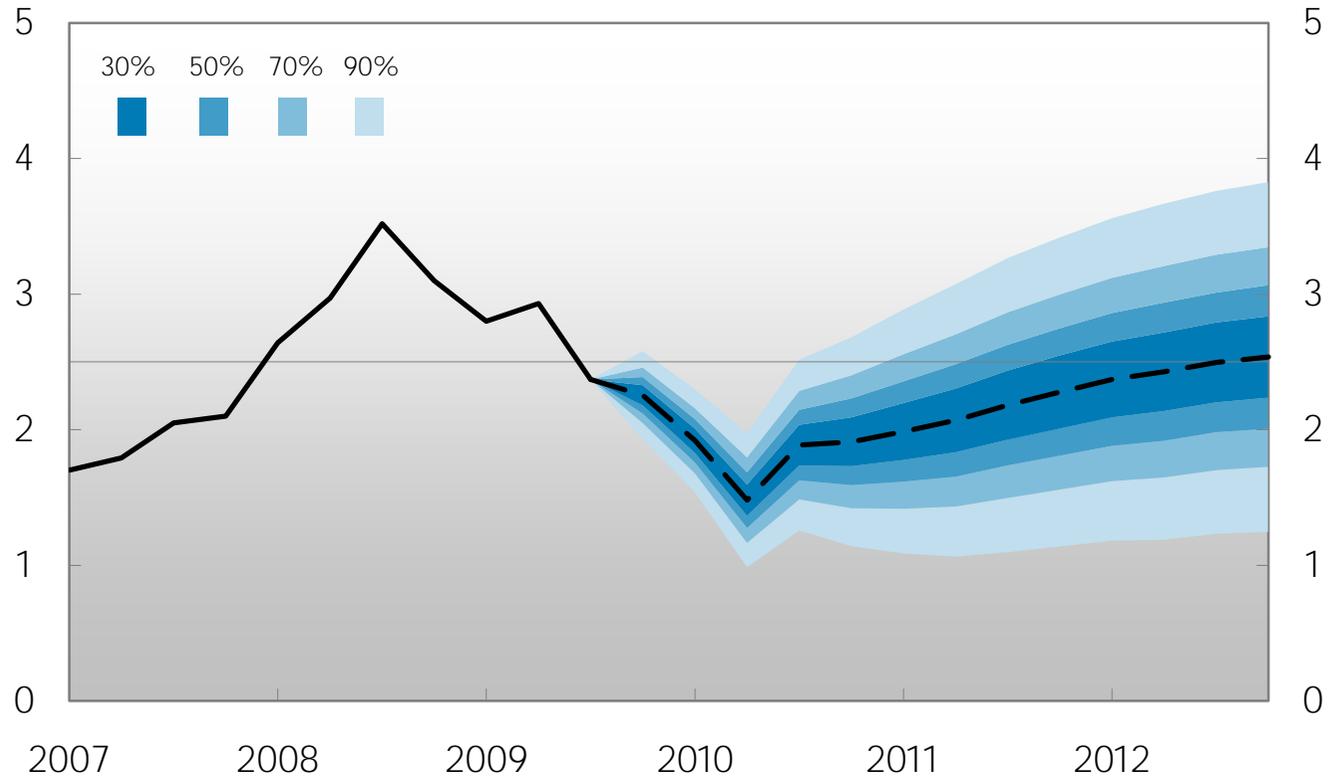
1) Percentage deviation between actual level and estimated normal level for mainland GDP
Source: Norges Bank

Chart 1.13c Projected CPI in the baseline scenario with fan chart.
4-quarter change. Per cent. 2007 Q1 – 2012 Q4



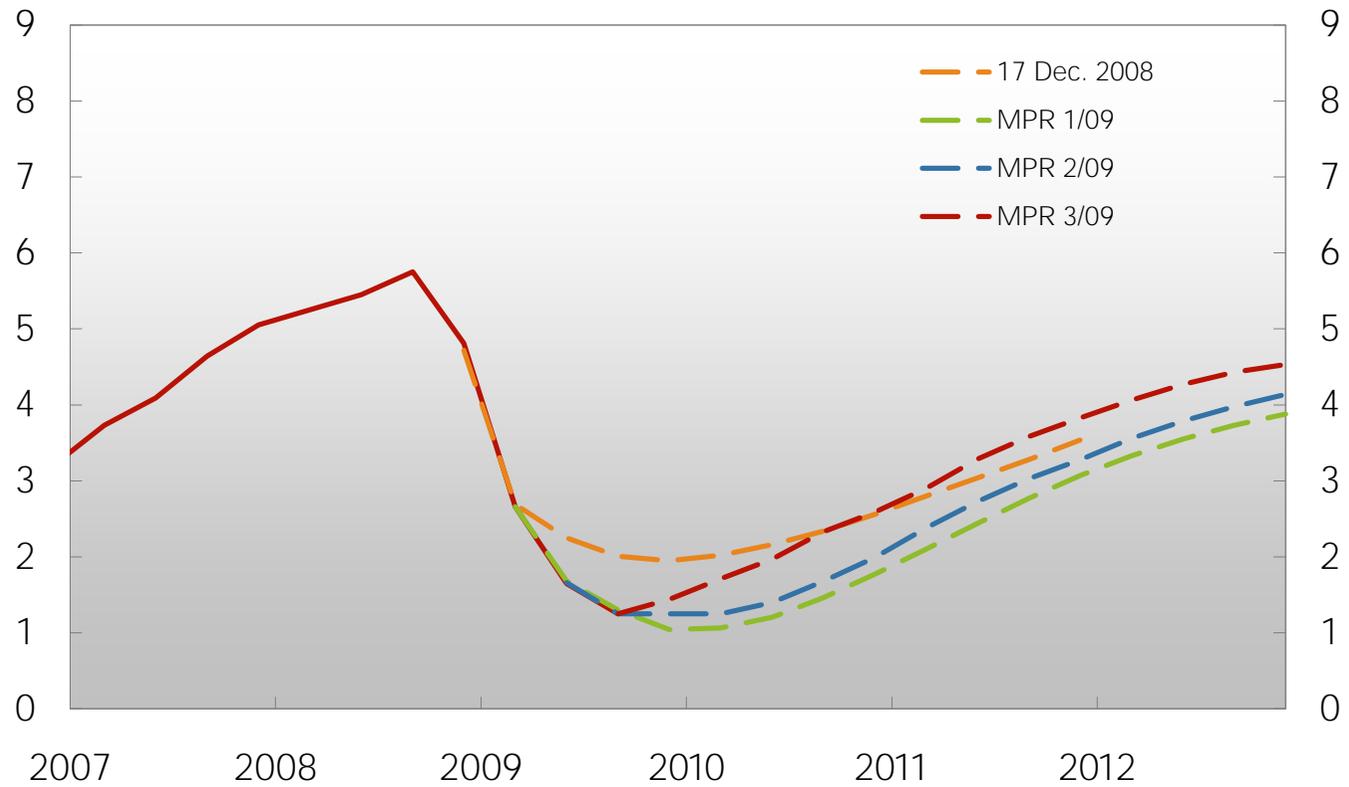
Sources: Statistics Norway and Norges Bank

Chart 1.13d Projected CPIXE¹⁾ in the baseline scenario with fan chart.
4-quarter change. Per cent. 2007 Q1 – 2012 Q4



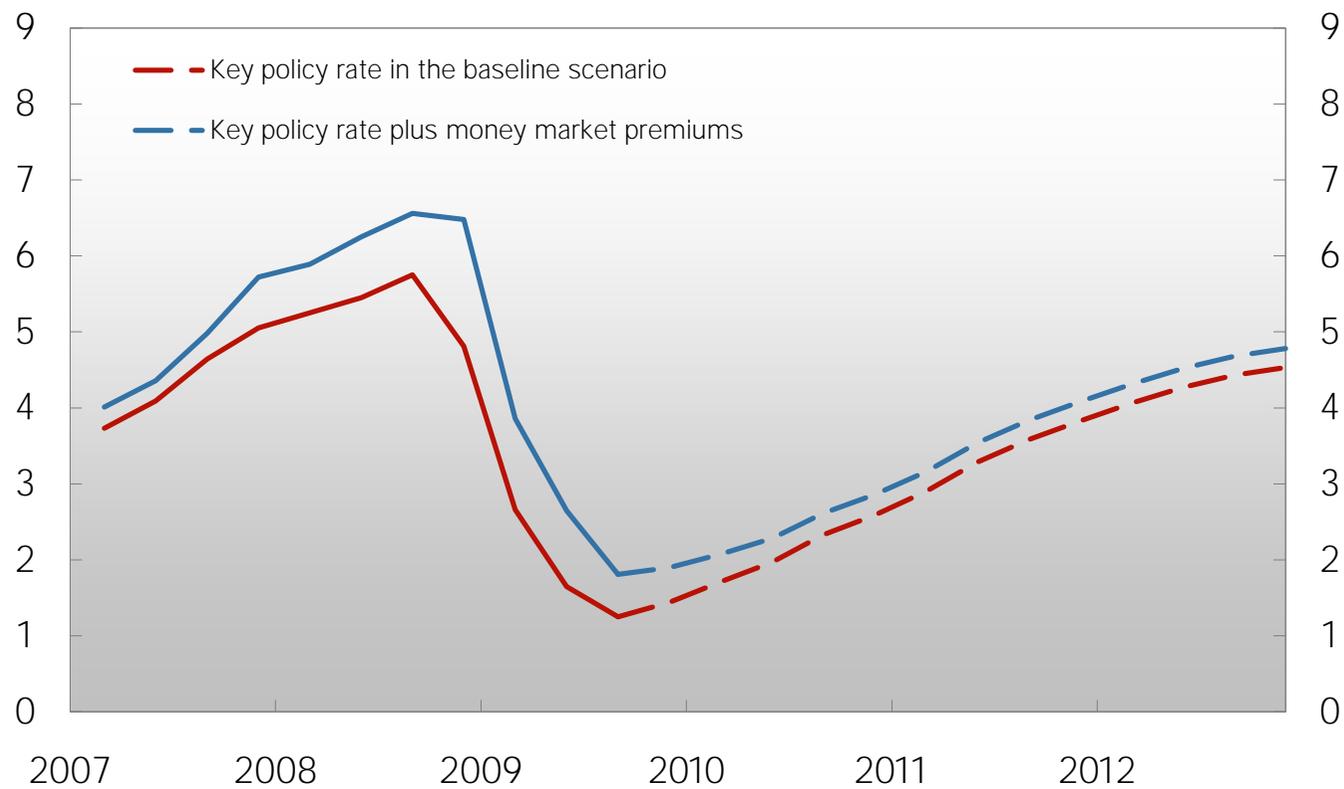
1) CPI adjusted for tax changes and excluding temporary changes in energy prices. See *Staff Memo 2008/7* and *Staff Memo 2009/3* from Norges Bank for a description of the CPIXE
Source: Norges Bank

Chart 1.14 Key policy rate in the baseline scenario as at 17 December 2008, in MPR 1/09, MPR 2/09 and MPR 3/09. Per cent. 2007 Q1 – 2012 Q4



Source: Norges Bank

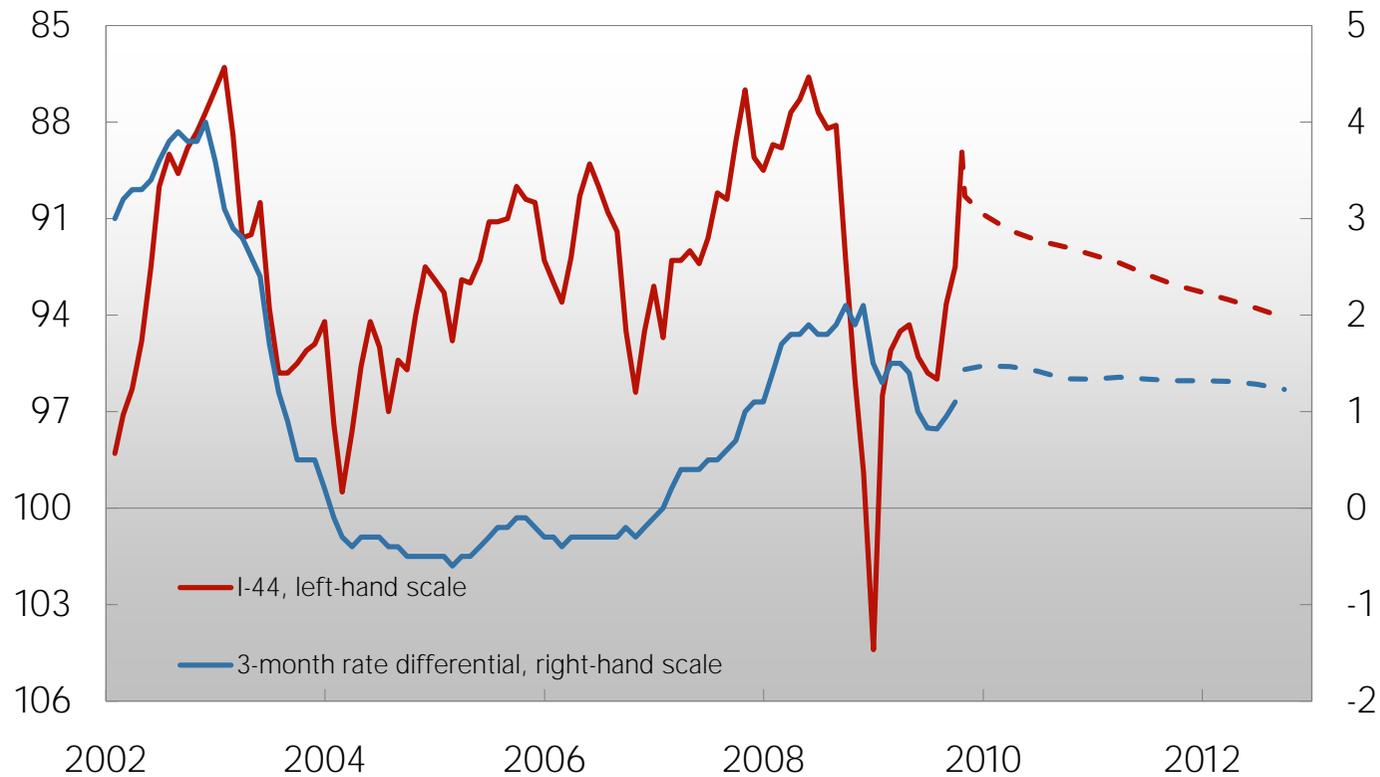
Chart 1.15 The key policy rate in the baseline scenario and the key policy rate plus premiums in the Norwegian money market.¹⁾ Per cent. 2007 Q1 – 2012 Q4



1) Norges Bank's projections from 2009 Q4

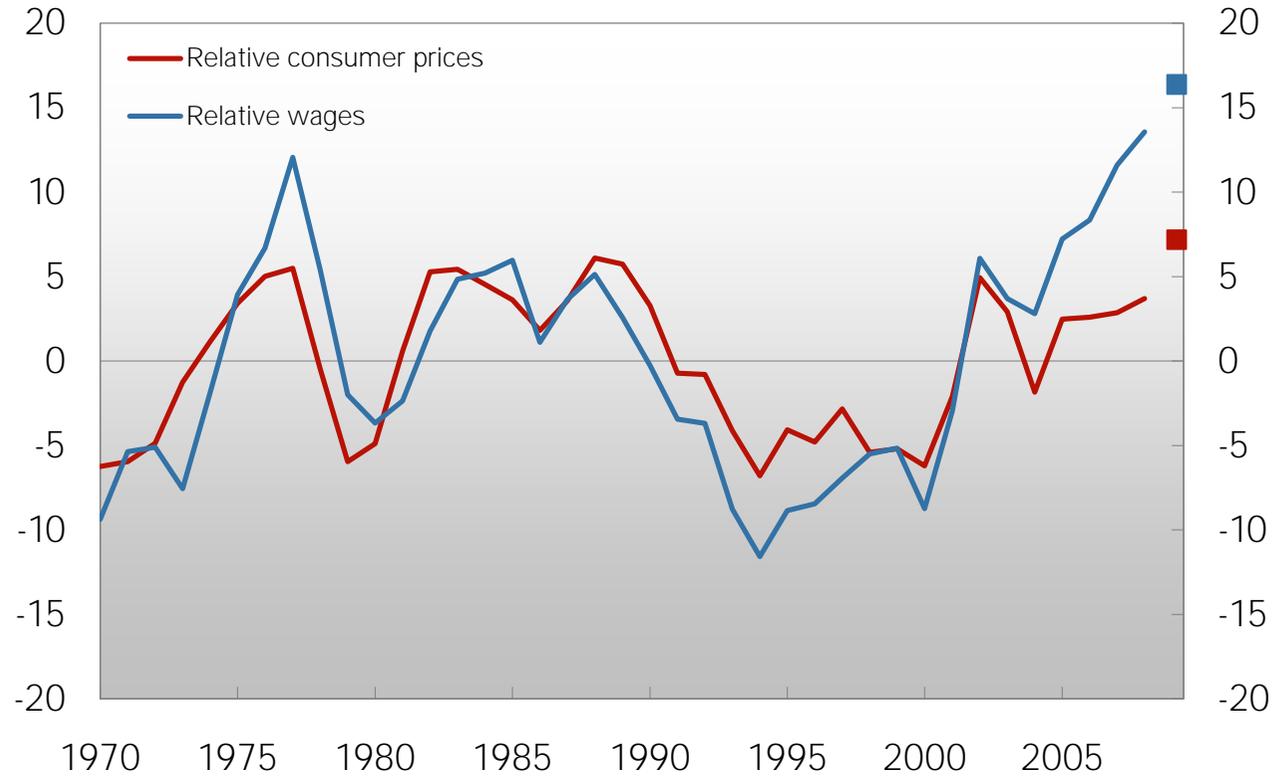
Source: Norges Bank

Chart 1.16 Three-month money market rate differential between Norway and trading partners and the import-weighted exchange rate index (I-44)¹⁾. Monthly- (historical) and quarterly figures (ahead). January 2002 – December 2012



1) A rising curve indicates a stronger krone exchange rate
Sources: Thomson Reuters and Norges Bank

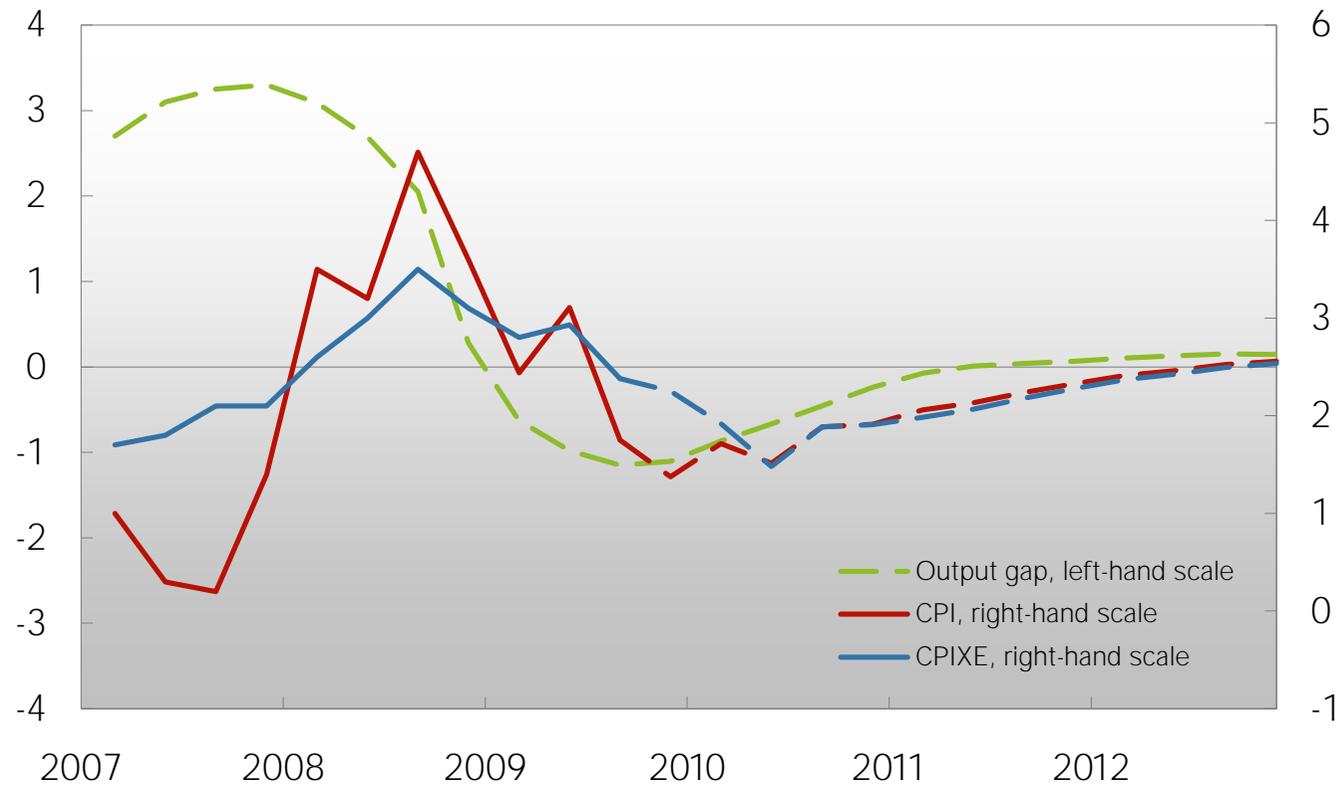
Chart 1.17 Real exchange rate. Deviation from mean over the period 1970 – 2008. Per cent. 1970 – 2009¹⁾



