



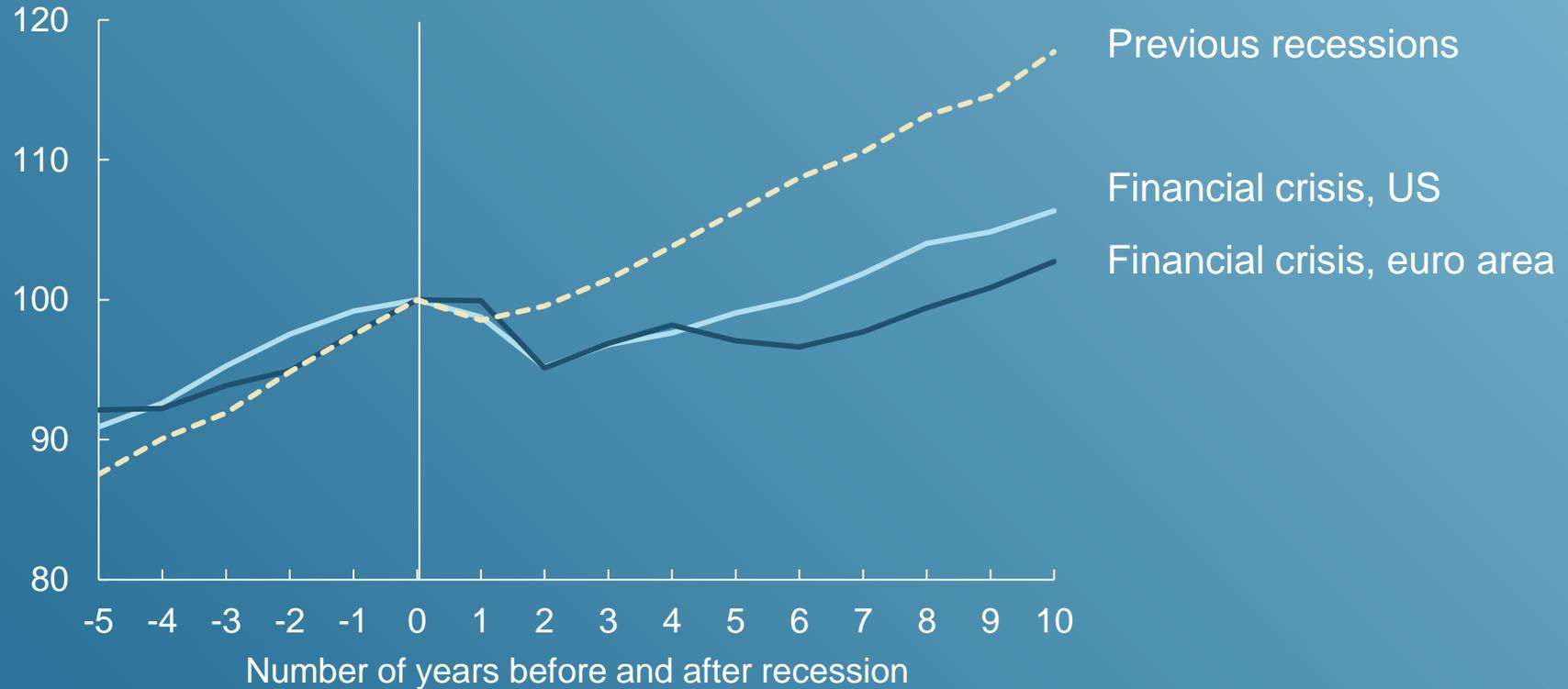
# **THE NORWEGIAN ECONOMY – MACROECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS AND MONETARY POLICY**

