Executive Board Meeting

18 September 2013

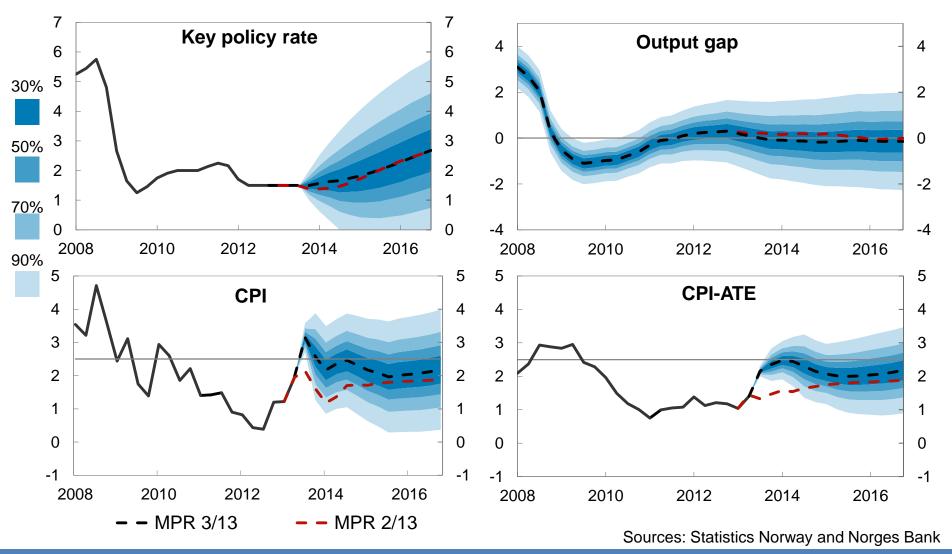


Criteria for an appropriate countercyclical capital buffer

- 1. Banks should become more resilient during an upturn
- The size of the buffer should be viewed in the light of other requirements applying to banks
- 3. Stress in the financial system should be alleviated