1) The squares shows the average over the period 16 - 22 October 2009. A rising curve indicates weaker competitiveness

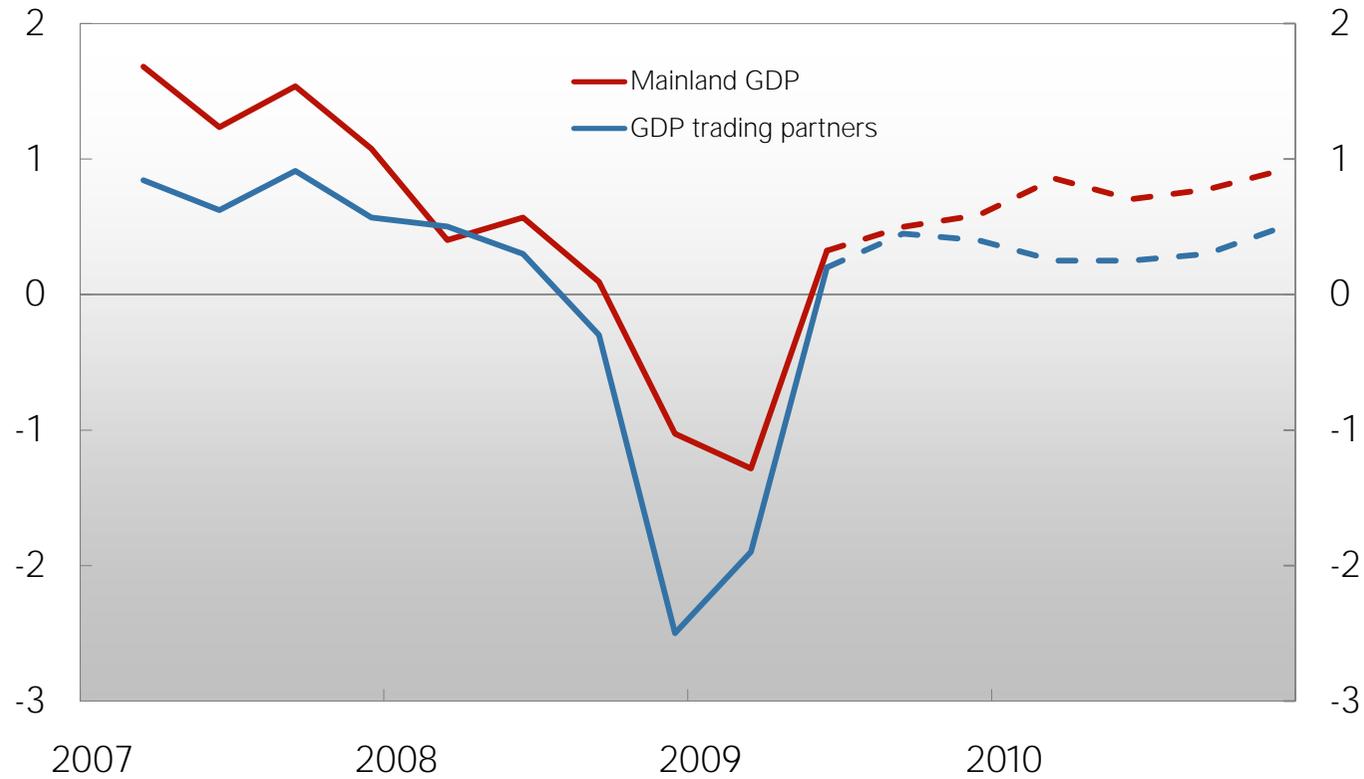
Sources: Statistics Norway, Technical Reporting Committee on Income Settlements, Ministry of Finance and Norges Bank

Chart 1.18 Projected inflation and output gap in the baseline scenario.
 Per cent. Quarterly figures. 2007 Q1 – 2012 Q4



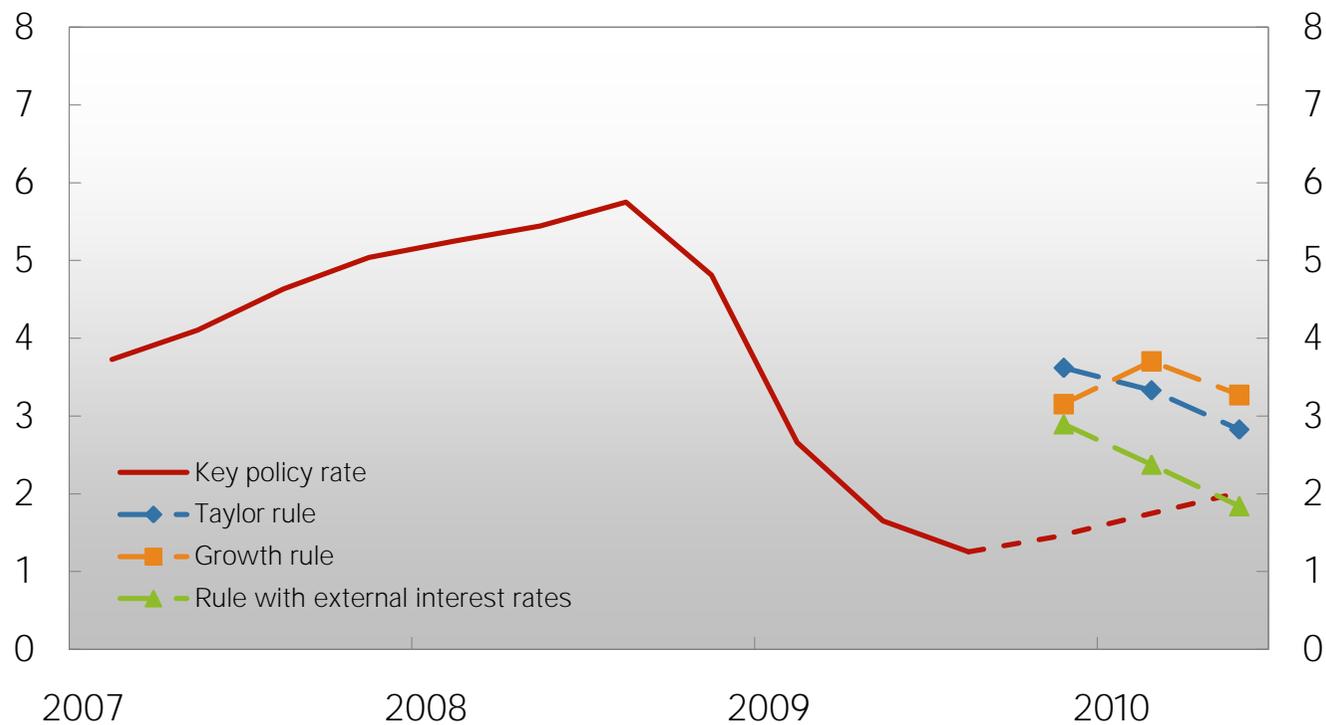
Sources: Statistics Norway and Norges Bank

Chart 1.19 GDP growth from previous quarter. Norway and trading partners. Seasonally adjusted. Per cent. 2007 Q1 – 2010 Q4¹⁾



1) Projections from 2009 Q2
Sources: Statistics Norway and Norges Bank

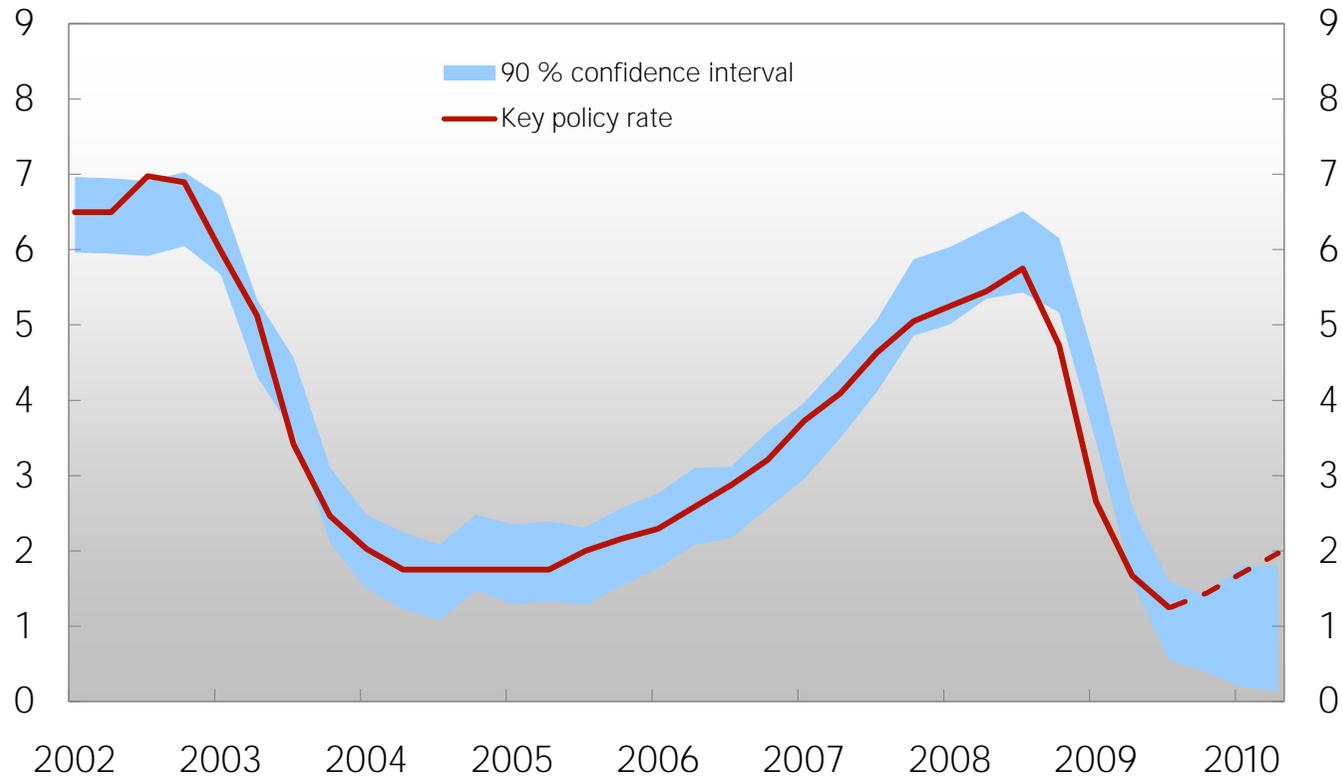
Chart 1.20 Key policy rate and calculations based on simple monetary policy rules.¹⁾ Per cent. 2007 Q1 – 2010 Q2



1) The calculations are based on Norges Bank's projections for the output gap, consumer prices adjusted for tax changes and excluding temporary changes in energy prices (CPIXE) and three-month money market rates. To ensure comparability with the key policy rate the simple rules are adjusted for risk premiums in three-month money market rates

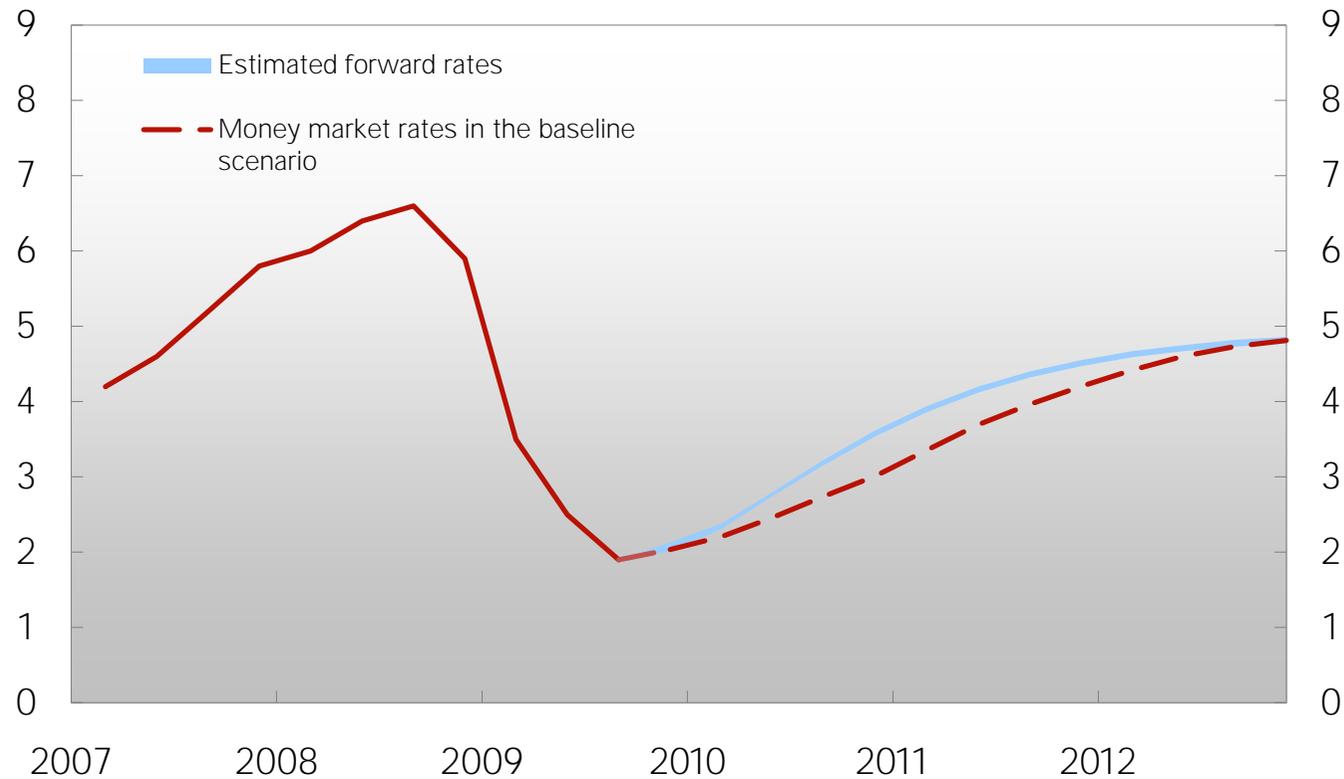
Source: Norges Bank

Chart 1.21 Key policy rate and interest rate developments that follow from Norges Bank's average pattern of interest rate setting.¹⁾
Per cent. 2002 Q1 – 2010 Q2



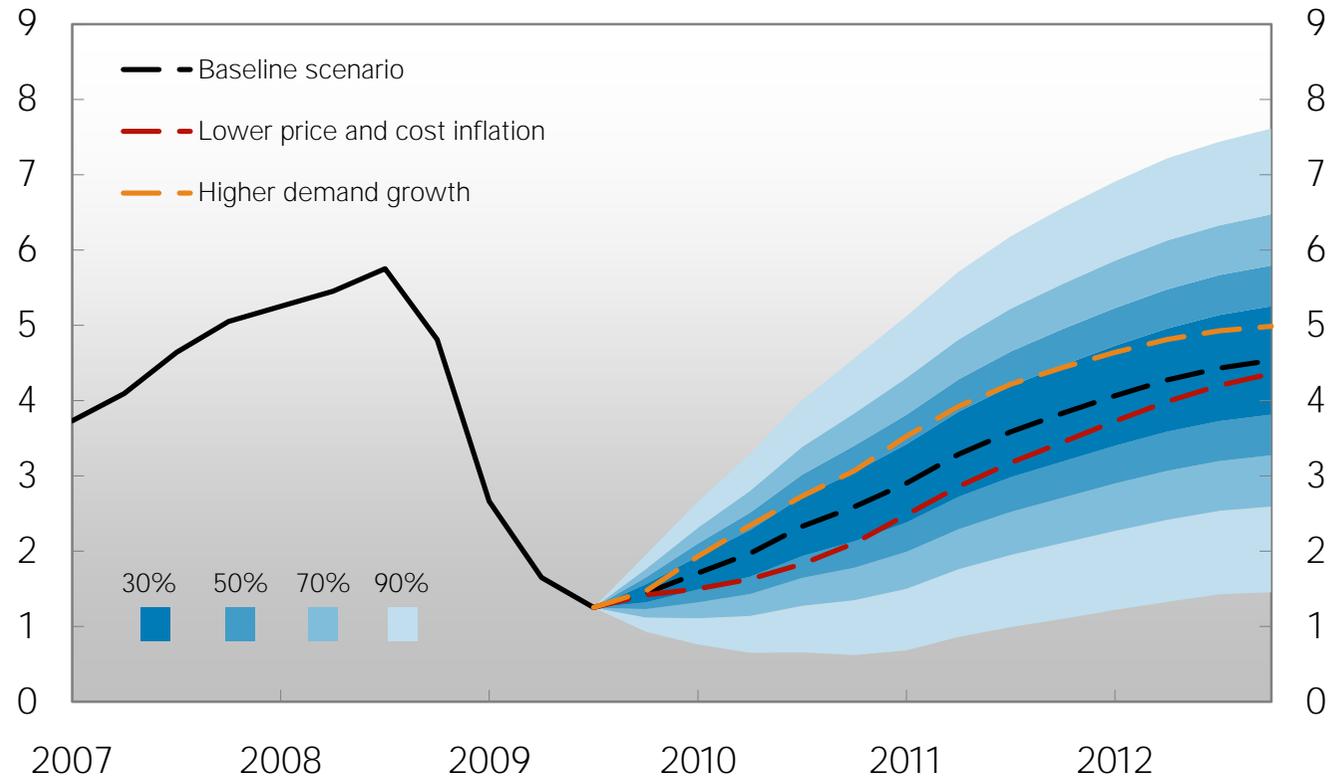
1) Interest rate movements are explained by developments in inflation, mainland GDP growth, wage growth and key policy rates among trading partners. See *Staff Memo 2008/3* for further discussion
Source: Norges Bank

Chart 1.22 Three-month money market rates in the baseline scenario and estimated forward rates¹⁾. Per cent. Quarterly figures. 2007 Q1 – 2012 Q4



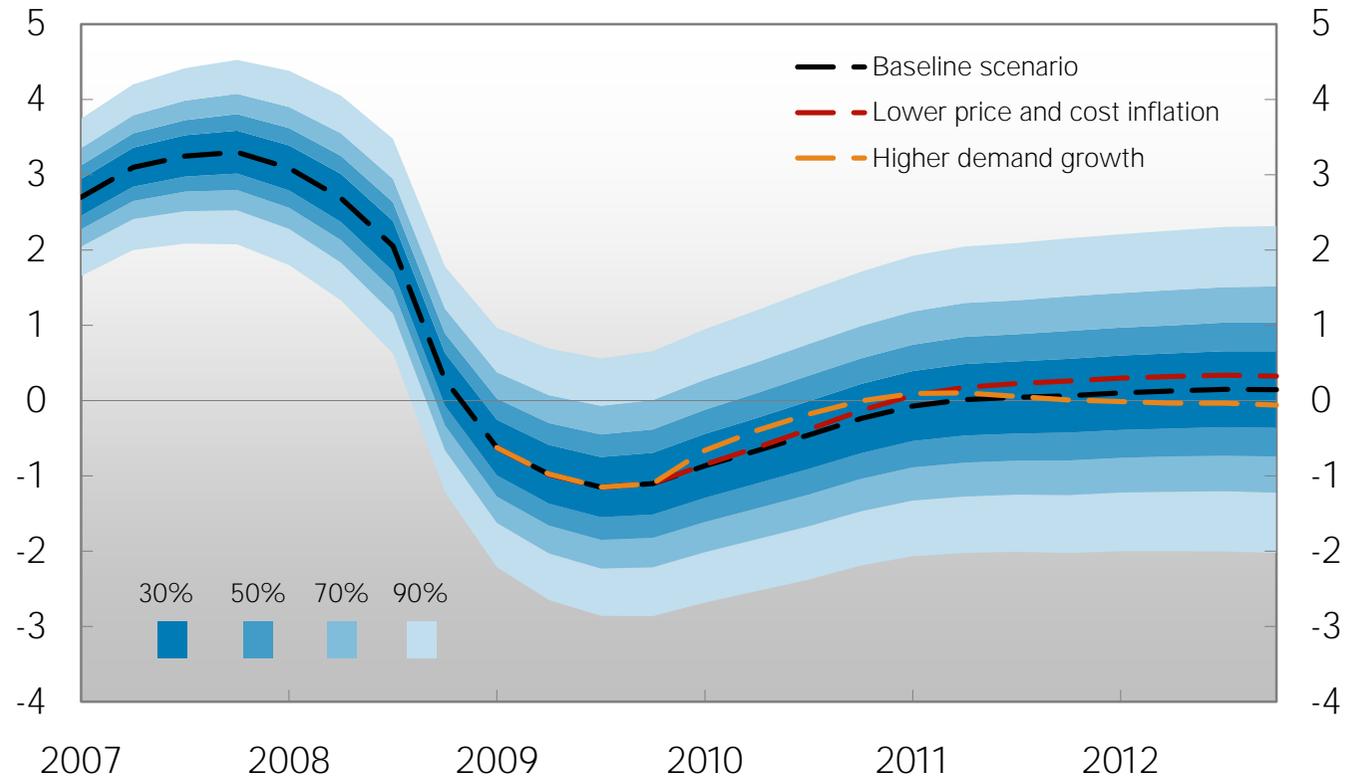
1) Forward rates are based on money market rates and interest rate swaps. The blue band shows the highest and lowest forward rates in the period 9 – 22 October 2009
 Source: Norges Bank