**GOVERNOR ØYSTEIN OLSEN**

London, 6 April 2018

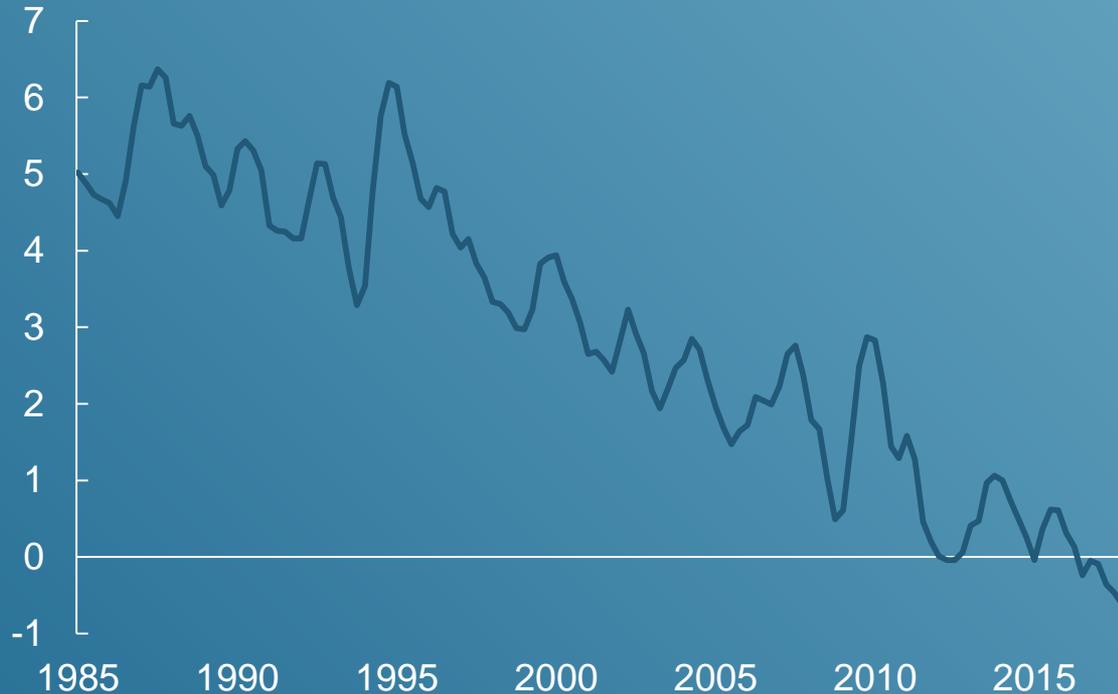
# Economic growth following the financial crisis