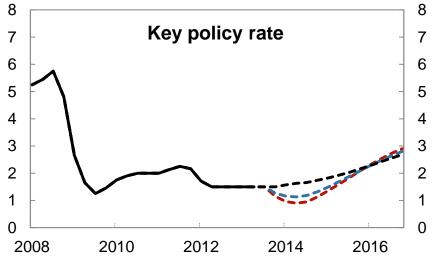
Baseline scenario in MPR 3/13

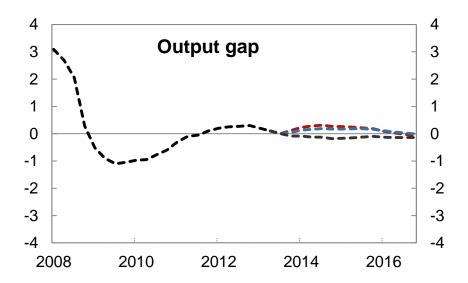
Percent. 2008 Q1 - 2016 Q4

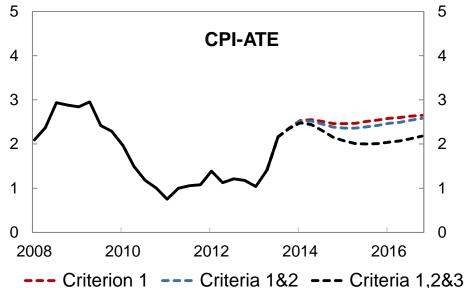


Criteria for an appropriate interest rate path

Percent. 2008 Q1 - 2016 Q4



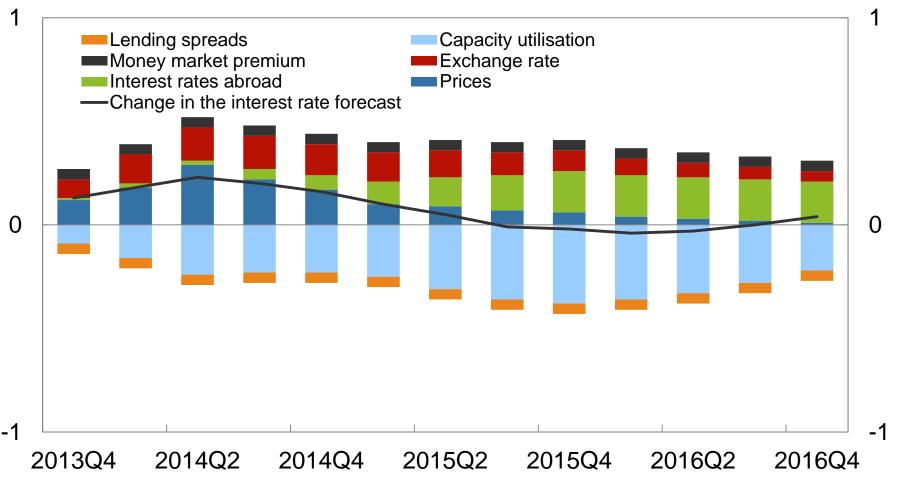




Sources: Statistics Norway and Norges Bank

Factors behind changes in the interest rate path since MPR 2/13

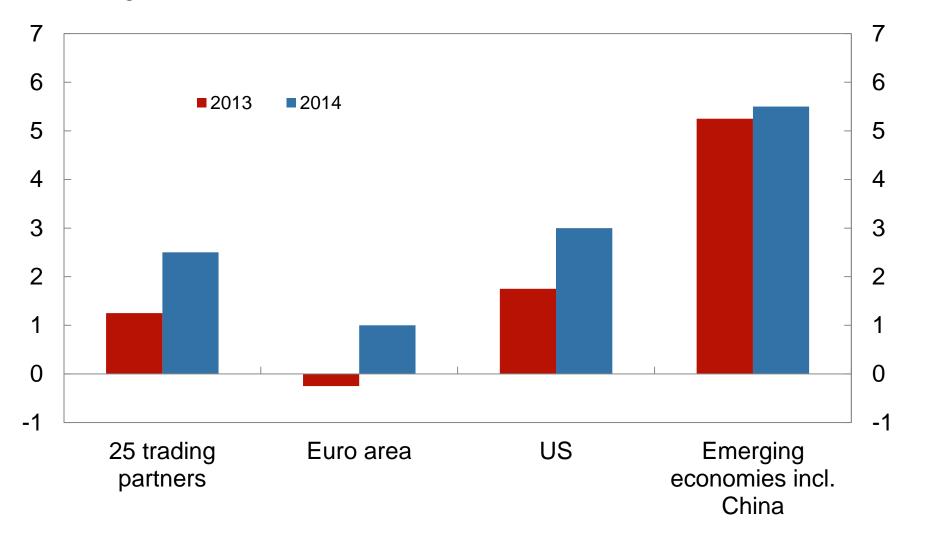
Accumulated contribution. Percentage points. 2013 Q4 – 2016 Q4



Source: Norges Bank

GDP projections

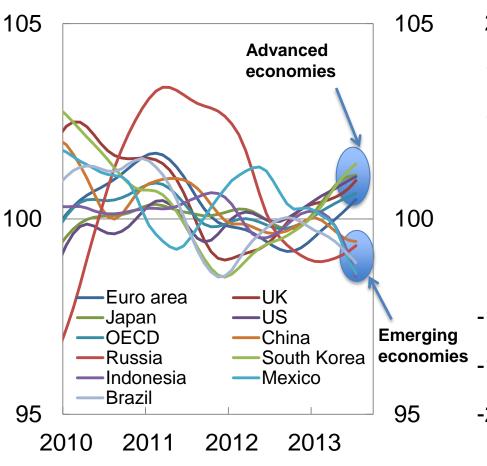
Annual growth. Percent



Source: Norges Bank

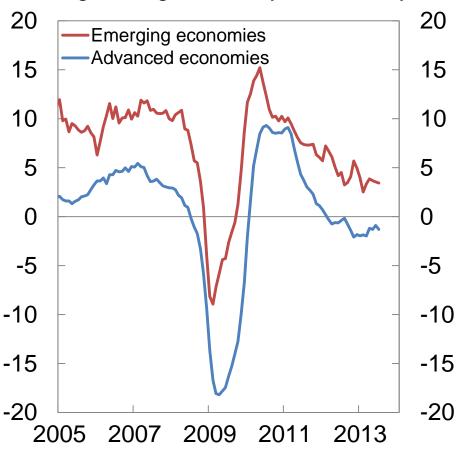
OECD leading indicator

January 2010 - July 2013



Manufacturing output 25 TP

Export weights. 12-month growth, 3-month moving average. January 2005 – July 2013

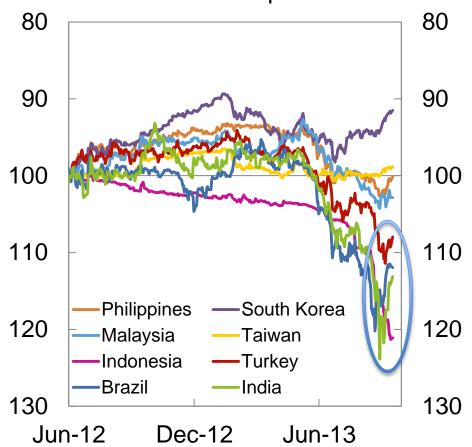


Sources: Thomson Reuters and Norges Bank

Emerging economies

Exchange rates¹⁾

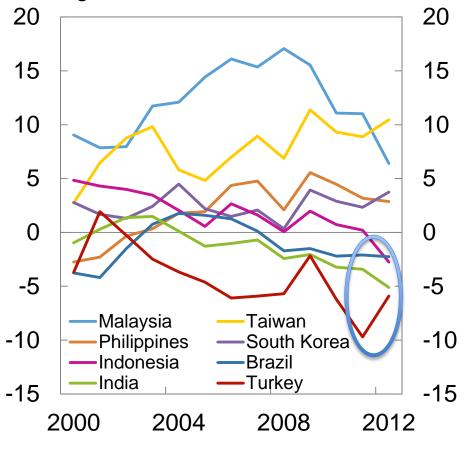
Index. 1 Jun. 2012 = 100. 1 June 2012 – 16 September 2013