Chart 1.23a Key policy rate in the baseline scenario and in the alternative scenarios. Per cent. Quarterly figures. 2007 Q1 – 2012 Q4



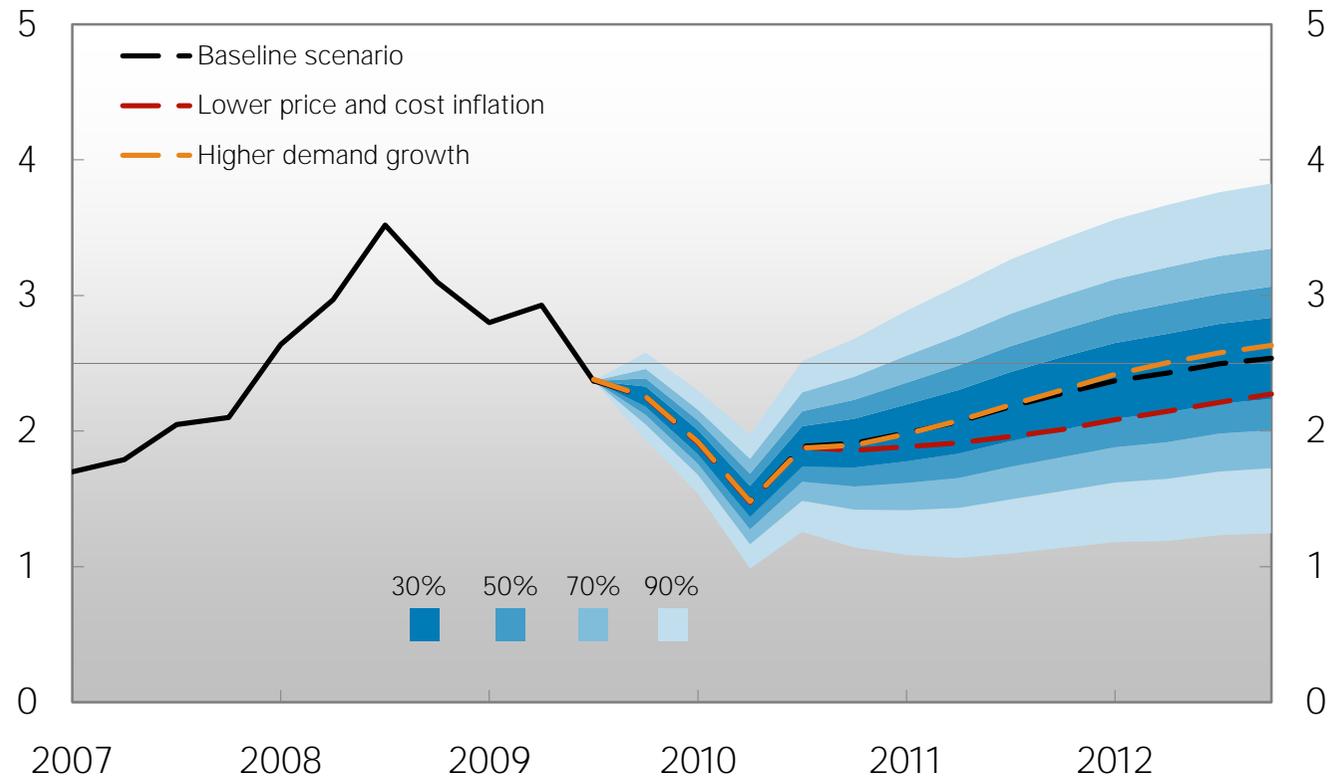
Source: Norges Bank

Chart 1.23b The output gap in the baseline scenario and in the alternative scenarios. Per cent. Quarterly figures. 2007 Q1 – 2012 Q4



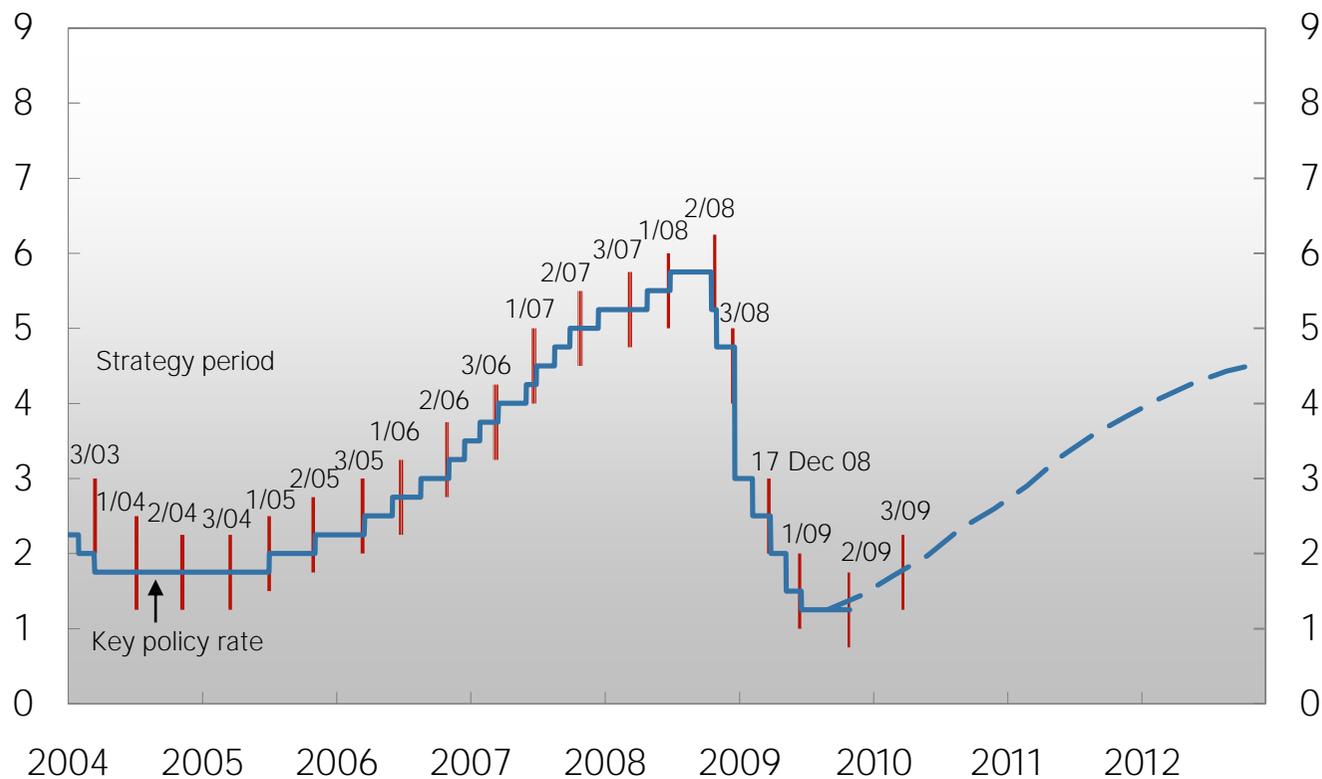
Source: Norges Bank

Chart 1.23c CPIXE in the baseline scenario and in the alternative scenarios.
Per cent. 2007 Q1 – 2012 Q4



Source: Norges Bank

Chart 1.24 Interval for the key policy rate at the end of each strategy period, actual developments¹⁾ and projection. Per cent.
January 2004 – December 2012

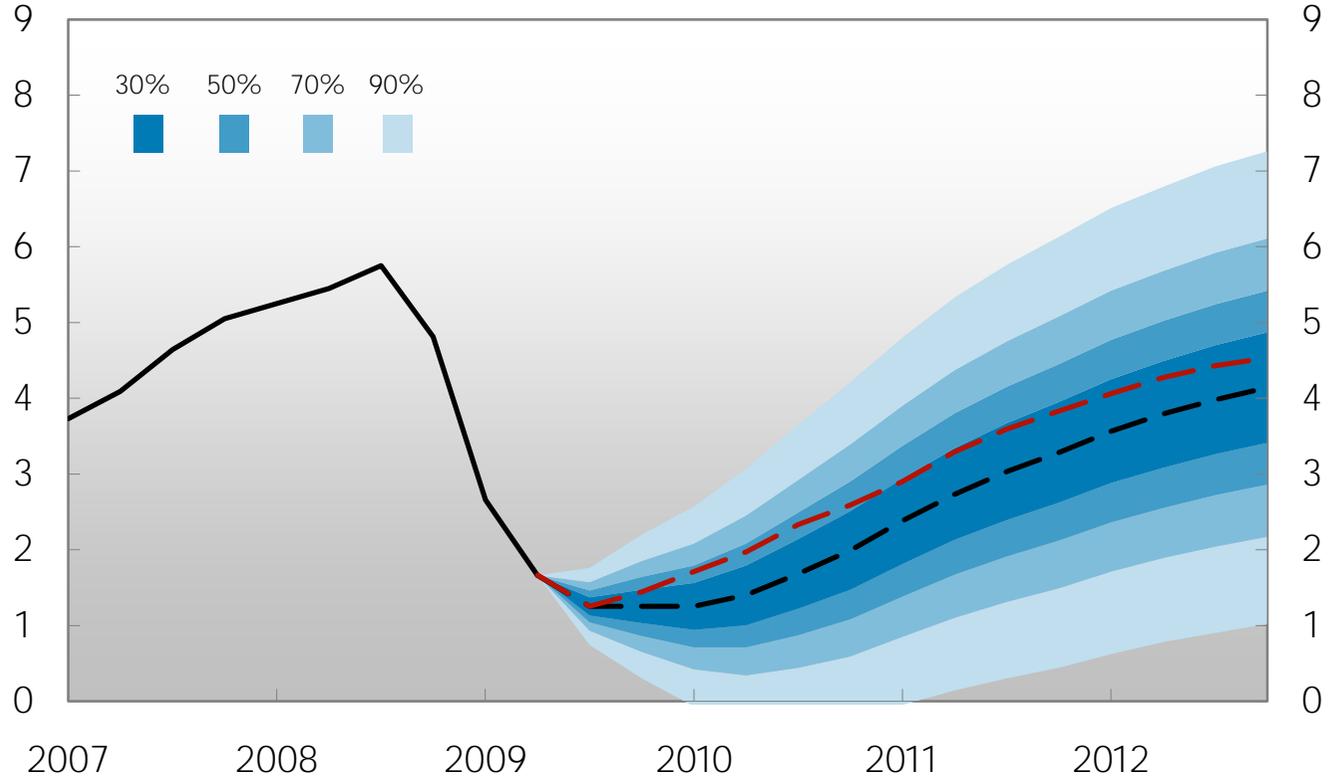


1) The Executive Board's decision of 28 October 2009 is not shown in the chart

Source: Norges Bank

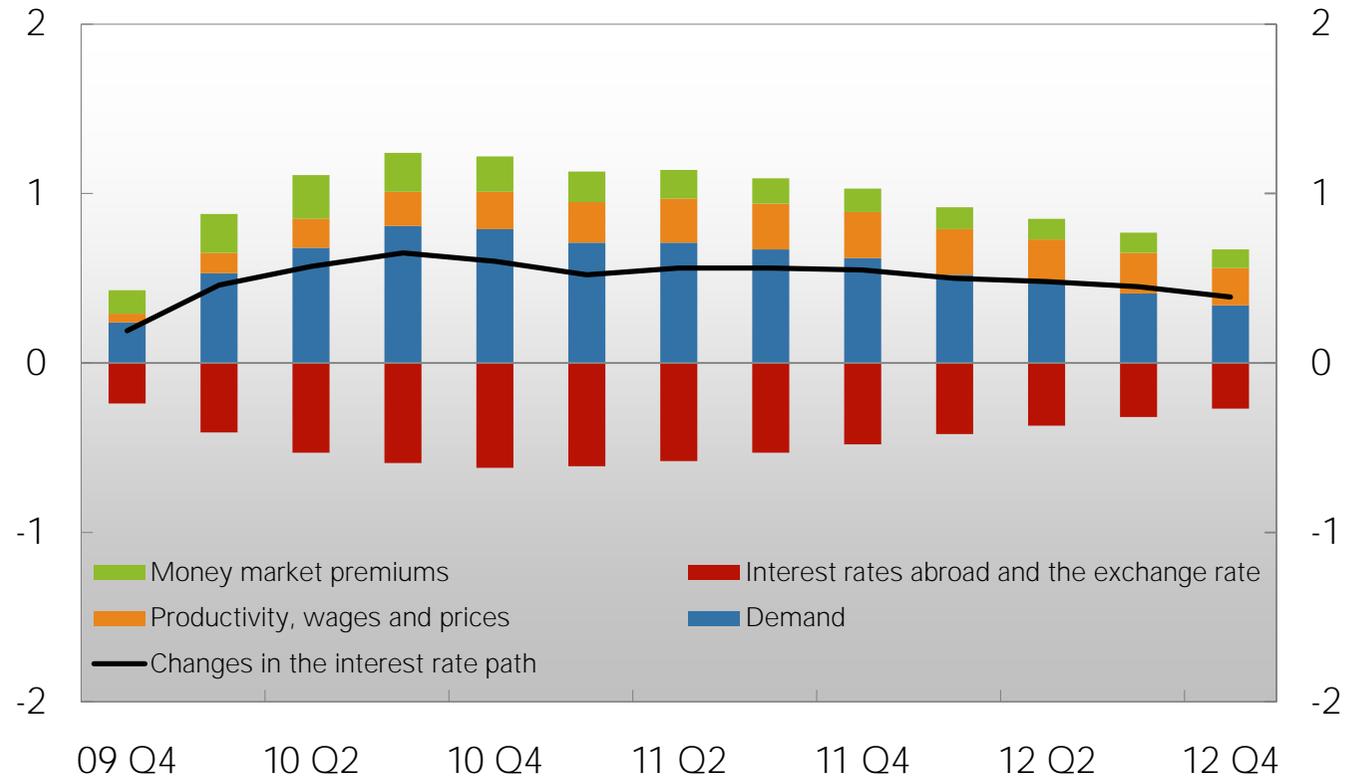
Chart 1 Key policy rate in the baseline scenario in MPR 2/09 with fan chart and key policy rate in the baseline scenario in MPR 3/09 (red line).

Per cent. Quarterly figures. 2007 Q1 – 2012 Q4



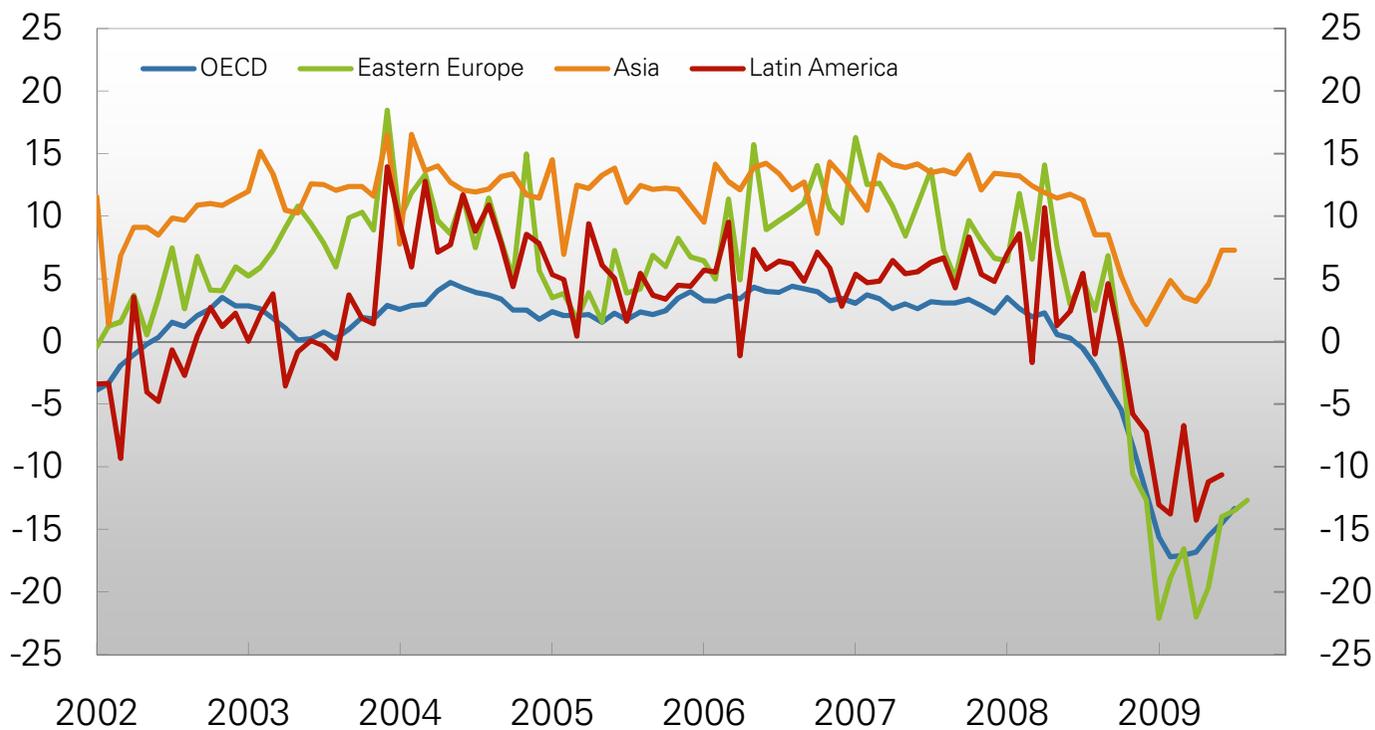
Source: Norges Bank

Chart 2 Factors behind changes in the interest rate path since MPR 2/09.
 Accumulated contribution. Percentage points. 2009 Q4 – 2012 Q4



Source: Norges Bank

Chart 2.1 Manufacturing in OECD and emerging markets¹⁾.
Twelve-month change. Per cent. January 2002 – August 2009



1) Weighted with GDP weights (PPP). See *Economic Commentaries* 8/2009 for countries included in the different regions

Sources: IMF, Thomson Reuters and Norges Bank

Chart 2.2 Investment, credit growth and retail sales in China.
Twelve-month growth. January 2002 – September 2009