GDP per capita. Index. Value in year recession started = 100



# Global real interest rates

Yield on 10-year government bonds adjusted for inflation. OECD. Percent



Sources: Thomson Reuters and Norges Bank



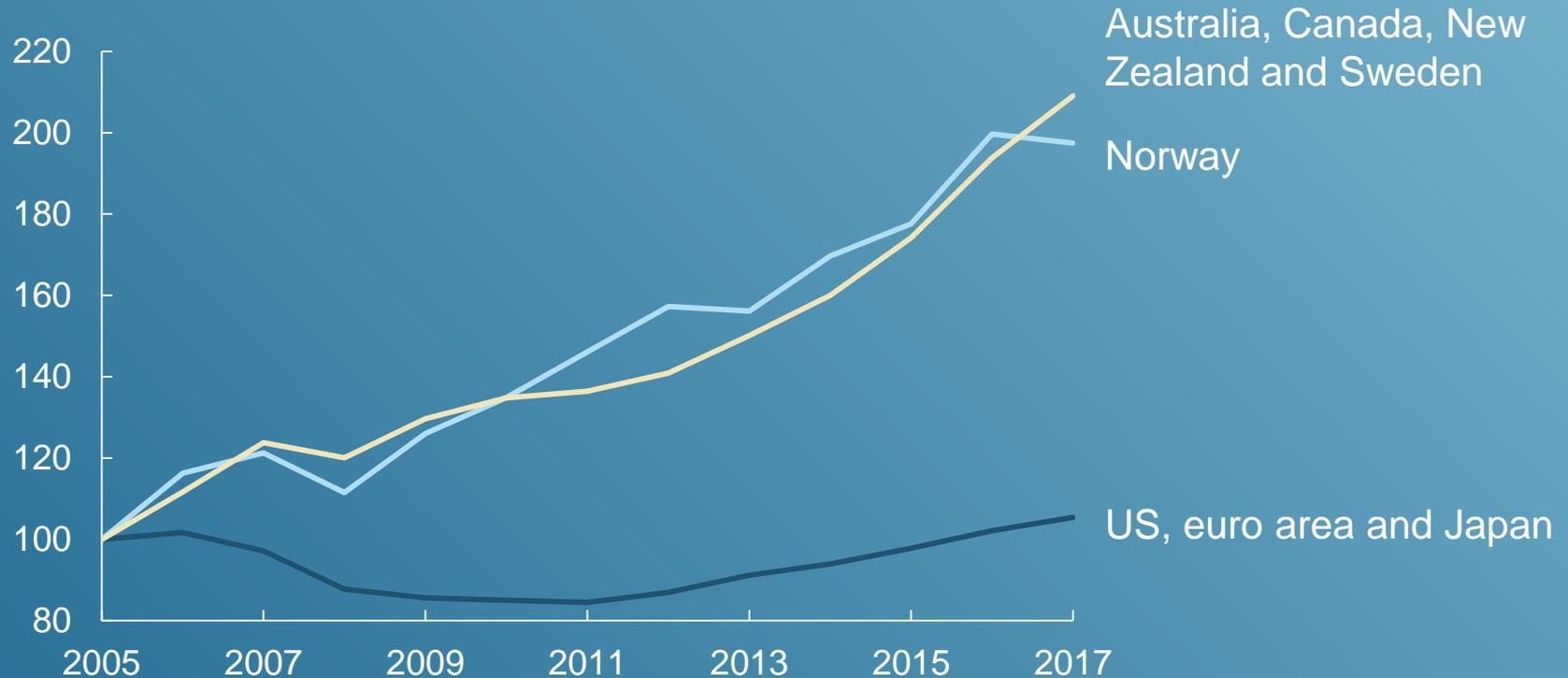
# Inflation in Norway

Four-quarter change. Percent



# House prices

Nominal prices. Index. 2005=100



# Exchange rate and oil prices

USD per barrel (Brent Blend) and import-weighted exchange rate index<sup>1)</sup> at 3 April

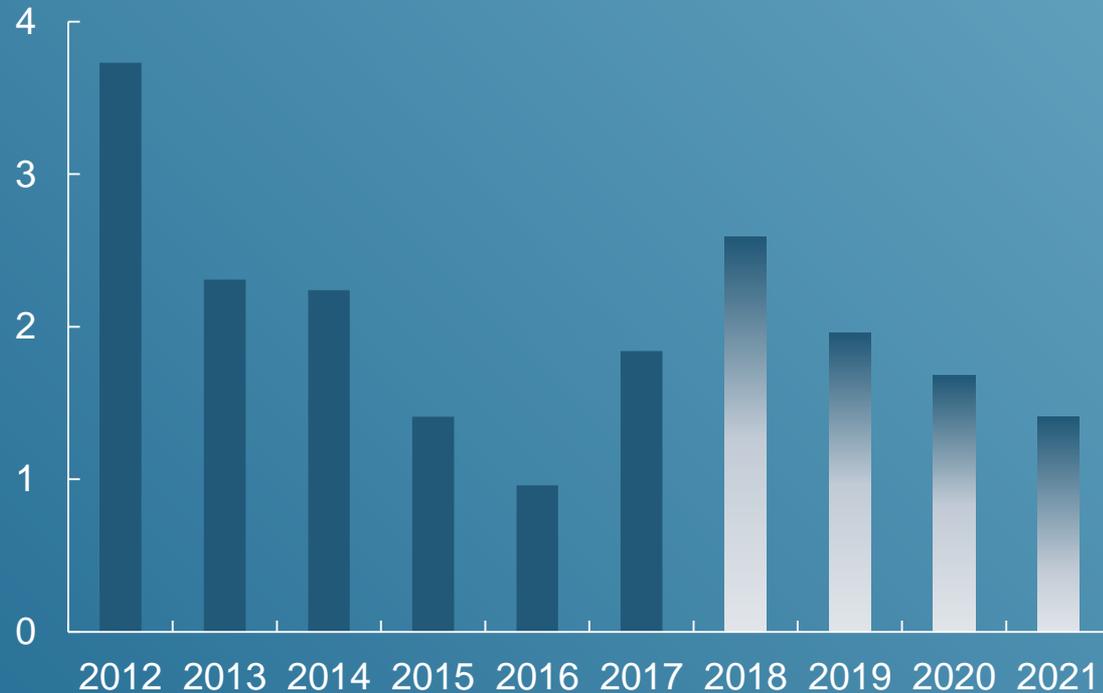


1) A positive slope denotes a stronger krone exchange rate.  
Sources: Thomson Reuters and Norges Bank