1) In local currency units per US dollar

Current account balances

As percentage of GDP. Annual figures. 2000 - 2012

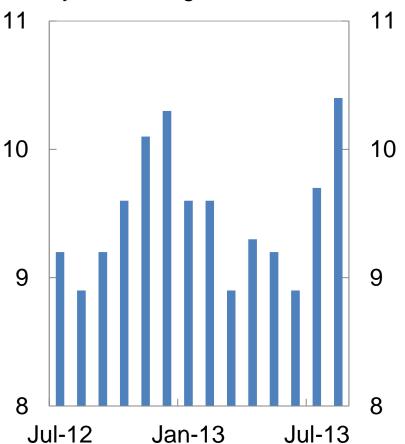


Sources: IMF, Thomson Reuters and Norges Bank

China

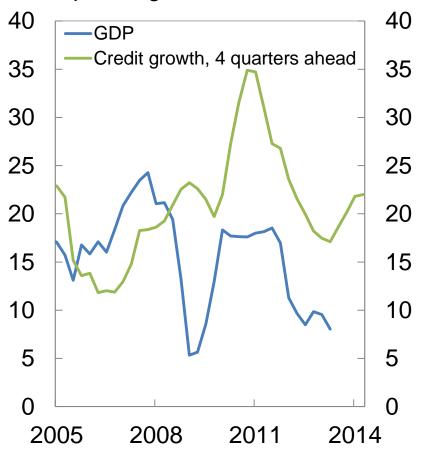
Manufacturing output

12-month change.
July 2012– August 2013



Growth in nominal GDP and credit growth

Four-quarter growth. 2005 Q1-2013 Q2

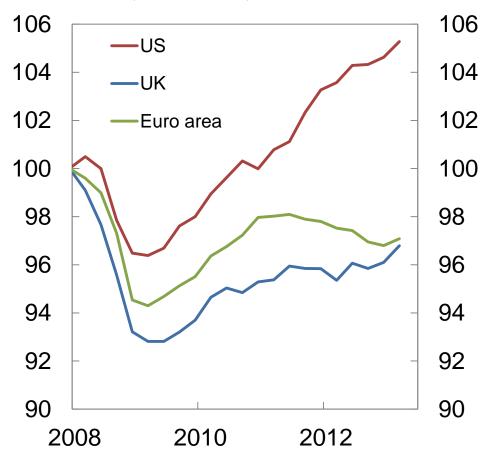


Sources: CEIC, Thomson Reuters and Norges Bank

Advanced economies

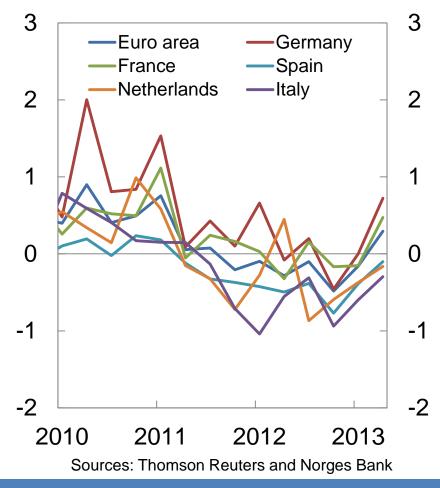
GDP at constant prices

Index. 2008 Q1 = 100. 2008 Q1 - 2013 Q2



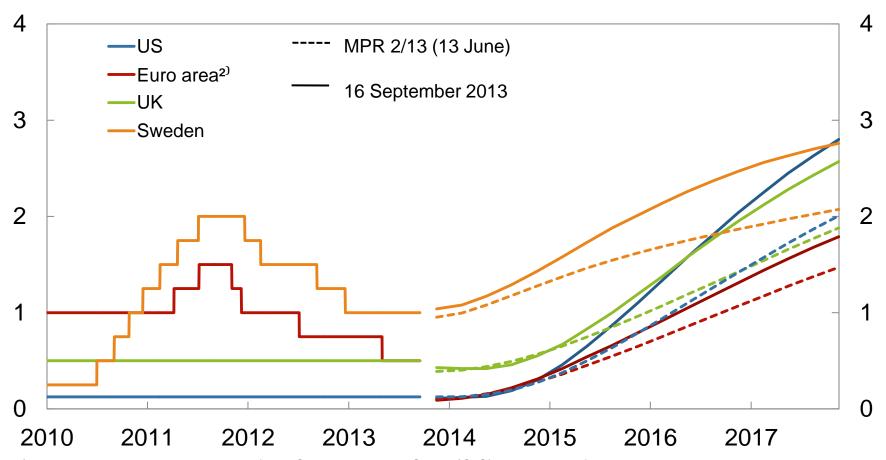
Quarterly GDP growth

2010 Q1 - 2013 Q2



Expected key rates

Percent. 1 January 2010 – 31 December 2017¹⁾

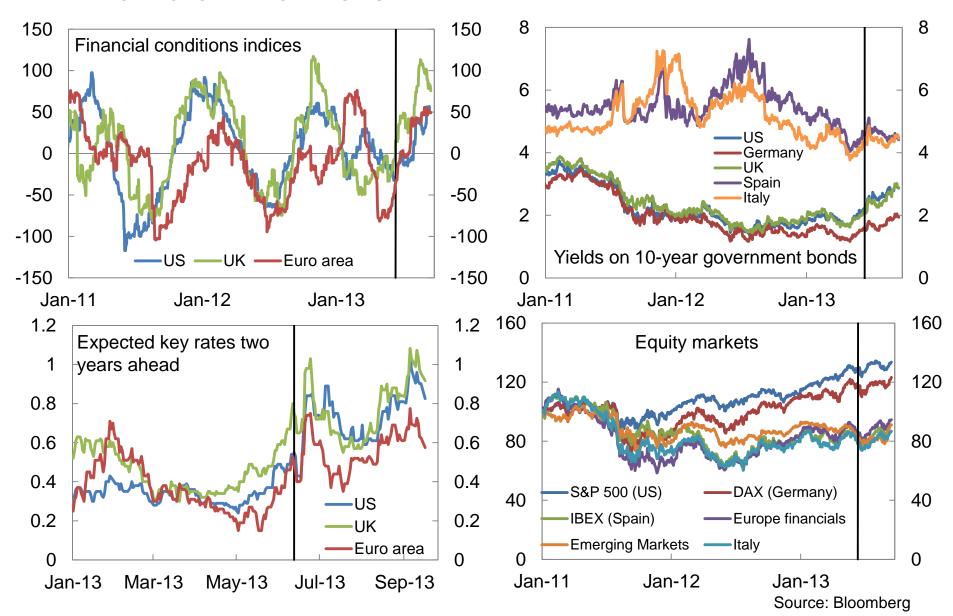


1) Expected key rates are derived from Overnight Index Swap (OIS) rates. Daily figures from 1 January 2010 and quarterly figures from 2013 Q3