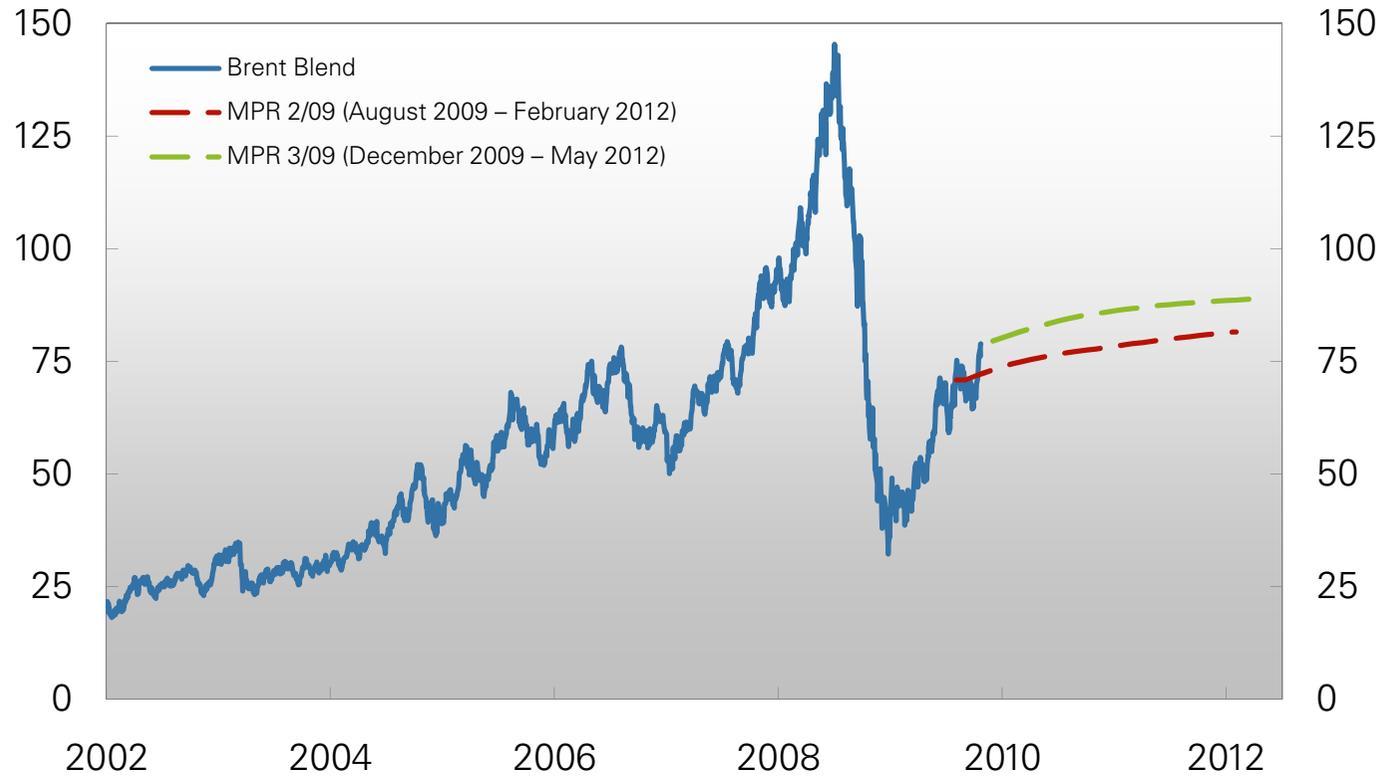


1) Deflated by the CPI, three-month moving average

2) Year-to-date growth

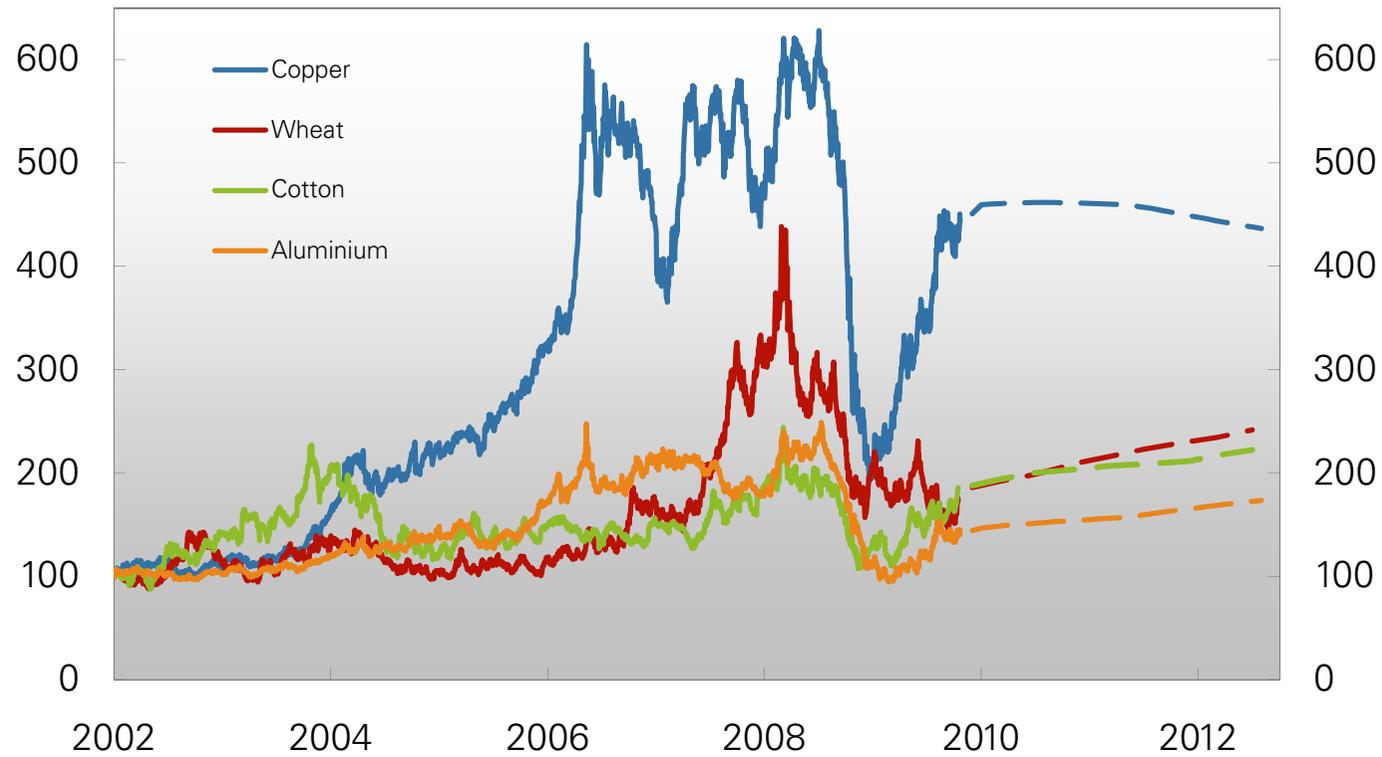
Sources: Thomson Reuters, CEIC and Norges Bank

Chart 2.3 Oil price (Brent Blend) in USD per barrel. 1 January 2002 – 22 October 2009
Futures prices (broken lines) MPR 2/09 and MPR 3/09



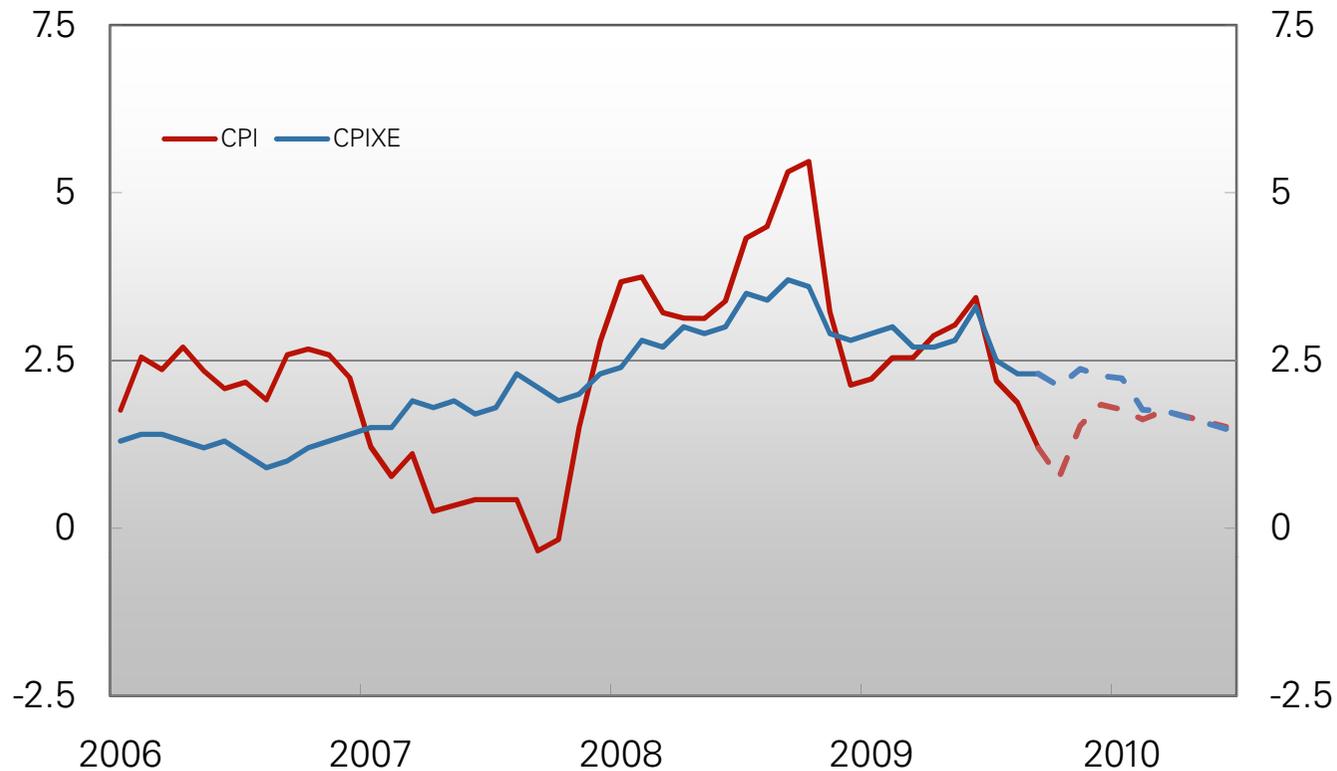
Sources: Thomson Reuters and Norges Bank

Chart 2.4 Commodity prices in USD. Index. 2 January 2002 = 100.
2 January 2002 – 22 October 2009. Futures prices from
22 October 2009 (broken lines). December 2009 – August 2012



Sources: Thomson Reuters, Chicago Board of Trade, ICE and Norges Bank

Chart 2.5 CPI and CPIXE¹⁾. 12-month change. Per cent.
January 2006 – June 2010²⁾



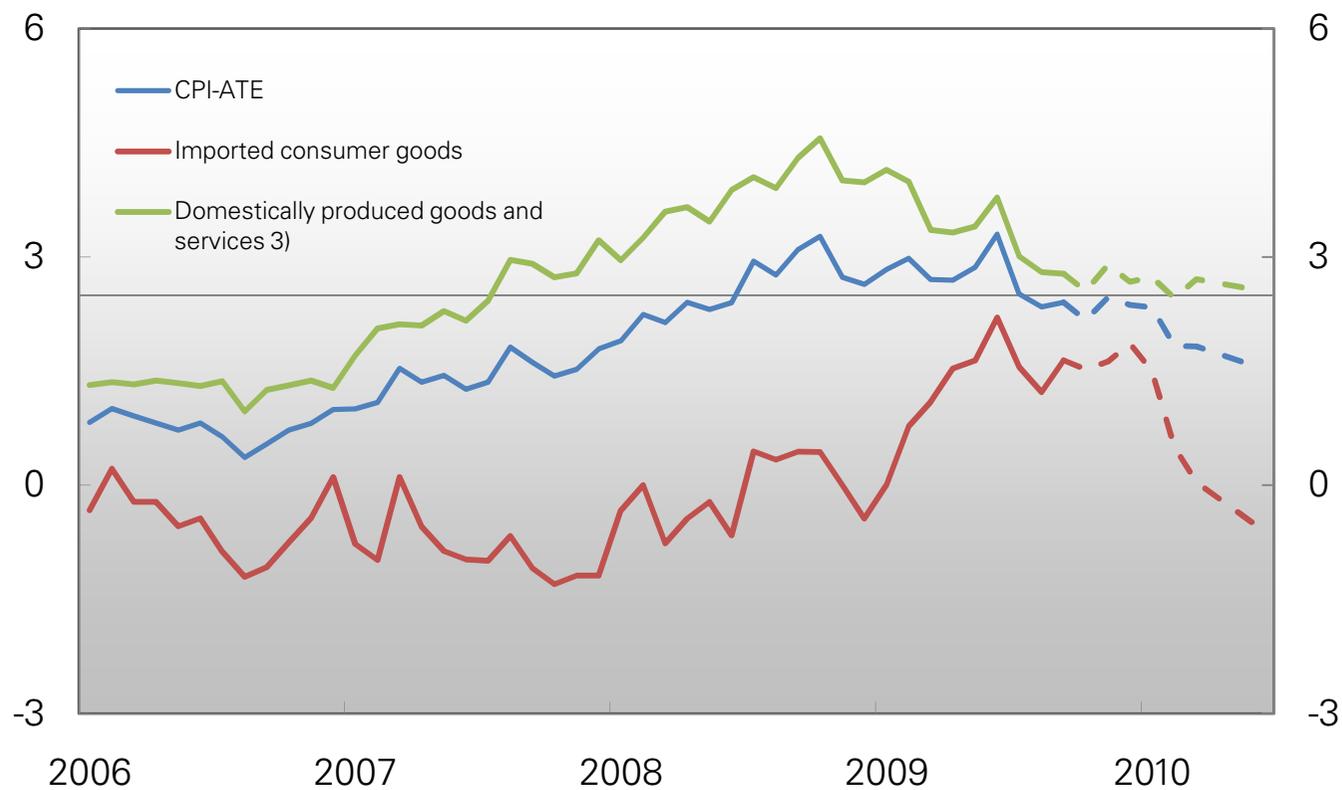
1) CPI adjusted for tax changes and excluding temporary changes in energy prices.

See *Staff Memo 2008/7* and *Staff Memo 2009/3* from Norges Bank for a description of the CPIXE

2) Projections for October 2009 – June 2010 (broken lines). Monthly figures to March 2010, then quarterly figures

Sources: Statistics Norway and Norges Bank

Chart 2.6 CPI-ATE¹⁾. Total and by supplier sector.
12-month change. Per cent. January 2006 – June 2010²⁾



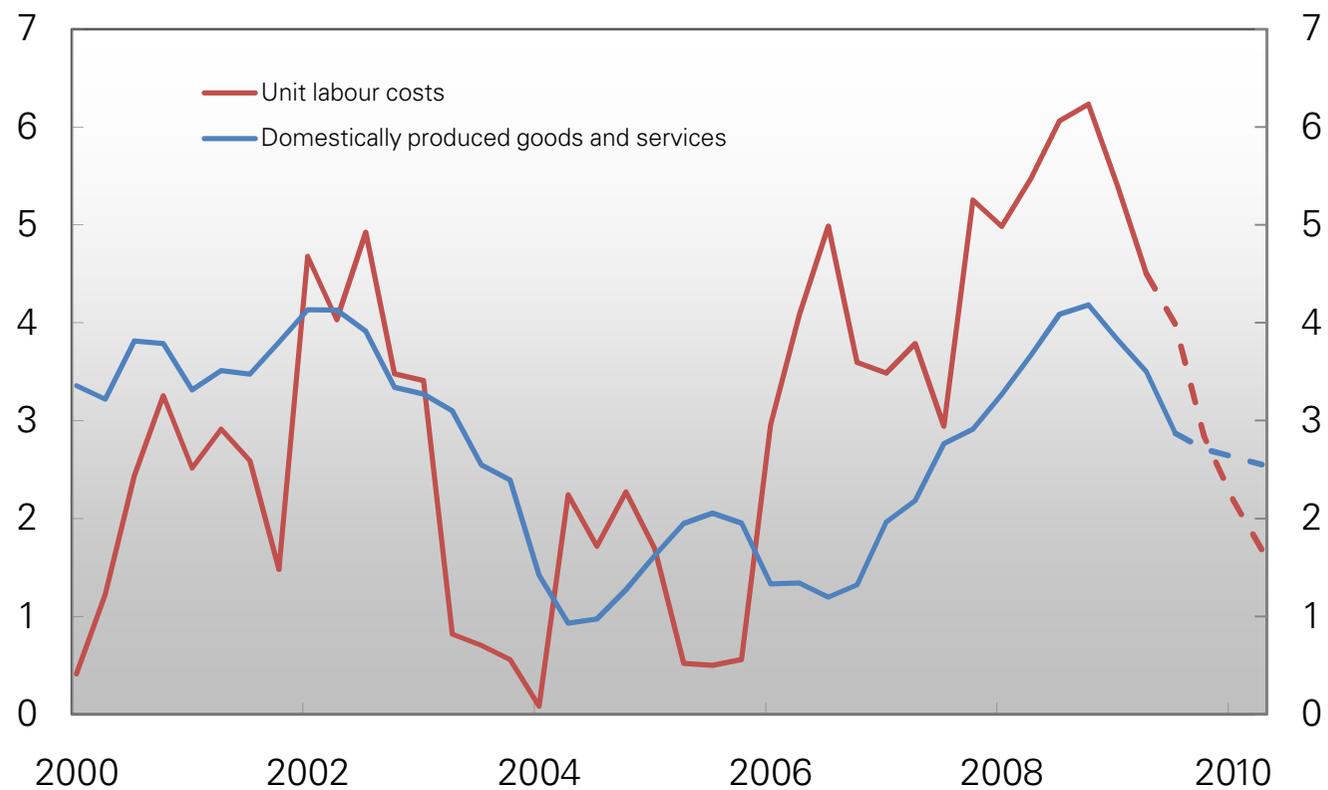
1) CPI adjusted for tax changes and excluding energy products

2) Projections for October 2009 – June 2010 (broken lines). Monthly figures to March 2010, then quarterly figures

3) Norges Bank's estimates

Sources: Statistics Norway and Norges Bank

Chart 2.7 Unit labour costs, mainland Norway and prices for domestically produced goods and services in the CPI-ATE¹⁾. Four-quarter growth. Smoothed. Per cent. 2000 Q1 – 2010 Q2²⁾

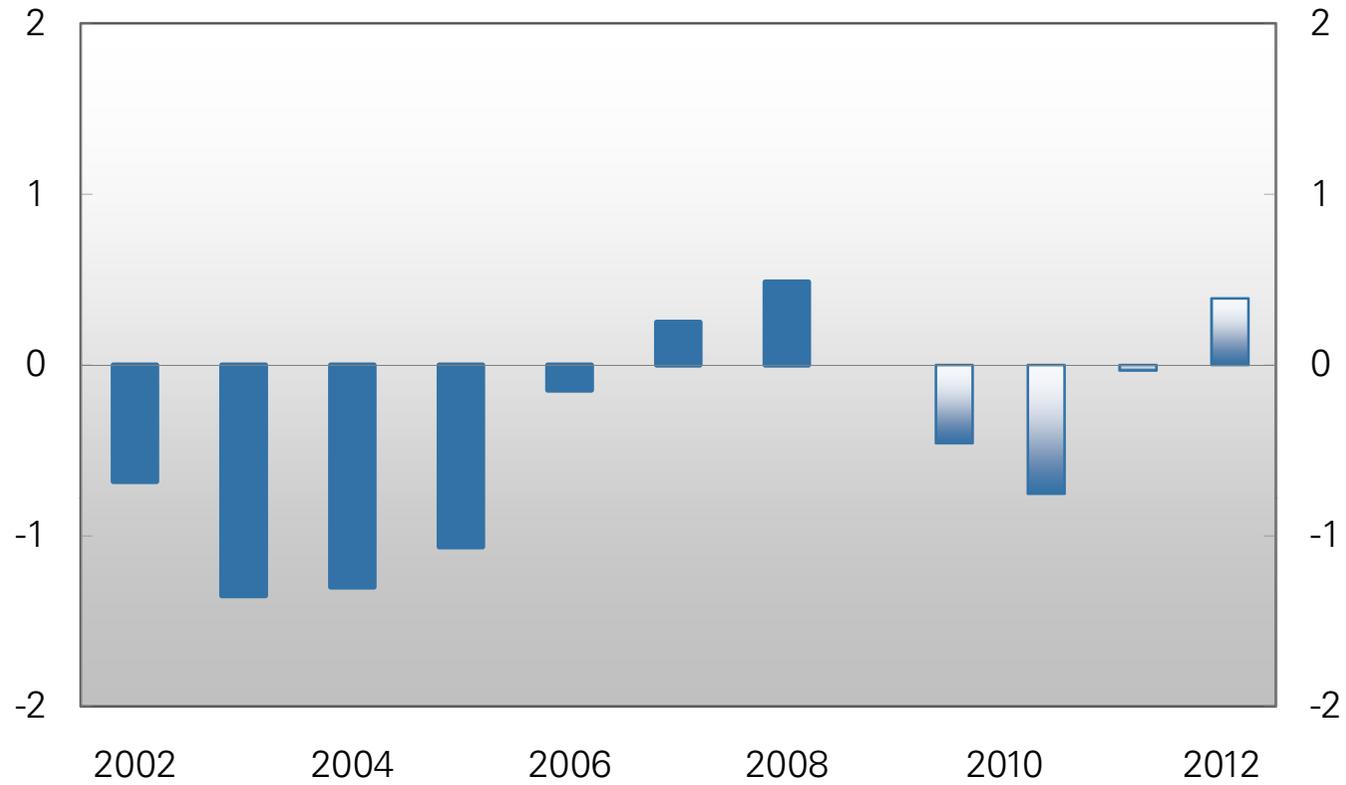


1) Projections from Q3 2009 (broken line)

2) Norges Bank's estimates. Projections from Q4 2009 (broken line)