# GDP for mainland Norway

Annual change. Percent

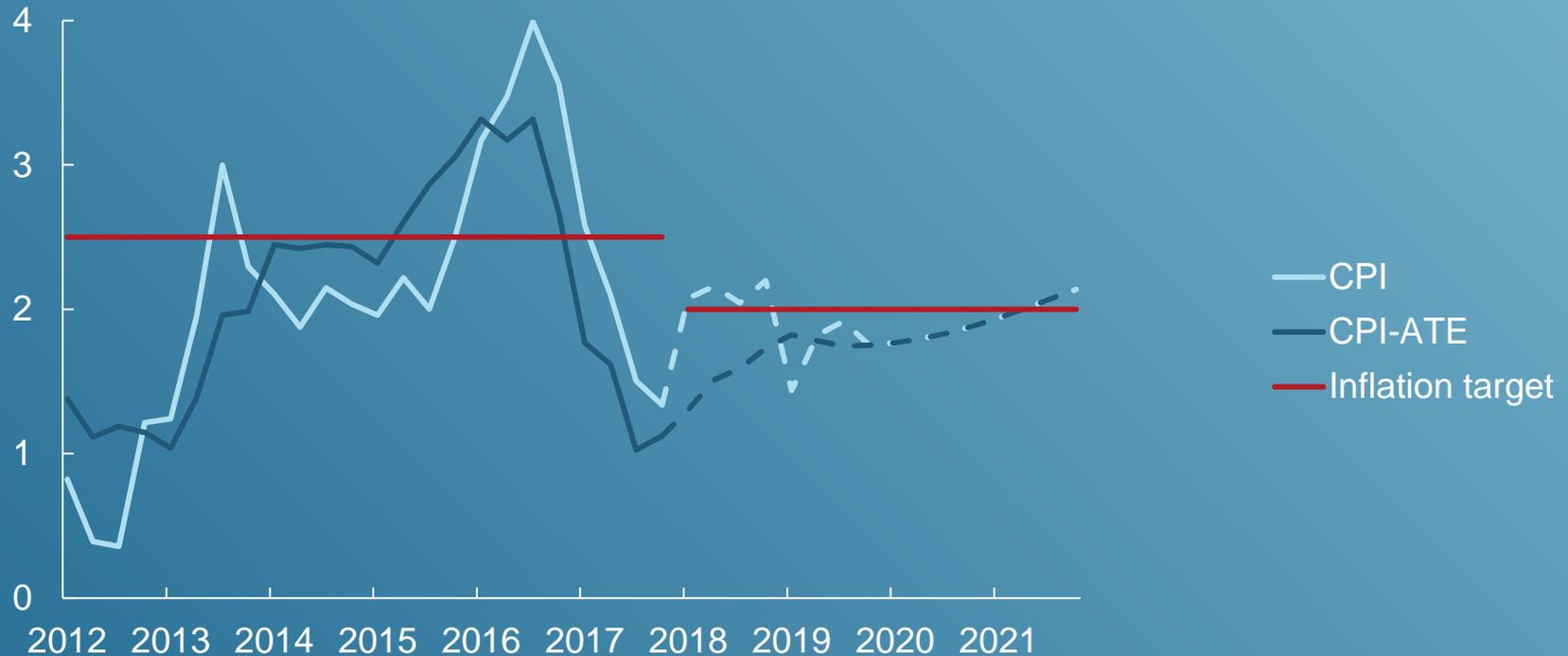


Sources: Statistics Norway and Norges Bank



# Inflation

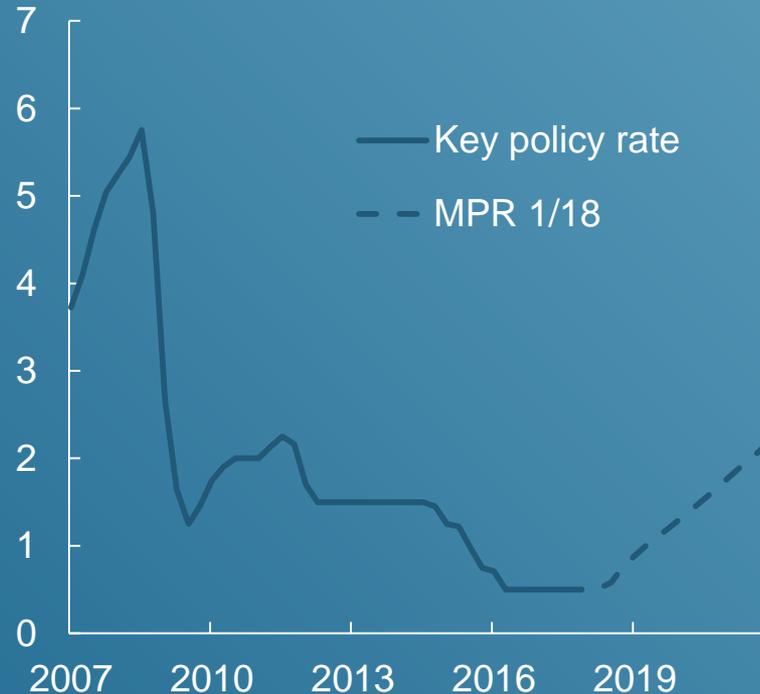
CPI and CPI- ATE. Four-quarter change. Percent