Sources: Thomson Reuters, Bloomberg and Norges Bank

²⁾ EONIA in the euro area

Financial markets

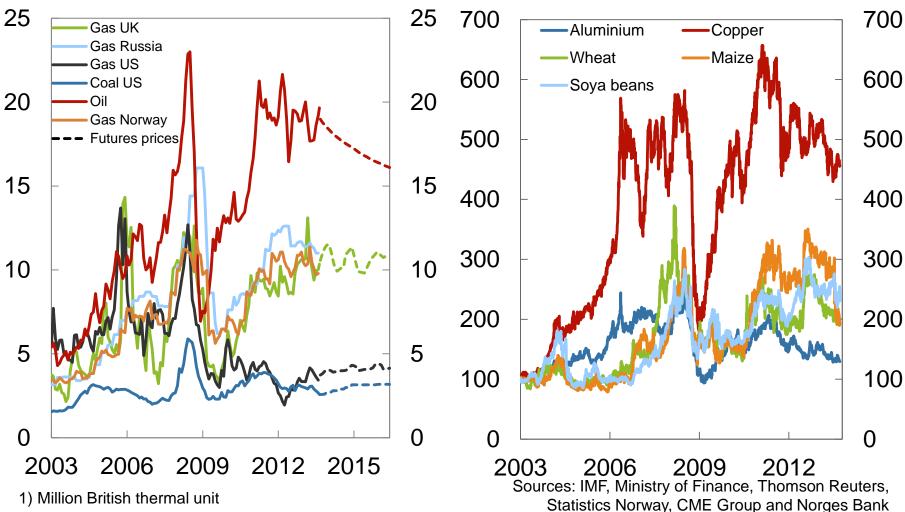


Prices for coal, crude oil and natural gas

USD per MMBtu.¹⁾ January 2003 – July 2016

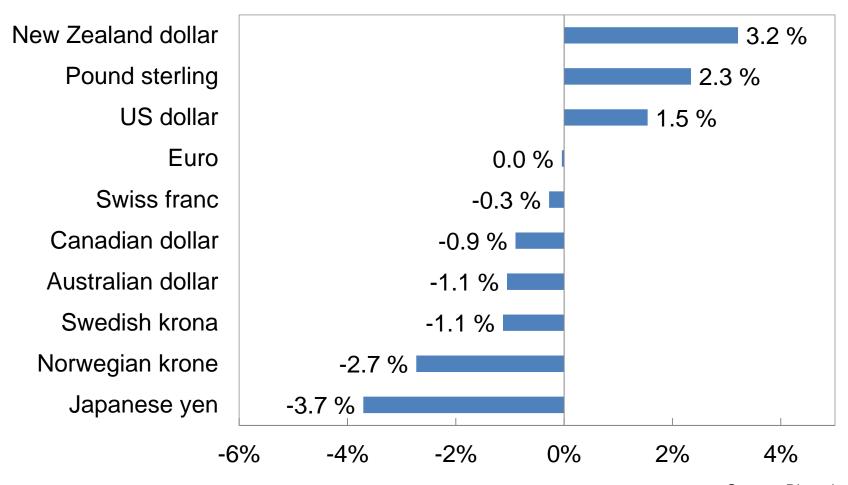
Commodity prices

Index. 2 January 2003 = 100 2 January 2003 – 16 September 2013



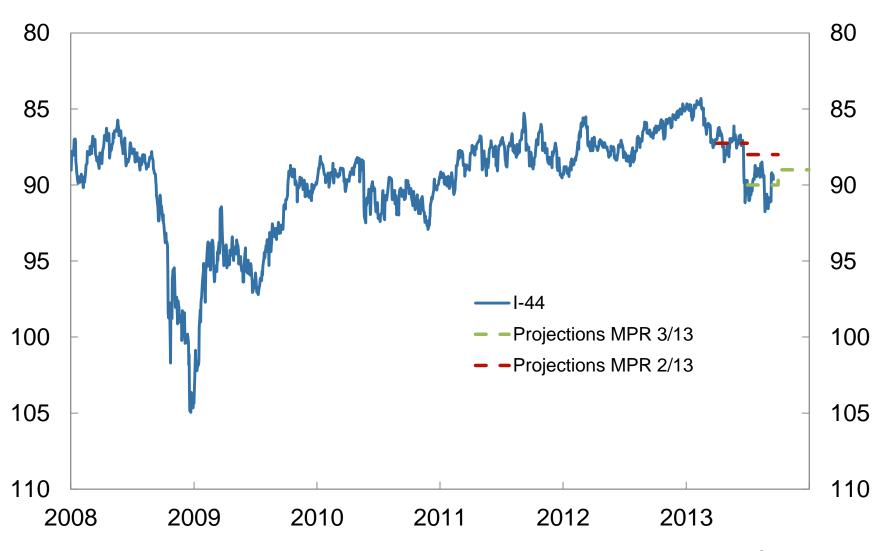
International exchange rates