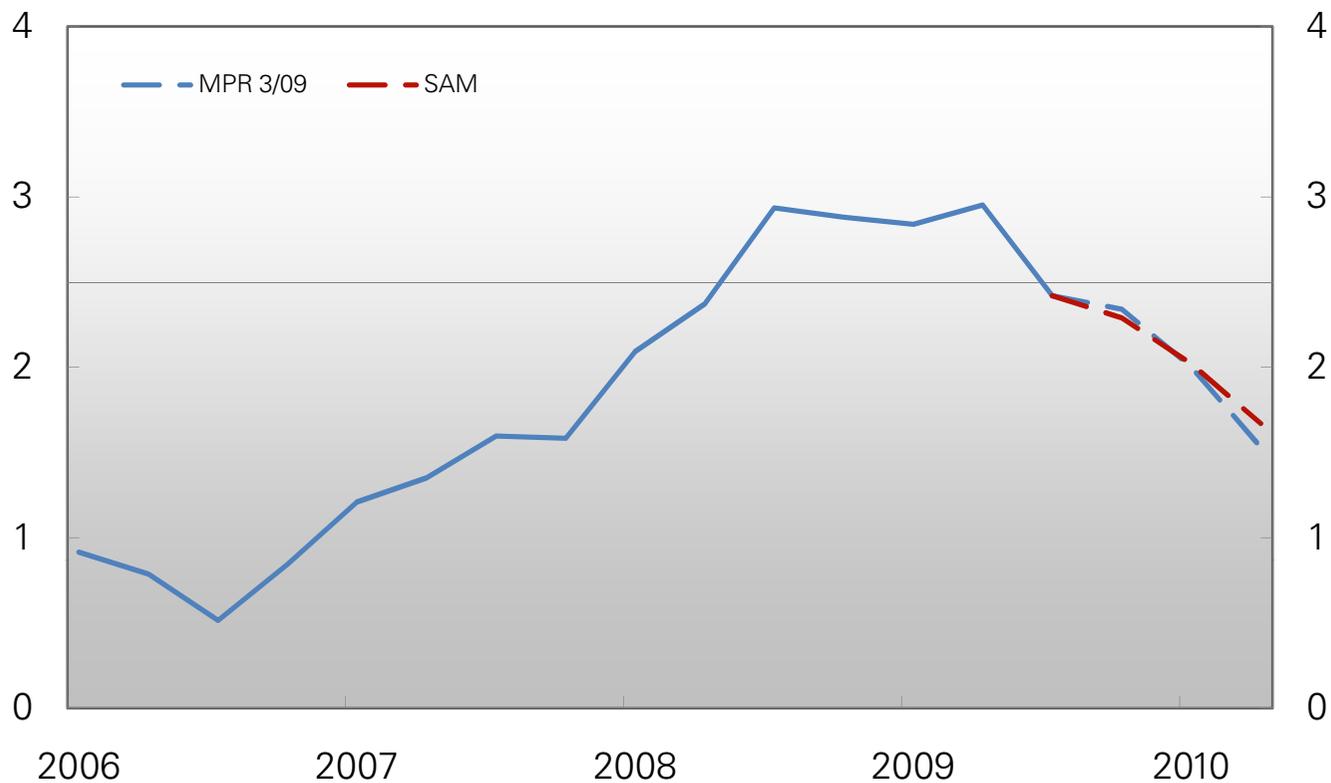
Sources: Statistics Norway and Norges Bank

Chart 2.8 Indicator of external price impulses to imported consumer goods measured in foreign currency. Annual change. Per cent. 2002 – 2012¹⁾



1) Projections for 2009 – 2012
Source: Norges Bank

Chart 2.9 CPI-ATE¹⁾. Actual figures, baseline scenario and projections by SAM²⁾. Four-quarter change. Per cent. 2006 Q1 - 2010 Q2³⁾



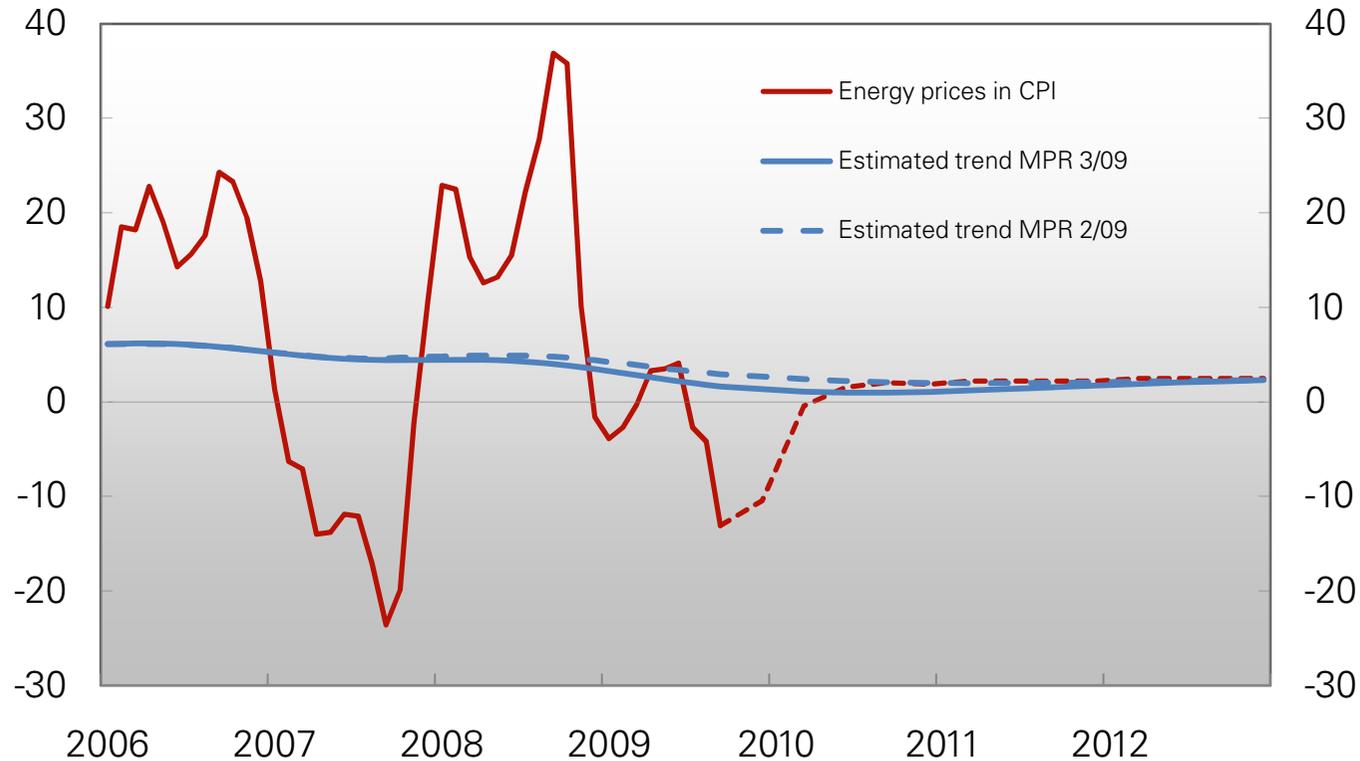
1) CPI adjusted for tax changes and excluding energy products

2) System for averaging models for short-term forecasting

3) Projections for 2009 Q4 - 2010 Q2 (broken lines)

Sources: Statistics Norway and Norges Bank

Chart 2.10 Energy component of the CPI¹⁾ and estimated trend²⁾.
 12-month change. Per cent. January 2006 – December 2012³⁾



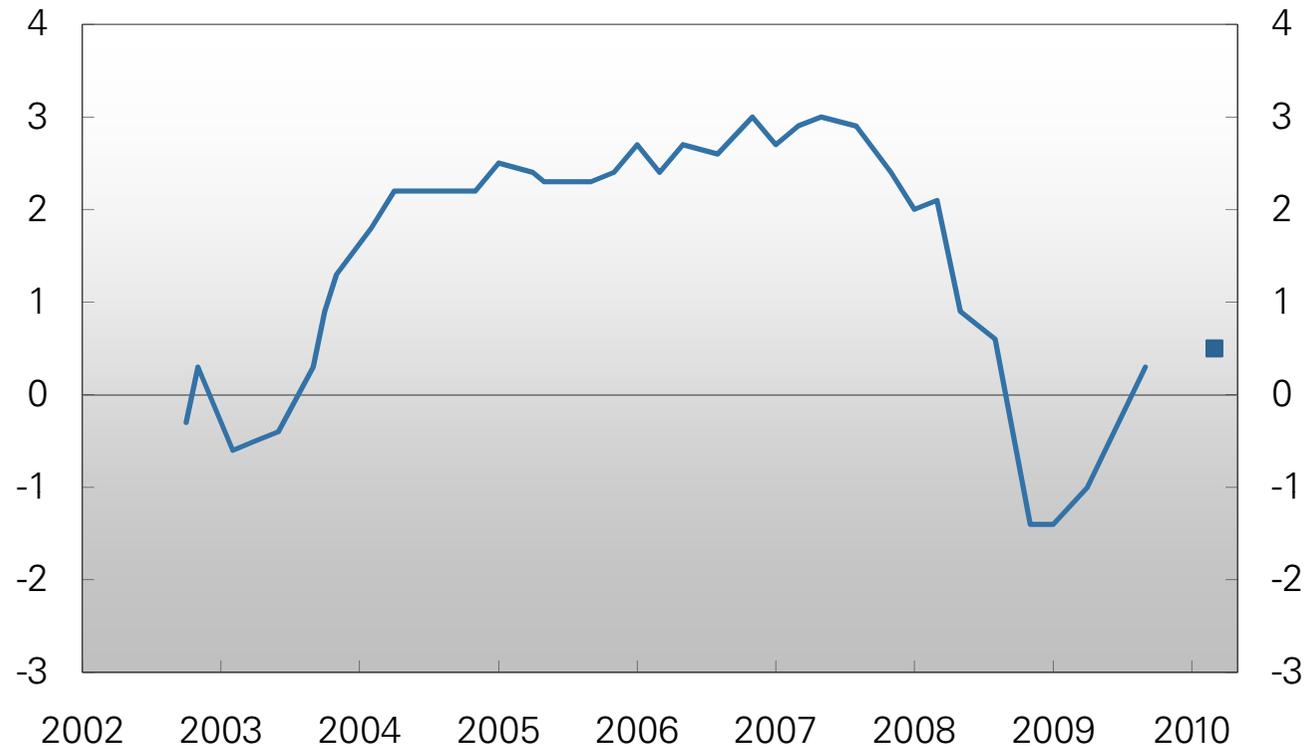
1) The product groups Electricity, gas and other fuels and Fuels and lubricants

2) The trend is estimated using an HP-filter on the actual and projected movements of energy prices in the CPI, see *Staff Memo 2008/7* and *Staff Memo 2009/3* from Norges Bank

3) Projections for October 2009 – December 2012 (broken line)

Sources: Nord Pool, Statistics Norway and Norges Bank

Chart 2.11 Indicator for actual change in production last three months and expected change in production in next six months. Index¹⁾ October 2002 – March 2010²⁾

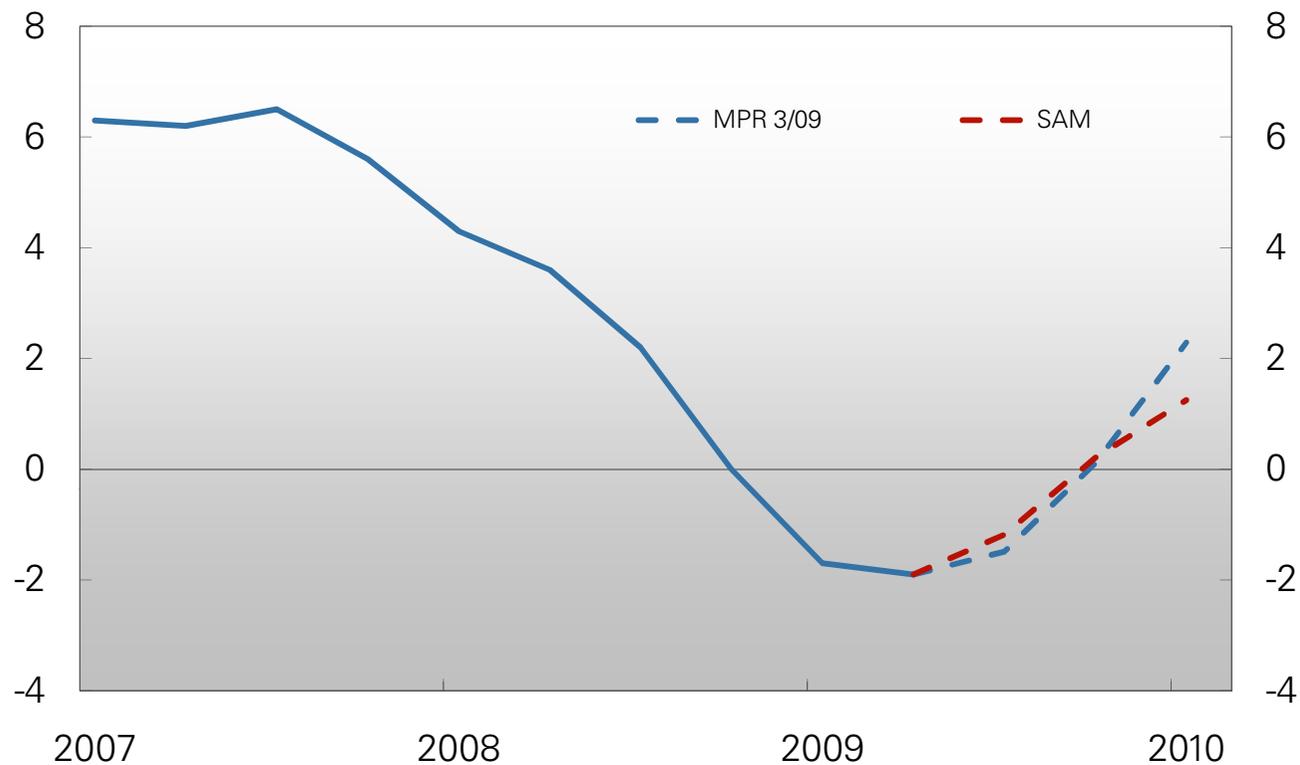


1) The scale runs from -5 to +5, where -5 indicates a sharp fall and +5 indicates strong growth. See article "Norges Bank's regional network" in *Economic Bulletin* 2/05 for further information.

2) Last observation September 2009

Source: Norges Bank's regional network

Chart 2.12 Mainland GDP. Actual figures, baseline scenario and projections by SAM¹⁾. Four-quarter change. Volume. Seasonally adjusted. Per cent. 2007 Q1 – 2010 Q1²⁾

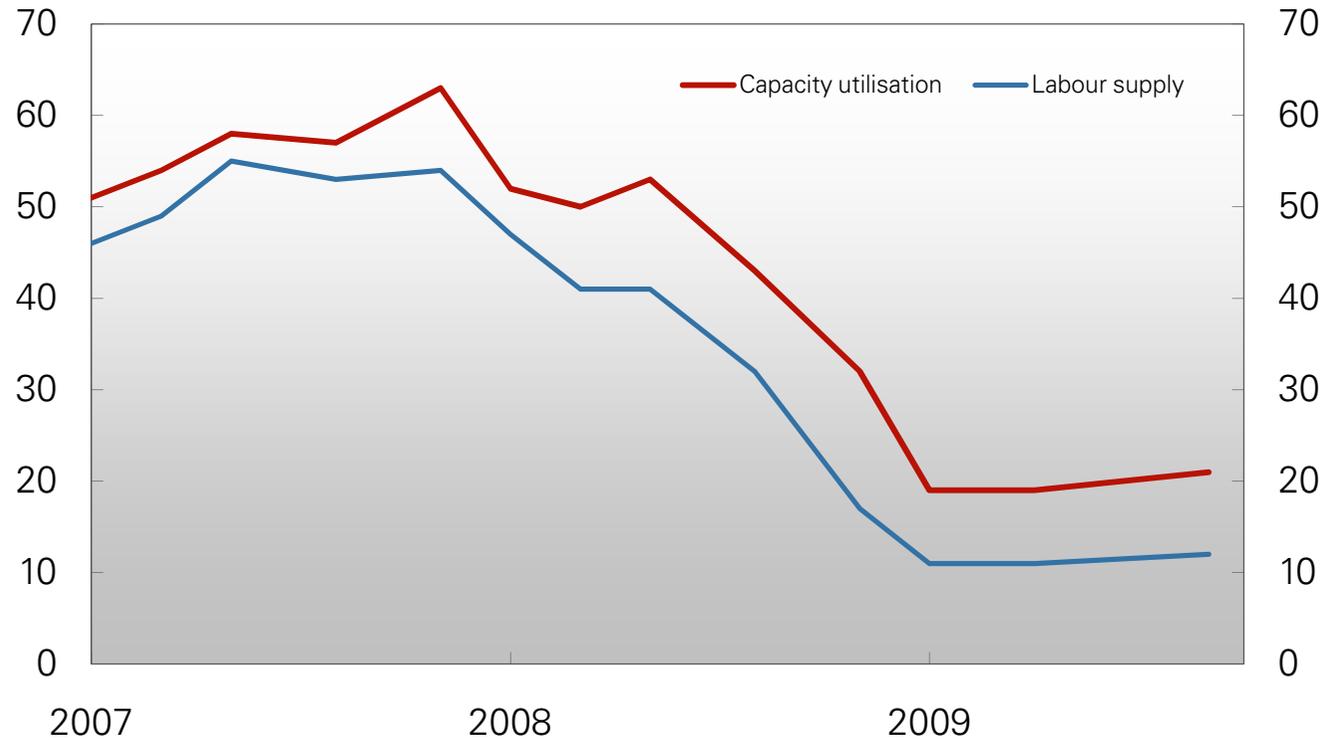


1) System for averaging models for short-term forecasting

2) Projections for 2009 Q3 – 2010 Q4 (broken lines)

Sources: Statistics Norway and Norges Bank

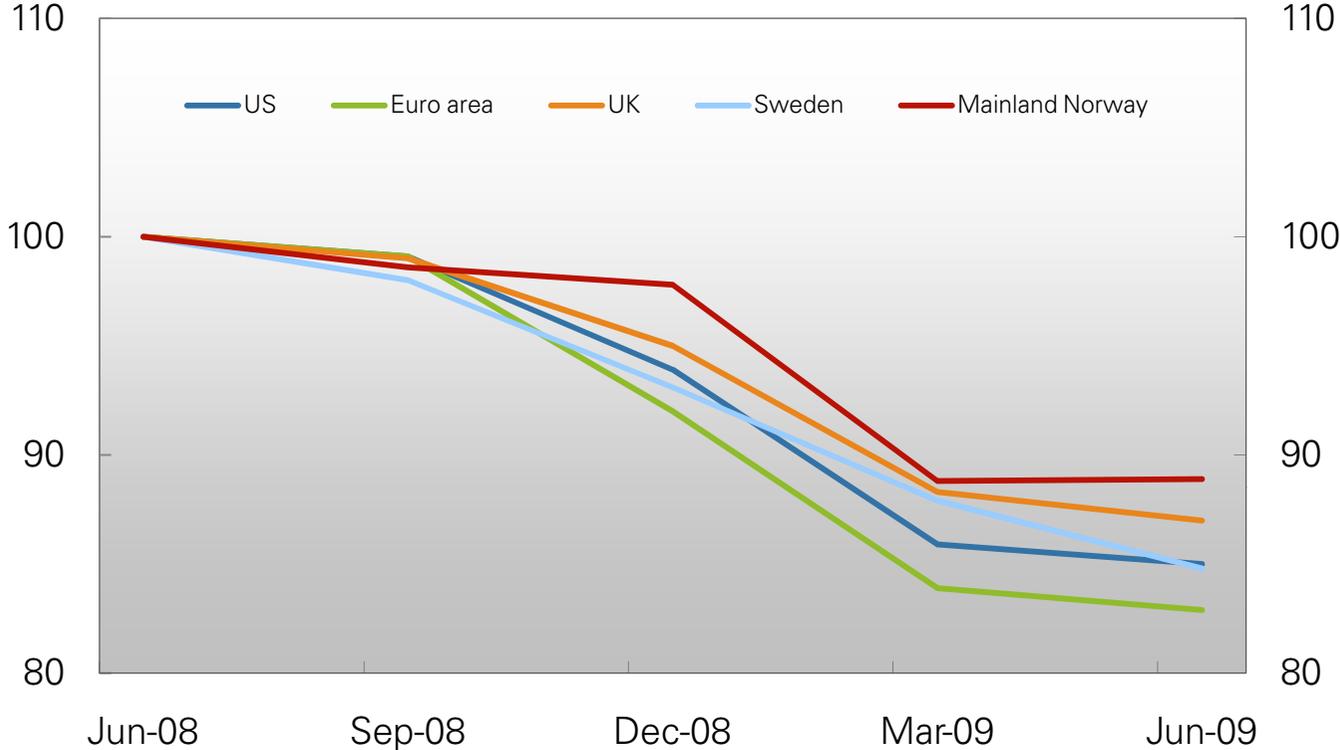
Chart 2.13 Capacity utilisation and labour supply¹⁾. Per cent.
January 2007 – september 2009



1) Share of contacts that will have some or considerable problems accommodating an (unexpected/expected) increase in demand, and the share of contacts where the labour supply is a constrain on production