Sources: Statistics Norway and Norges Bank



# The Executive Board's assessment and interest rate forecast

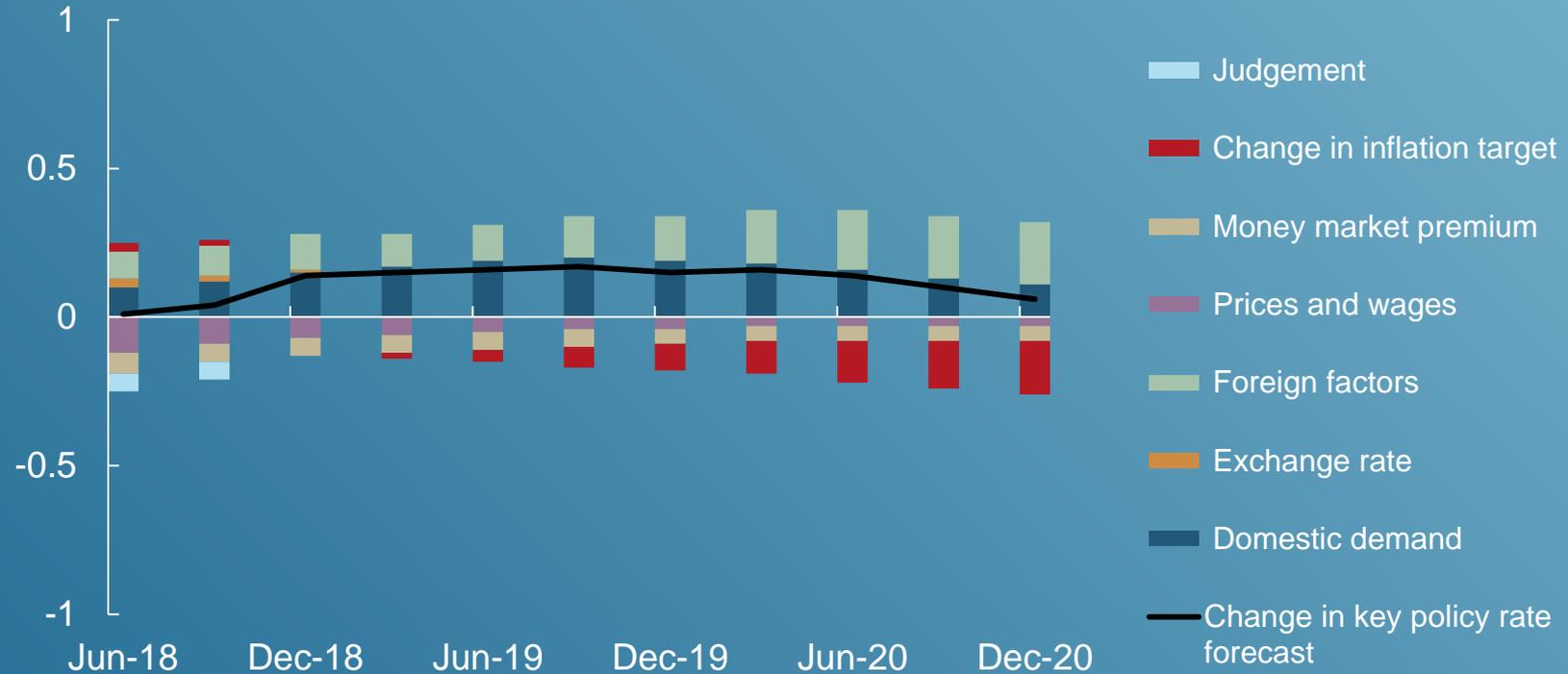


- The Executive Board decided to keep the key policy rate unchanged at 0.5%.
- The Executive Board's current assessment of the outlook and balance of risks suggests that the key policy rate will most likely be raised after summer 2018.



# Factors behind changes in key policy rate forecast since MPR 4/17

Percentage points





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