Effective exchange rates, G10 currencies. Percent. Change from 19 June 2013. At 16 September 2013



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

1 January 2008 – 16 September 2013

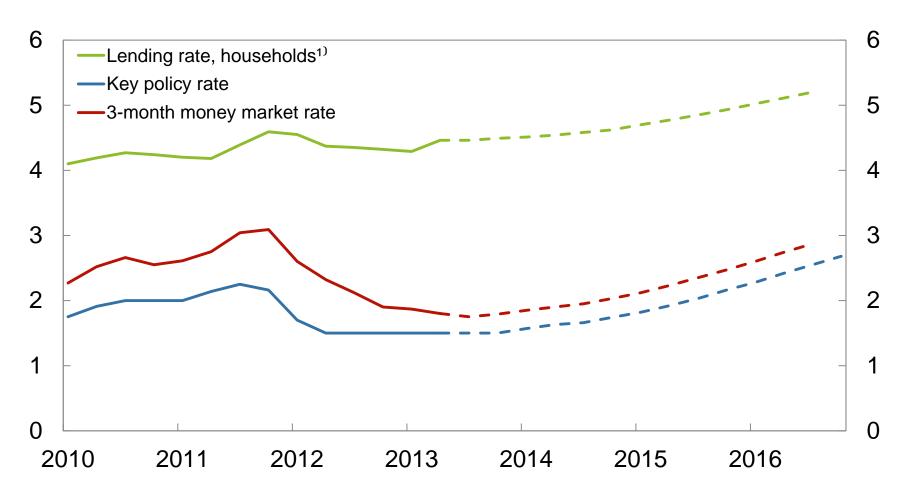


1) A positive slope denotes a stronger krone exchange rate

Source: Norges Bank

Interest rate projections

Percent. 2010 Q1 - 2016 Q4

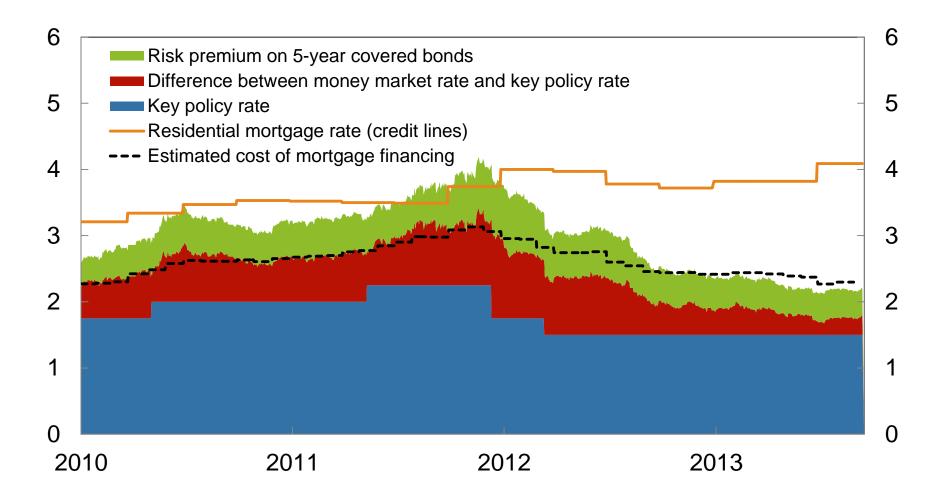


1) Average interest rate on all loans to households from banks and mortgage companies