Source: Norges Bank's regional network

Chart 2.14. Exports. Norway¹⁾ and four trading partners²⁾. Seasonally adjusted. Index 2008 Q2 = 100. 2008 Q2 – 2009 Q2

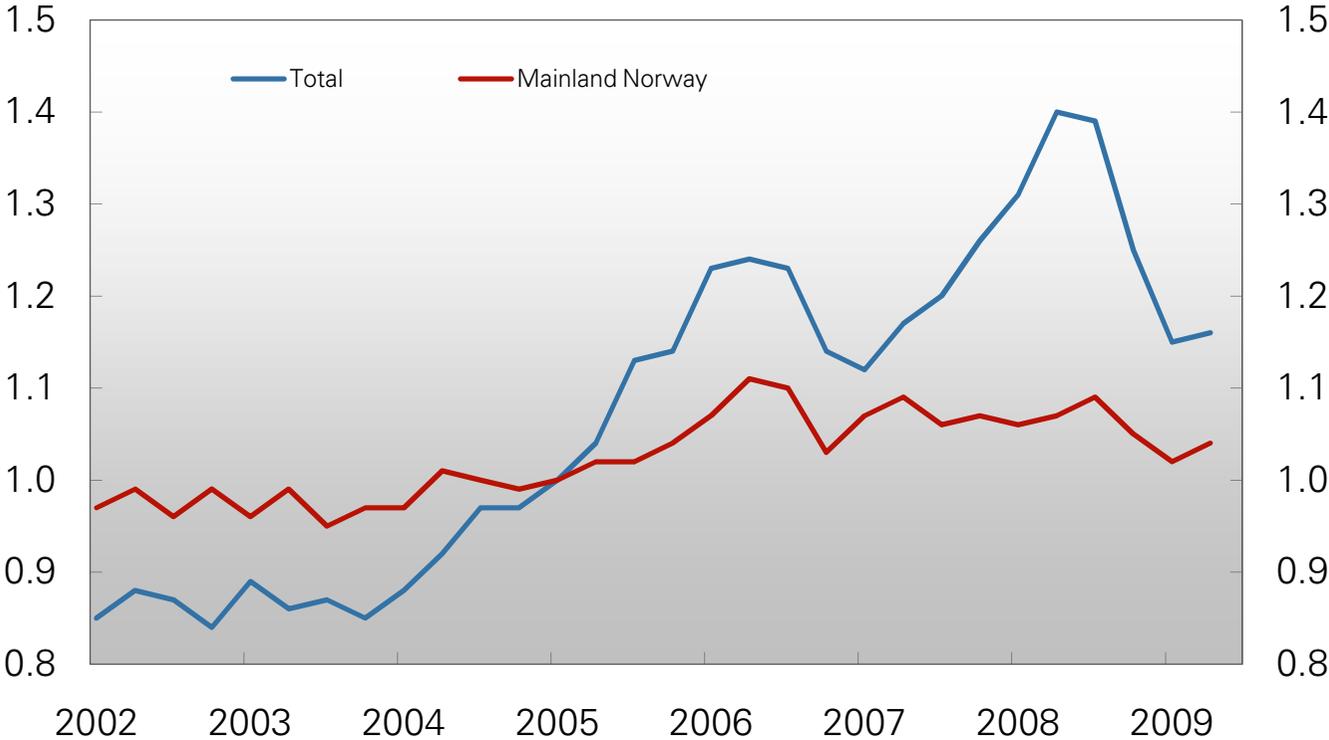


1) Exports from mainland Norway

2) Figures based on OECDs Economic Outlook 85

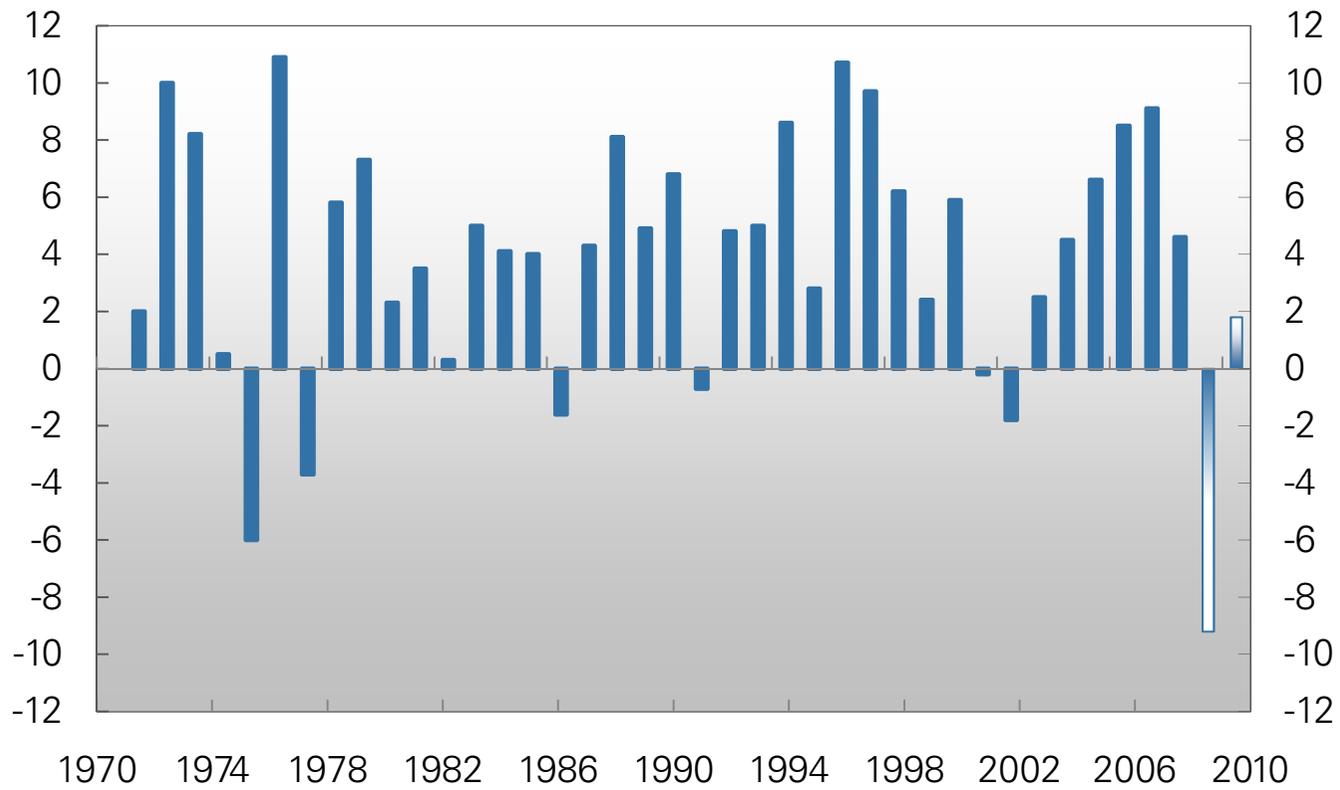
Sources: OECD and Statistics Norway

Chart 2.15 Terms of trade. Index 2005 Q1 = 1.
2002 Q1 – 2009 Q2



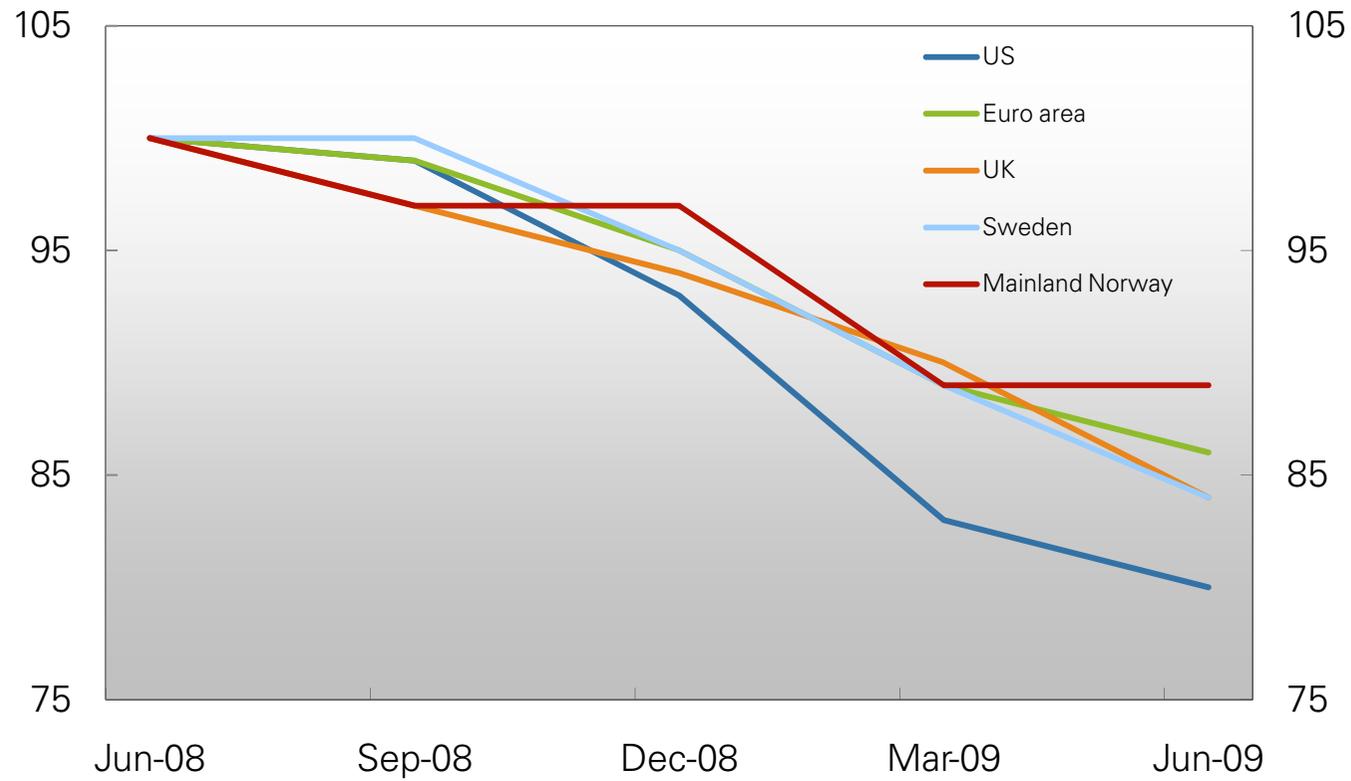
Source: Statistics Norway

Chart 2.16 Exports from mainland Norway. Annual change. Volume.
Per cent. 1971 – 2010¹⁾



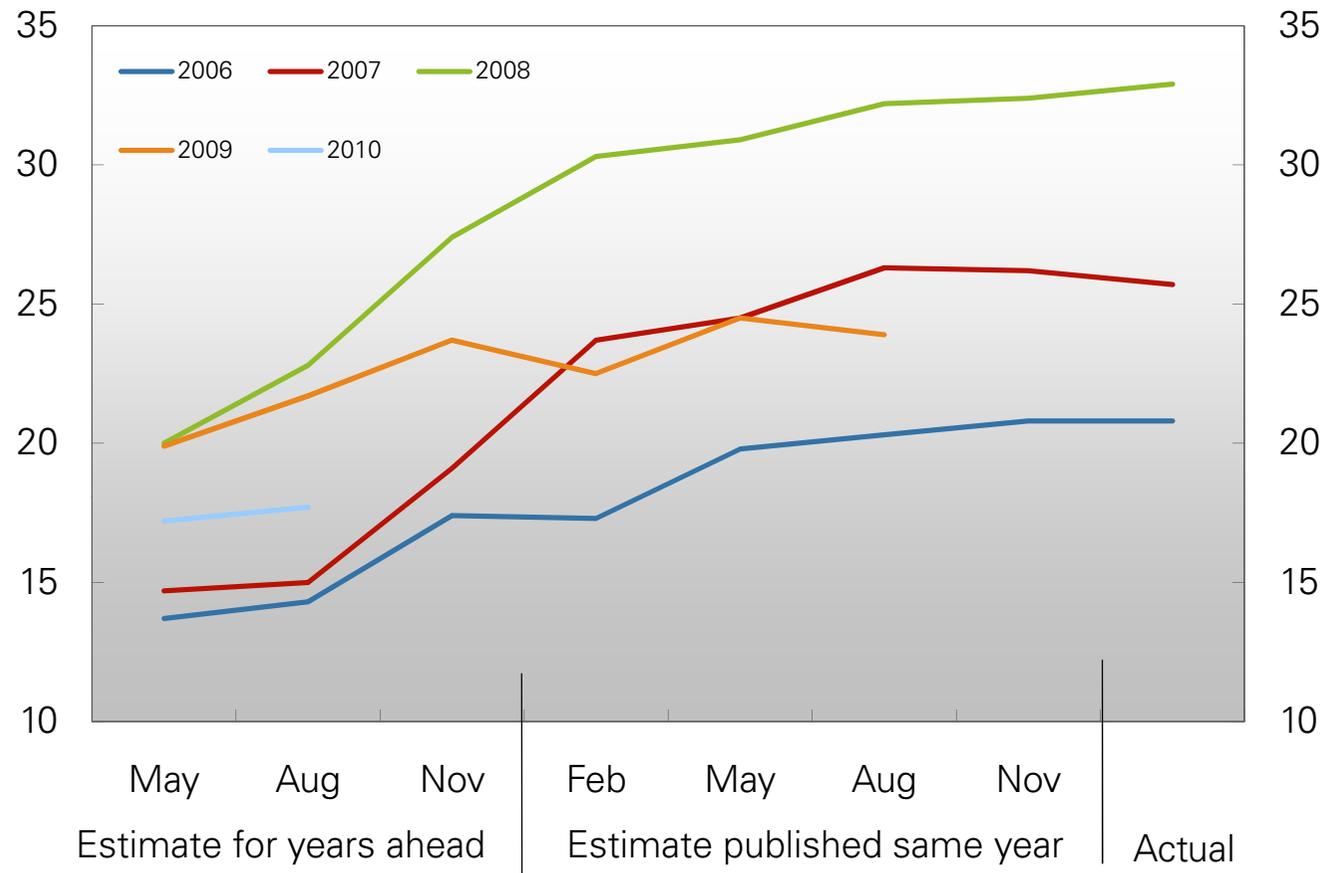
1) Projections for 2009 og 2010
Sources: Statistics Norway and Norges Bank

Chart 2.17 Private investments. Norway and four trading partners.
Seasonally adjusted. Index 2008 Q2 = 100. 2008 Q2 – 2009 Q2



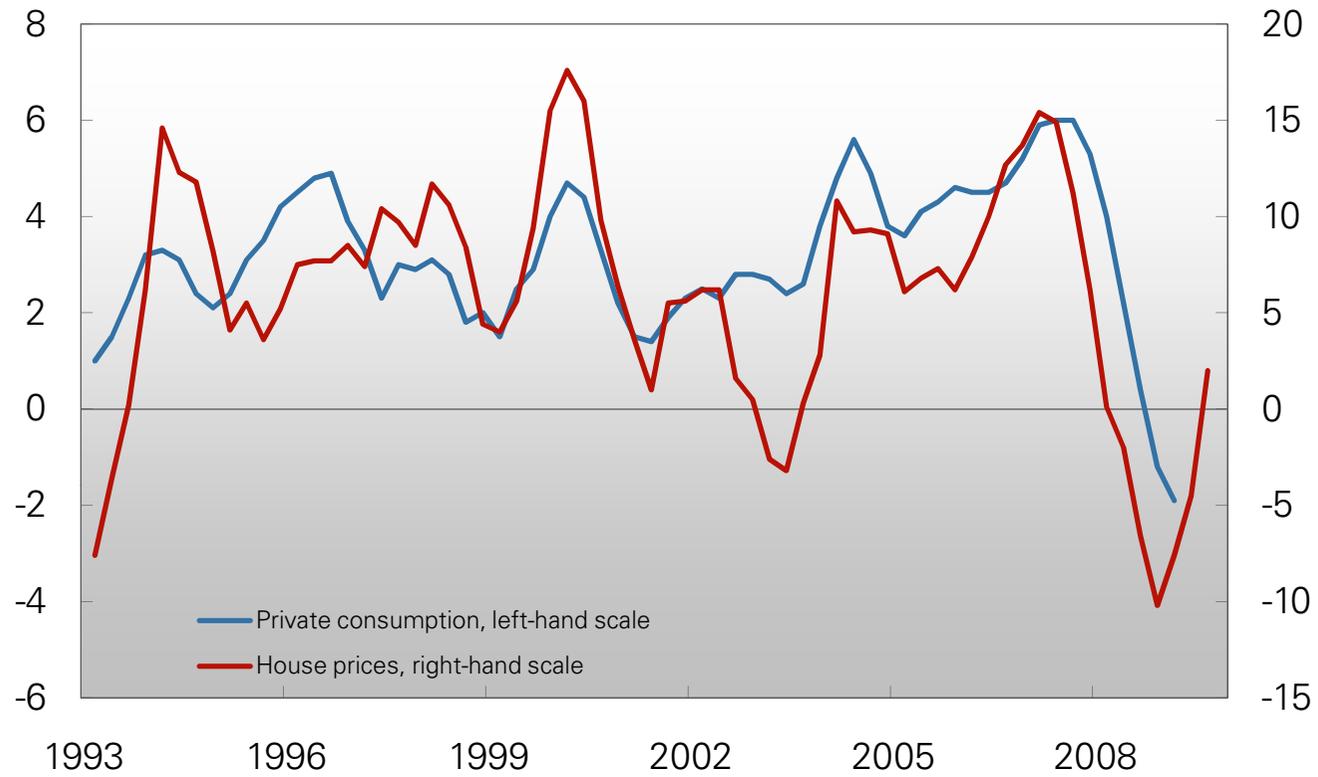
1) Investments in mainland Norway
2) Figures based on OECDs Economic Outlook 85
Sources: OECD and Statistics Norway

Chart 2.18 Manufacturing investment statistics. Estimated and actual investment. In billions of NOK. 2006 – 2010



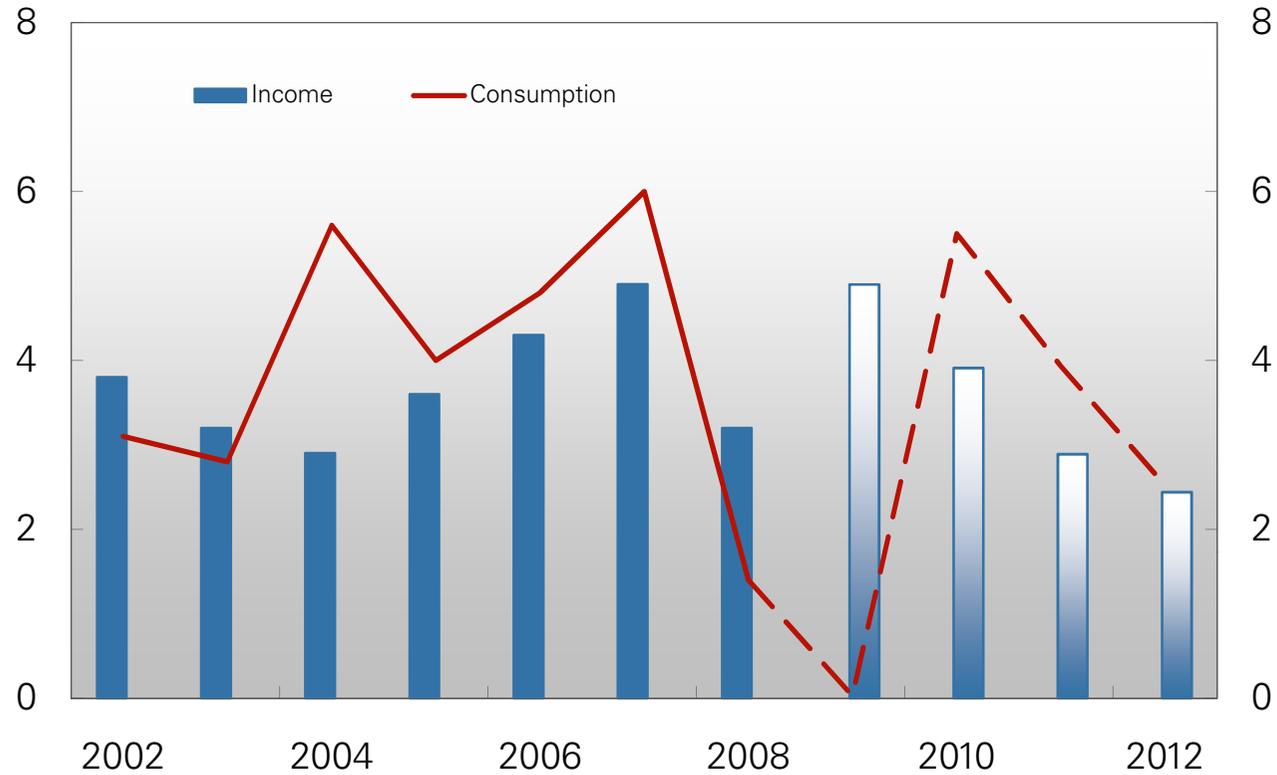
Source: Statistics Norway

Chart 2.19 Private consumption¹⁾ and real house prices. Four-quarter change.
Per cent. 1993 Q1 – 2009 Q3



1) Seasonally adjusted and smoothed. Volume
Sources: Statistics Norway and Norges Bank

Chart 2.20 Household real disposable income¹⁾ and consumption²⁾. Annual growth. Per cent. 2002 – 2012³⁾



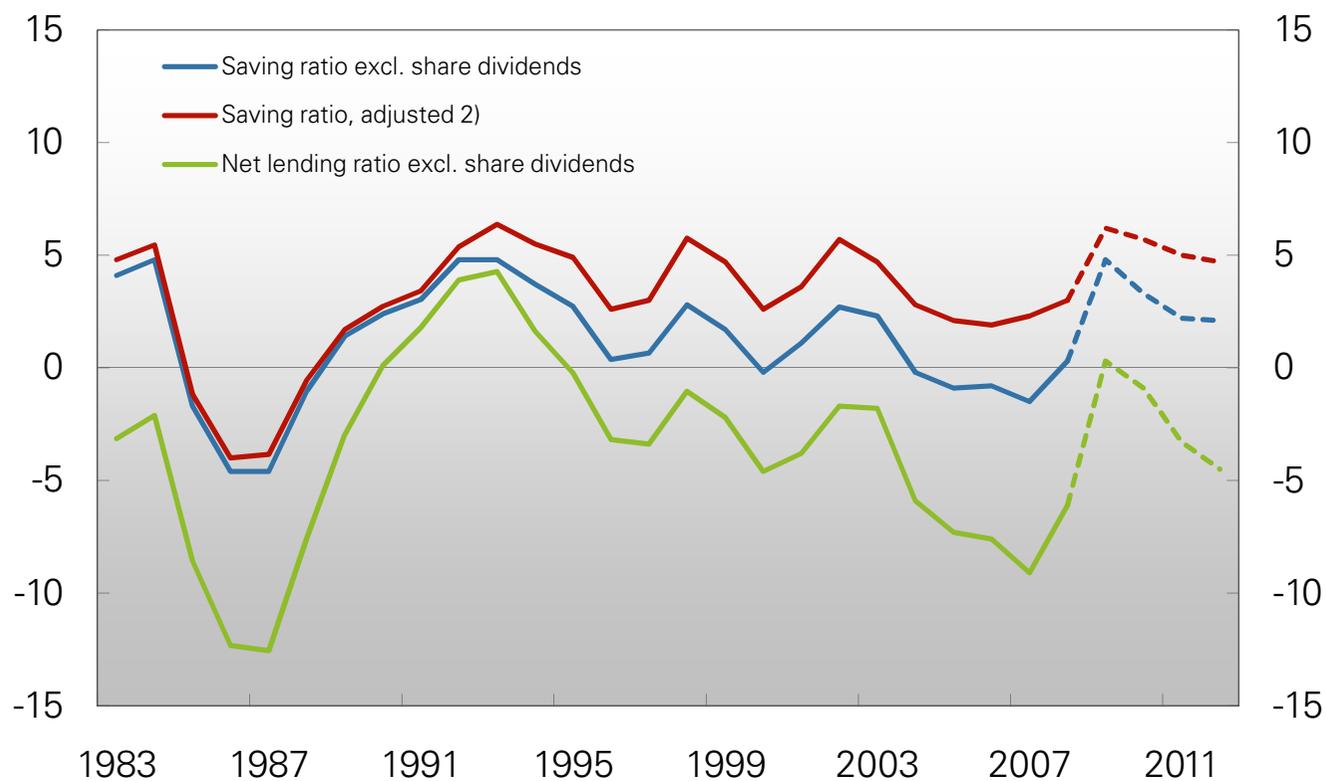
1) Excluding share dividends

2) Includes consumption in non-profit organisations. Volume

3) Projections for 2009 – 2012 (broken line)

Sources: Statistics Norway and Norges Bank

Chart 2.21 Household saving and net lending as a share of disposable income. Per cent. 1983 – 2012¹⁾

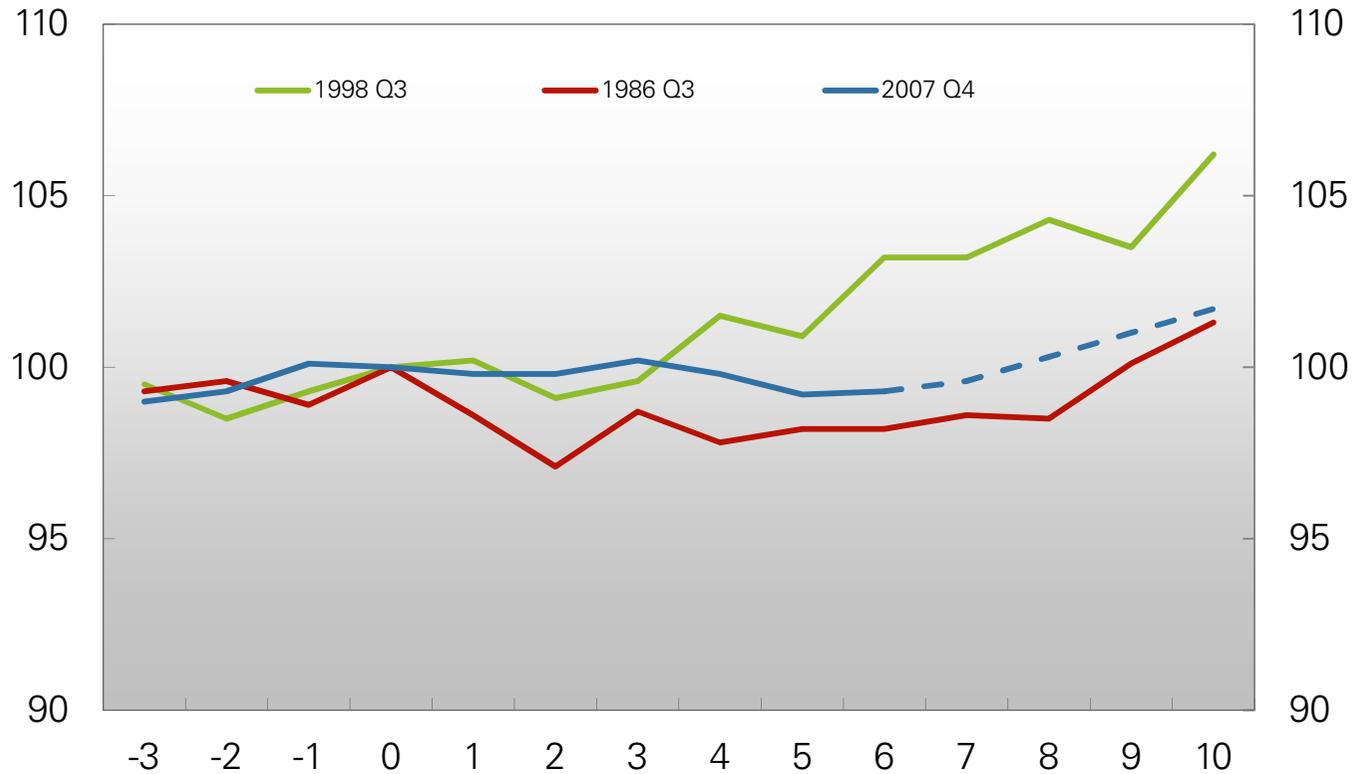


1) Projections for 2009 – 2012 (broken line)

2) Adjusted for estimated reinvested share dividends for 2000 – 2005 and redemption/reduction of equity capital for 2006 – 2012

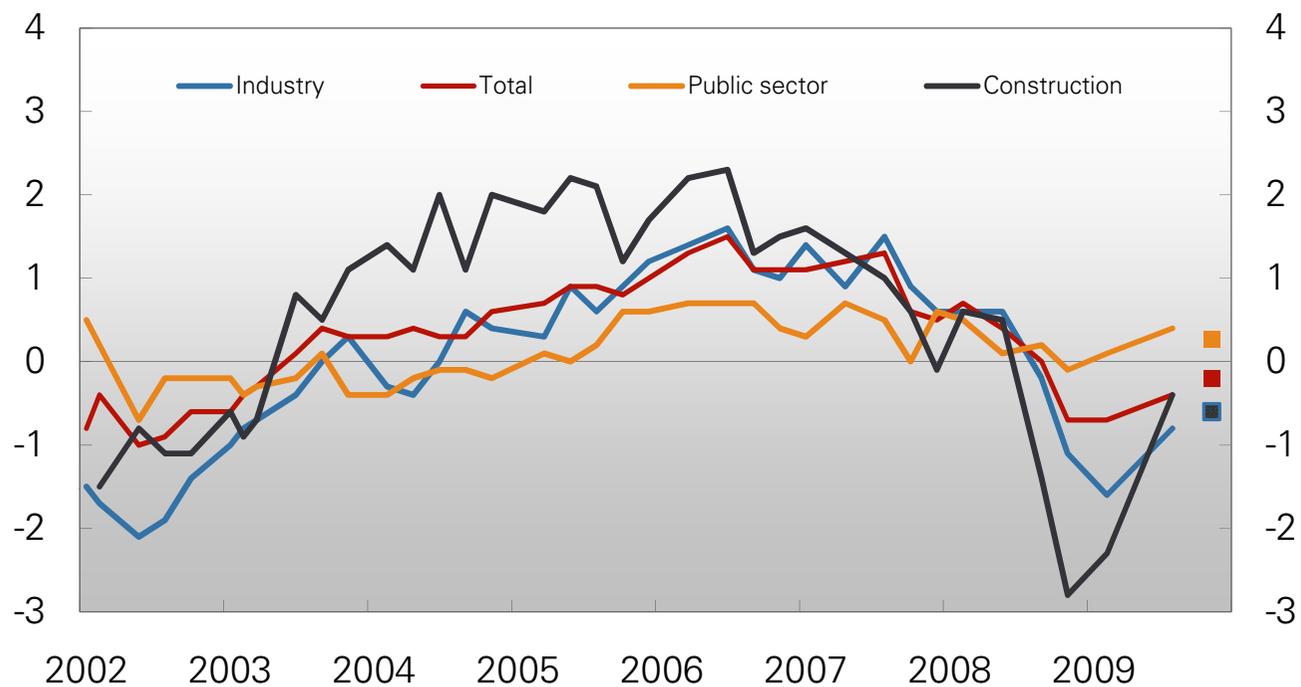
Sources: Statistics Norway and Norges Bank

Chart 2.22 Productivity growth in Mainland Norway after a business cycle peak. GDP per person hour (base value). Seasonally adjusted quarterly numbers. Index¹⁾



1) Index is set at 100 in the quarter when the capacity utilisation was at its peak
 The series labels refer to the peak quarter. Capacity utilisation is estimated using an HP-filter
 Sources: Statistics Norway and Norges Bank

Chart 2.23 Indicator for actual change in employment and expected change in employment in next three months. Index.¹⁾ October 2002 – December 2009²⁾

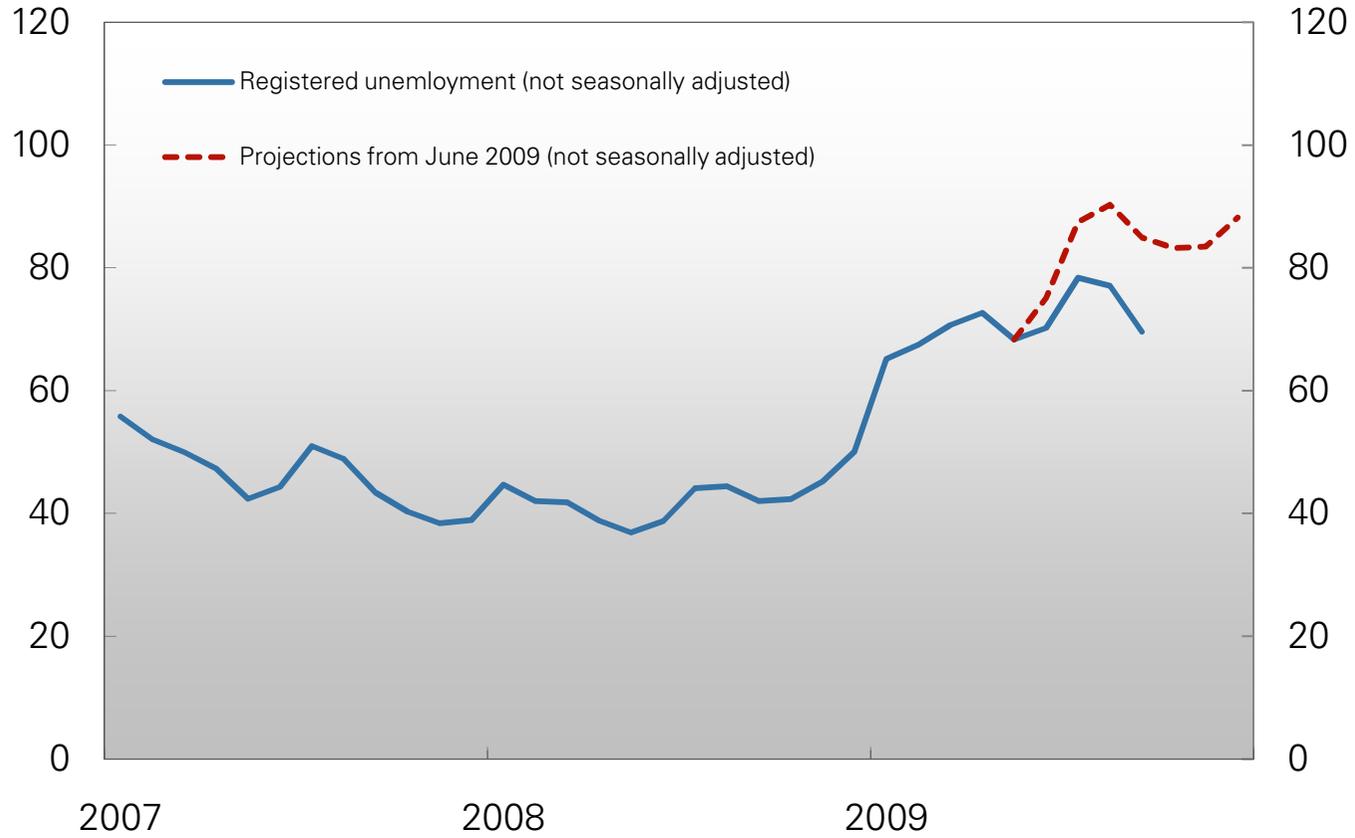


1) The scale runs from -5 to +5, where -5 indicates a sharp fall and +5 indicates strong growth. See article "Norges Bank's regional network" in Economic Bulletin 2/05 for further information.

2) Last observation September 2009.

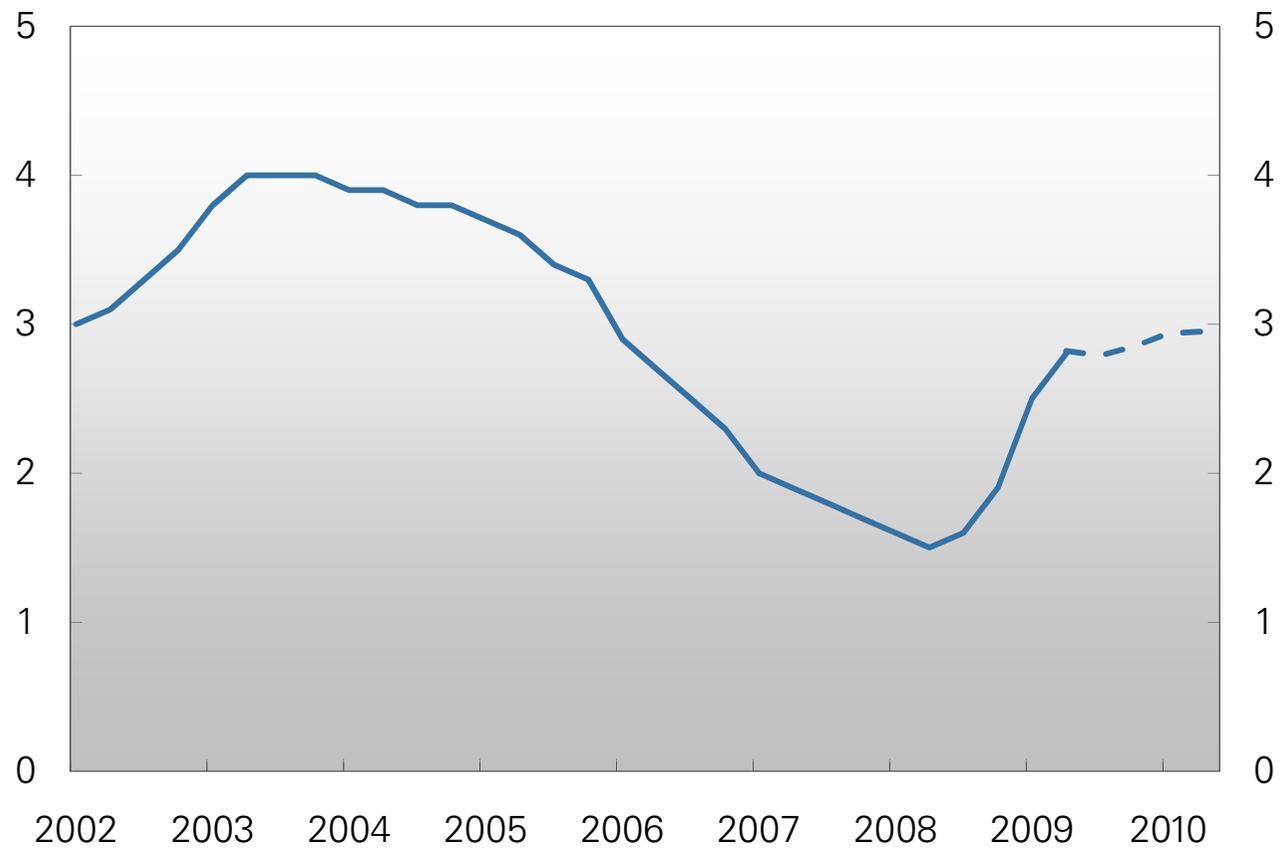
Source: Norges Bank's regional network.