Sources: Statistics Norway and Norges Bank

Mortgage lending rates and funding costs

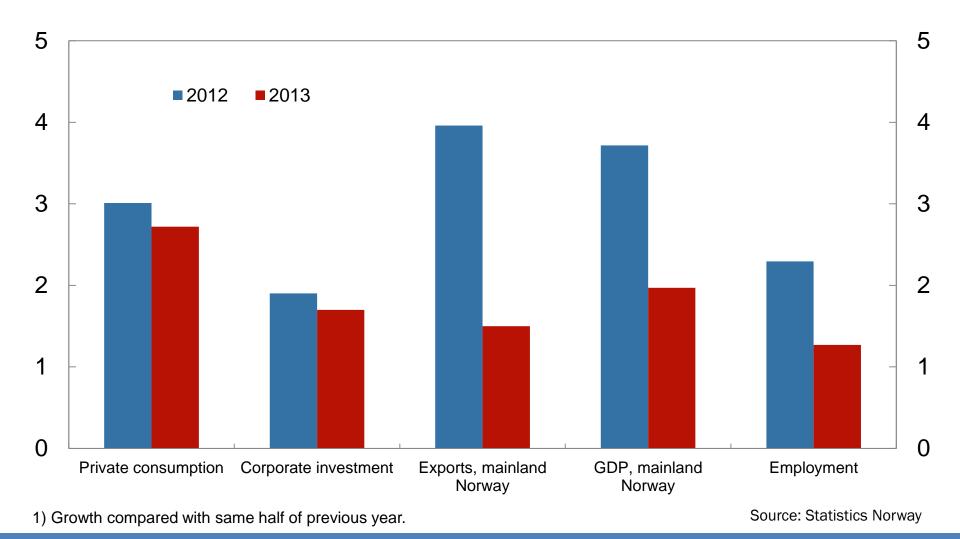
Percent. 1 January 2010 – 16 September 2013



Sources: DNB Markets, Statistics Norway and Norges Bank

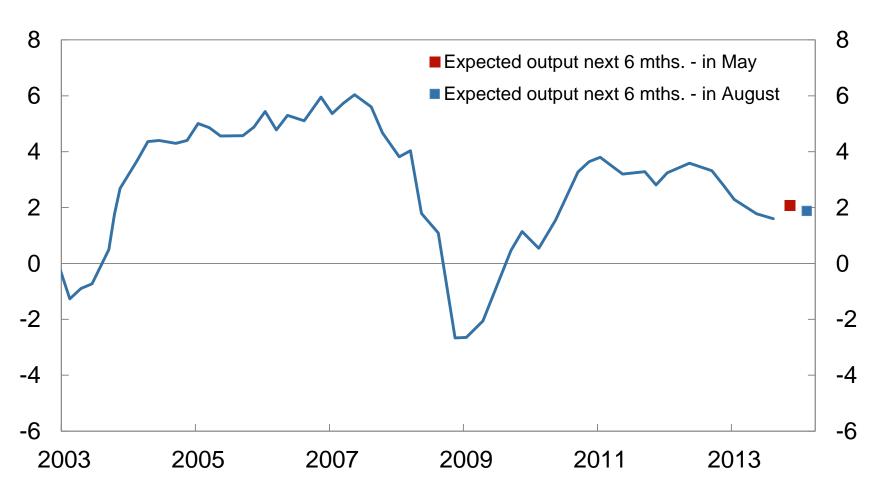
Lower growth in the Norwegian economy

Semi-annual growth¹⁾



Norges Bank's regional network – output growth

Aggregated. Past 3 months and expected growth next 6 months. Percent



Capacity constraints, regional network¹⁾

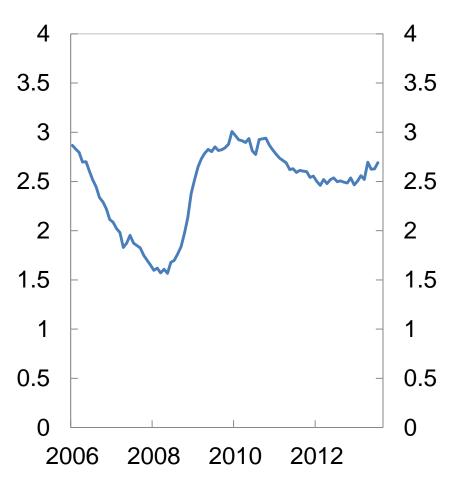
Percent. 2005 Q1 – 2013 Q3



1) Share of contacts that will have some or considerable problems accommodating an increase in demand