Chart 2.24 Registered unemployment. In 1000s. Actual figures and Norges Bank's projections from June 2009. January 2007 – December 2009¹⁾



1) Last observation September 2009
Sources: NAV and Norges Bank

Chart 2.25 Registered unemployment. Per cent of labour force. Seasonally adjusted. 2002 1Q – 2010 2Q¹⁾



1) Projections for 2009 Q4 – 2010 Q2 (broken line)
Sources: NAV, Statistics Norway and Norges Bank

Chart 2.26 Annual wage growth¹⁾ and LFS unemployment. Per cent.
1993 – 2010²⁾

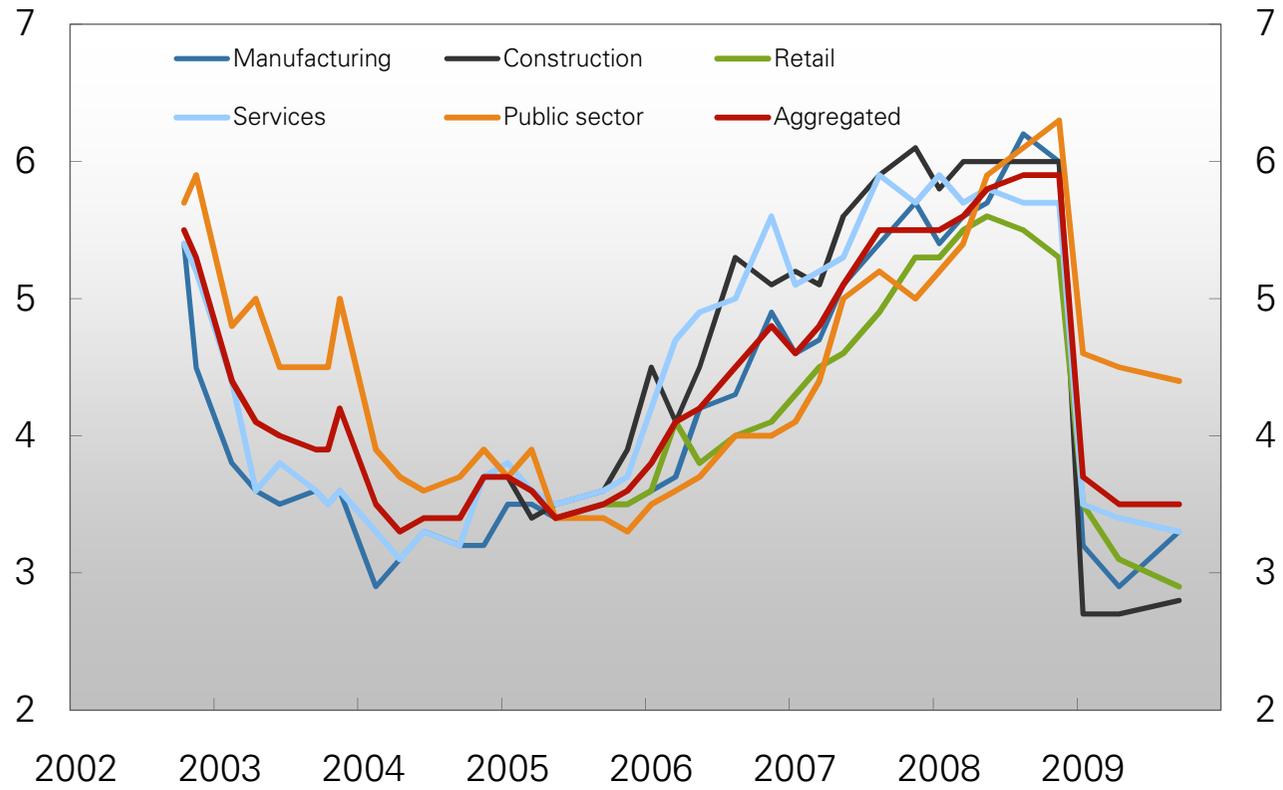


1) Including estimated costs of increase in number of vacation days and introduction of mandatory occupational pensions

2) Projections for 2009 and 2010 (broken lines)

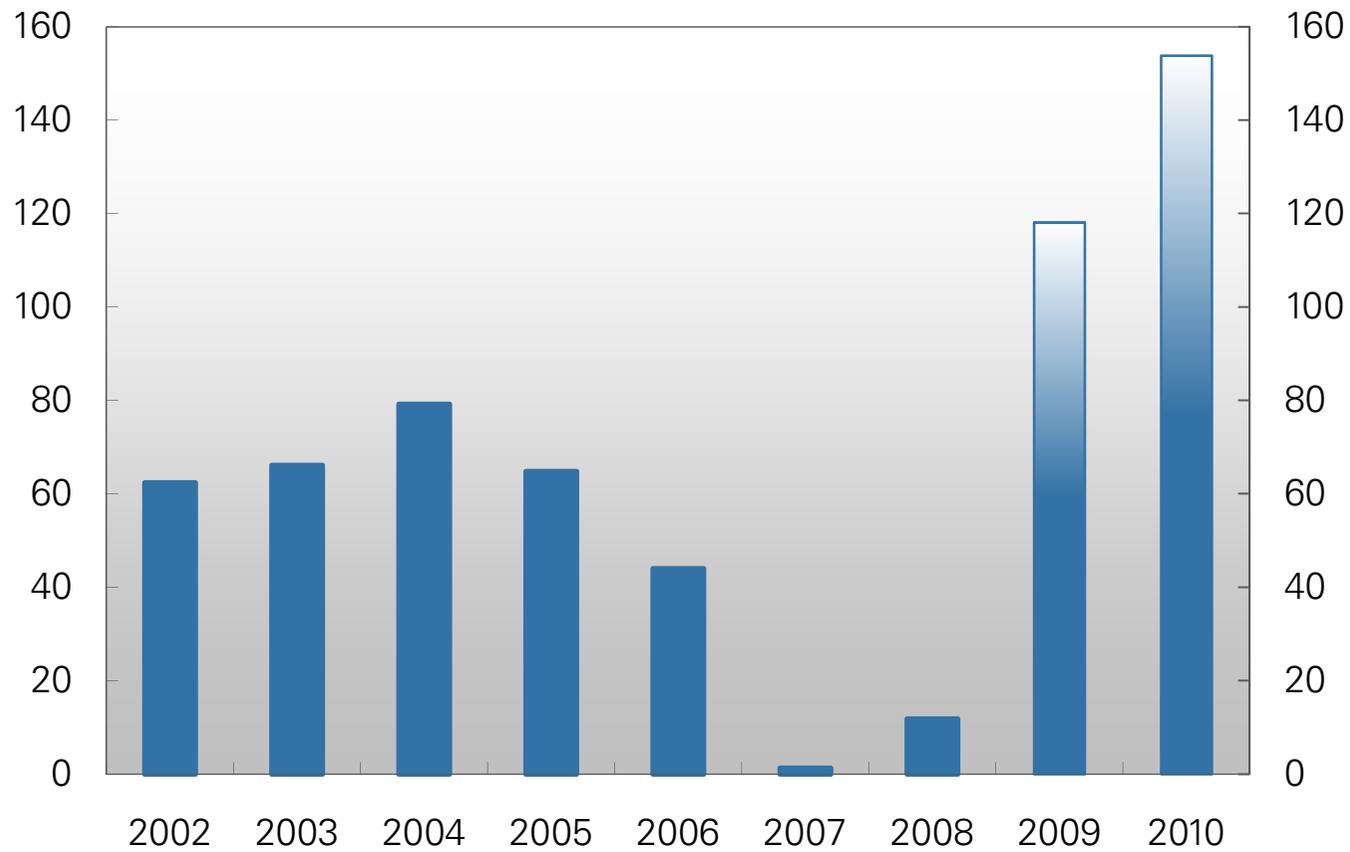
Sources: Statistics Norway, Technical Reporting Committee on Income Settlements and Norges Bank

Chart 2.27 Expected annual wage growth current year. Per cent.
October 2002 – September 2009



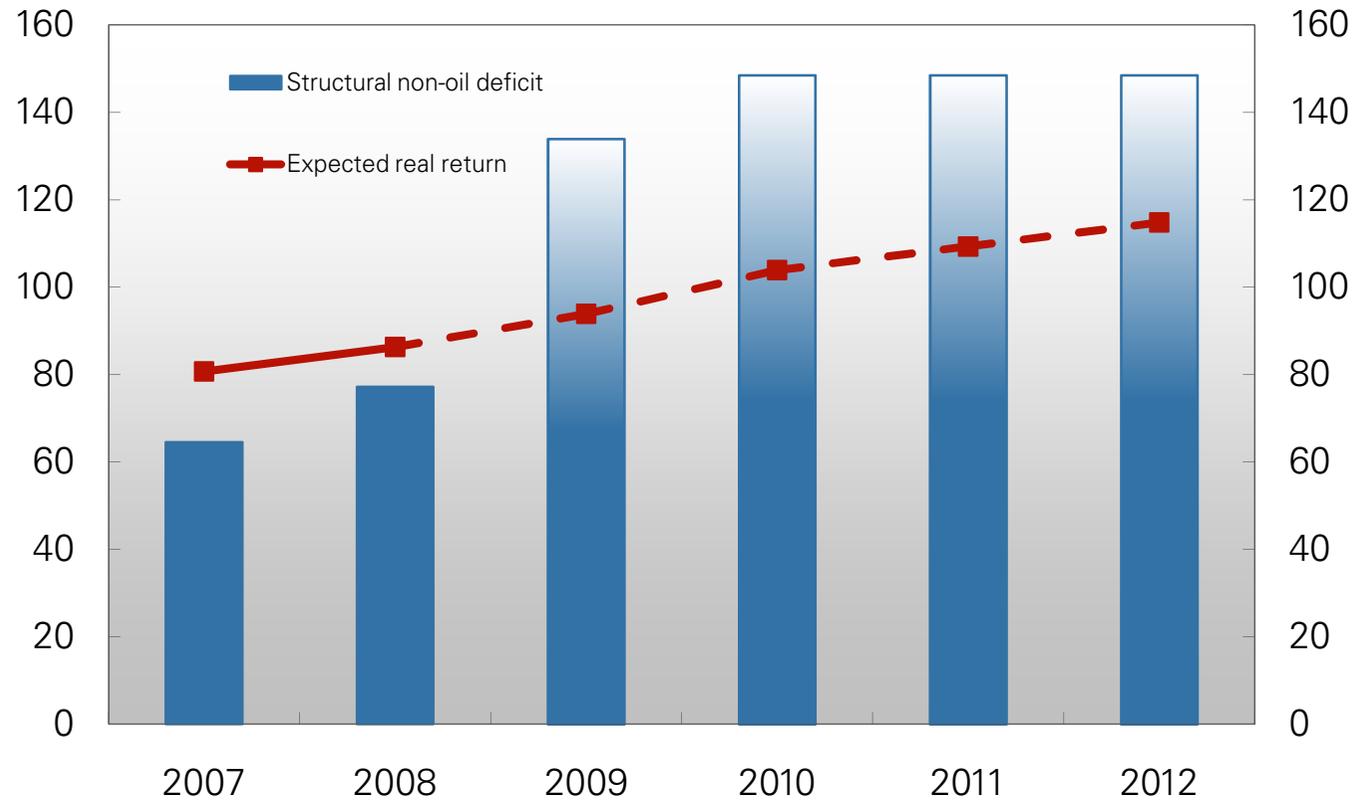
Source: Norges Bank's regional network

Chart 2.28 Non-oil budget deficit. In billions of NOK. 2002 – 2010¹⁾



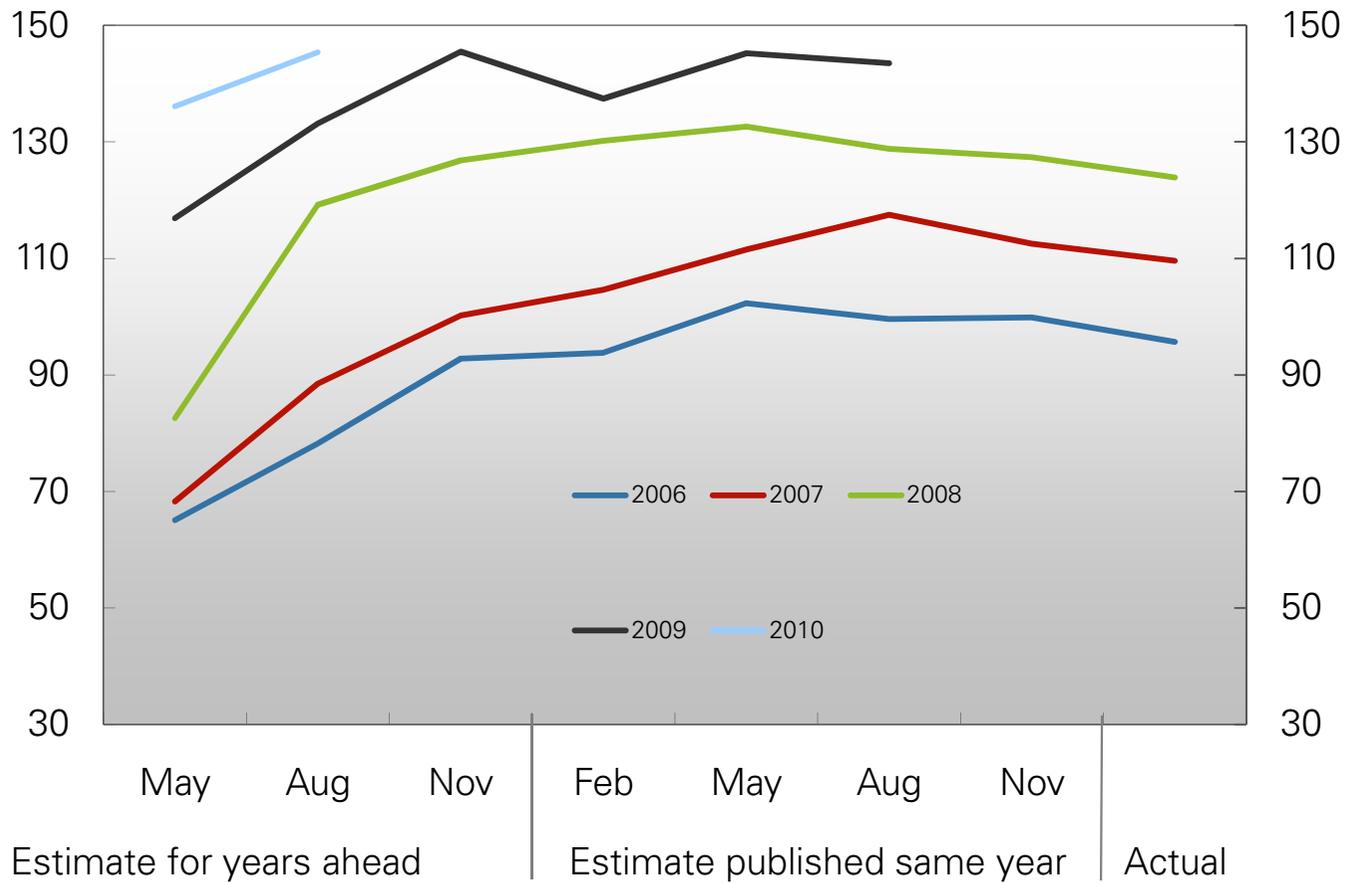
1) Projections for 2009 and 2010
Source: Ministry of Finance

Chart 2.29 Structural non-oil deficit and expected real return on the Government Pension Fund – Global. In billions of 2010 NOK. 2007 – 2012¹⁾



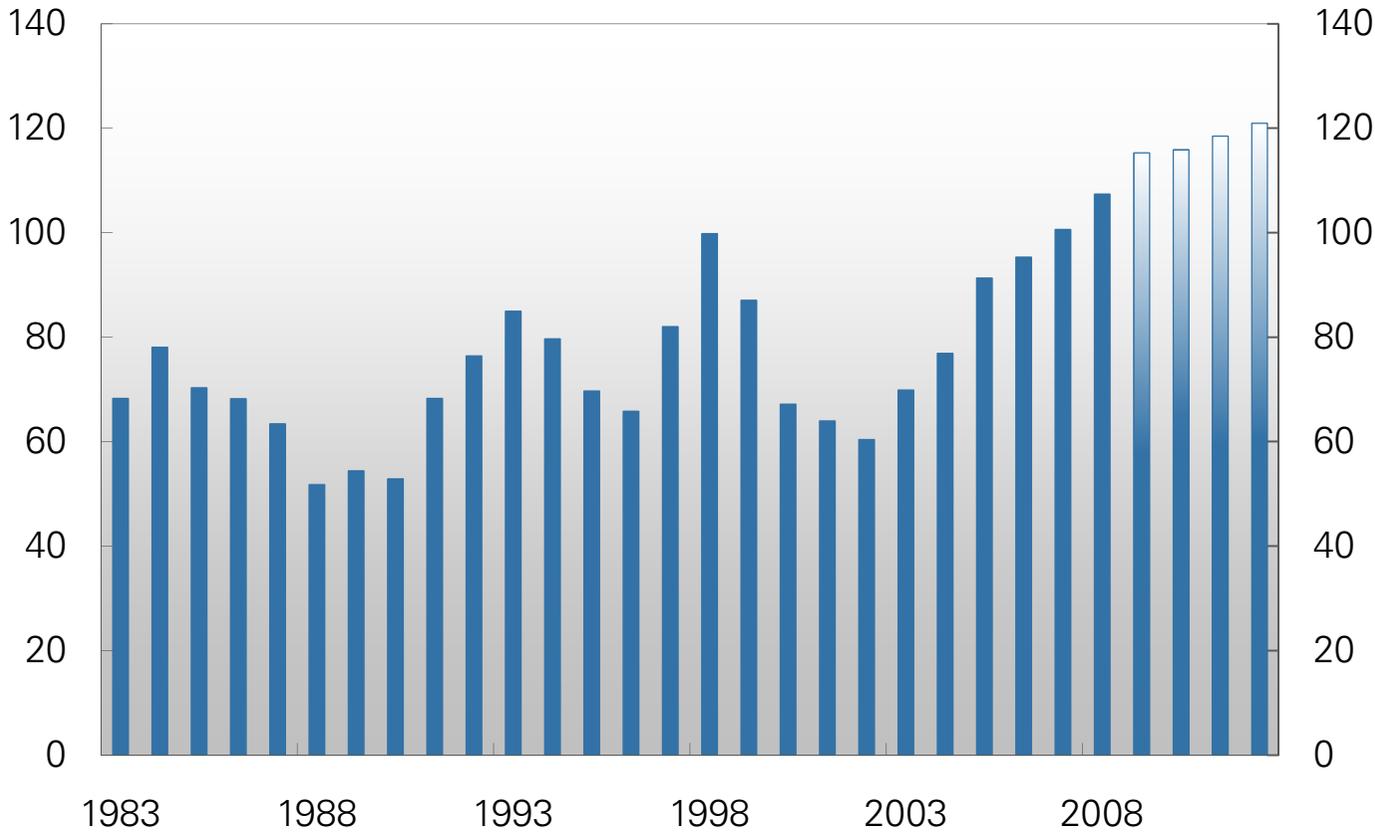
1) Projections from Ministry of Finance and Norges Bank for 2009 – 2012 (broken line).
Sources: Ministry of Finance and Norges Bank

Chart 2.30 Investment statistics for the petroleum industry. Estimated and actual investment. In billions of NOK. 2006 – 2010



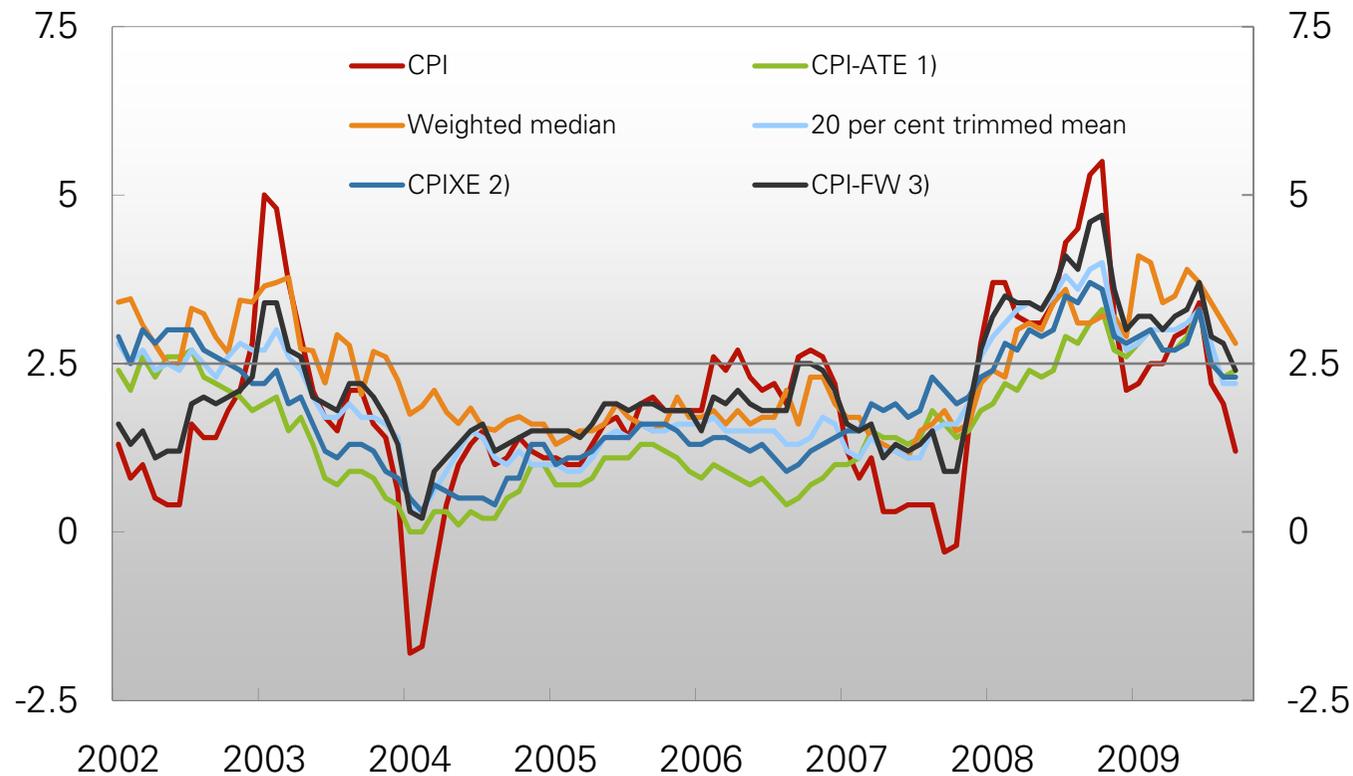
Source: Statistics Norway

Chart 2.31 Petroleum investment. Fixed 2006-prices. In billions of 2009 NOK.
1983 – 2012¹⁾



1) Projections for 2009 – 2012
Sources: Statistics Norway and Norges Bank

Chart 1. Consumer prices. 12-month change. Per cent.
January 2002 – September 2009



1) CPI adjusted for tax changes and excluding energy products

2) CPI adjusted for tax changes and excluding temporary changes in energy prices. See Staff Memo 2008/7 and Staff Memo 2009/3 from Norges Bank for a description of the CPIXE

3) CPI adjusted for frequency of price changes

Sources: Statistics Norway and Norges Bank