Unemployment rate

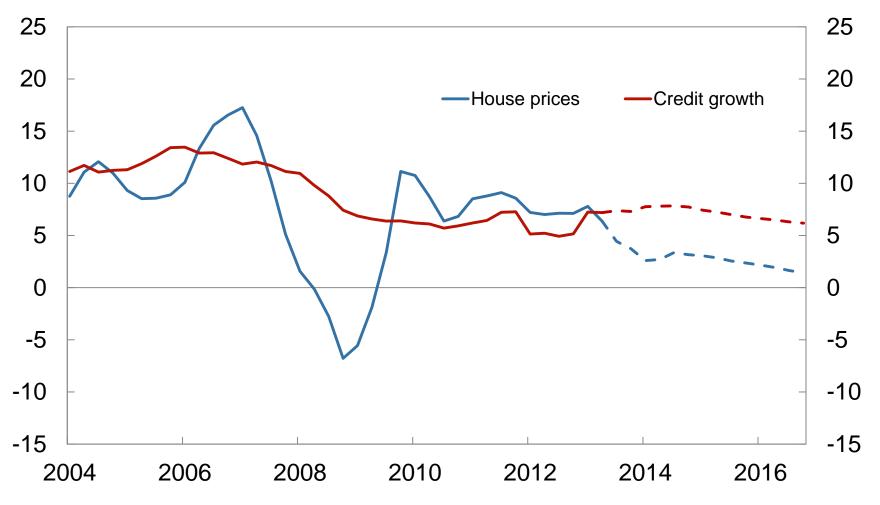
Seasonally adjusted February 2006 – August 2013



Sources: NAV and Norges Bank

Household credit growth and house prices

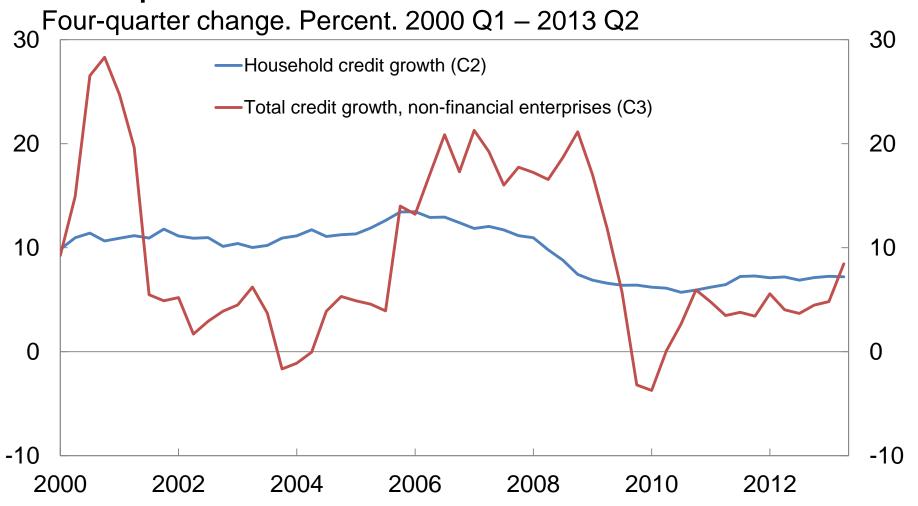
Four-quarter change. Percent. 2004 Q1 – 2016 Q41)



1) House prices to 2013 Q2. Projected to 2016 Q4.

Sources: Statistics Norway, the real estate sector (NEF, EFF, FINN.no and Eiendomsverdi) and Norges Bank

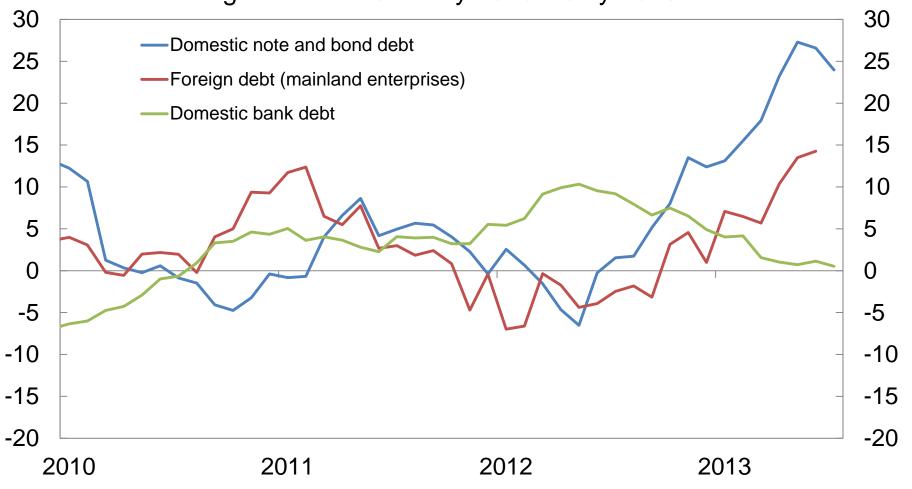
Credit growth, households and non-financial enterprises



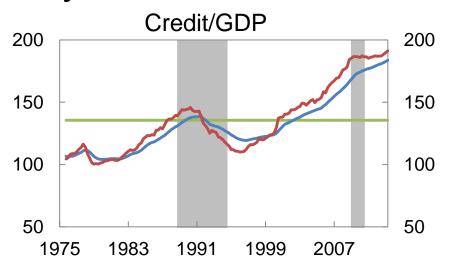
Sources: Statistics Norway and Norges Bank

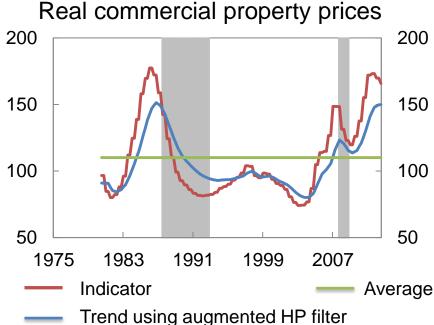
Credit growth, non-financial enterprises, by source

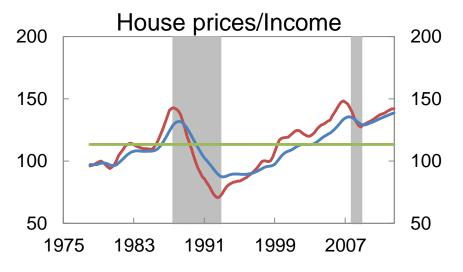
12-month change. Percent. January 2010 – July 2013

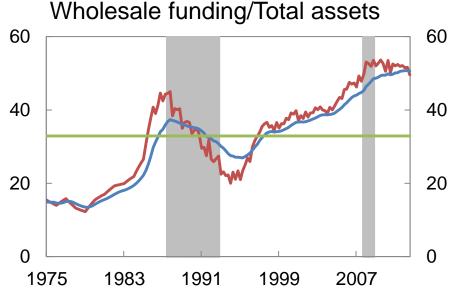


Key indicators of financial imbalances



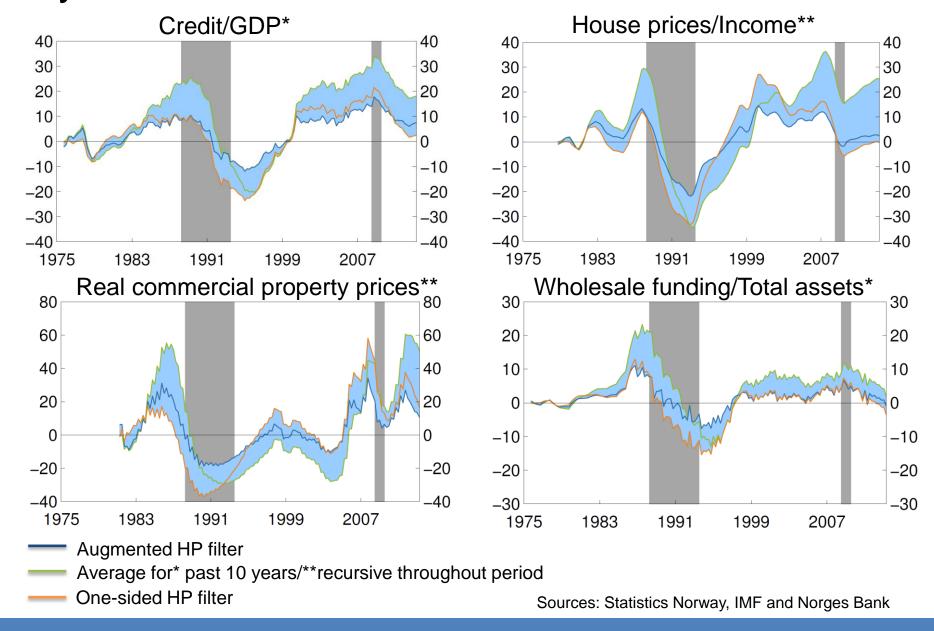






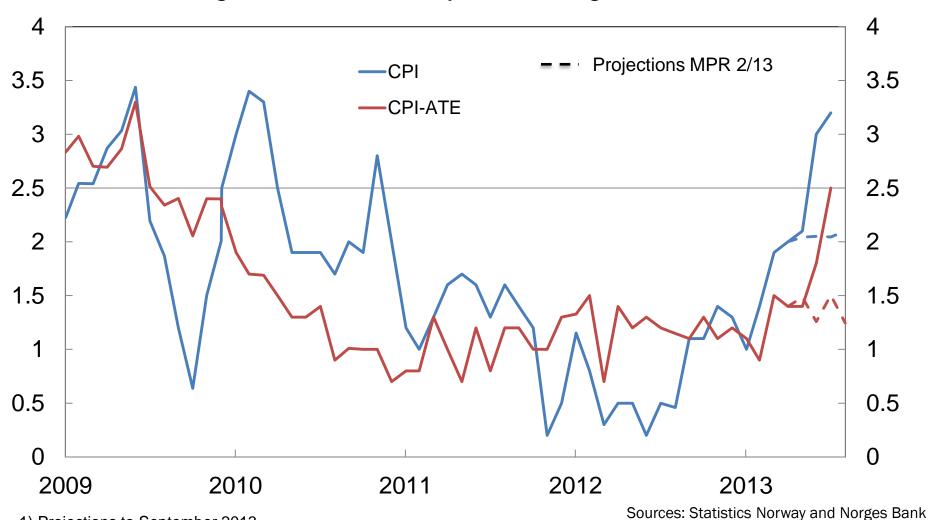
Sources: Statistics Norway, IMF and Norges Bank

Key indicators. Deviation from trend



CPI and **CPI-ATE**

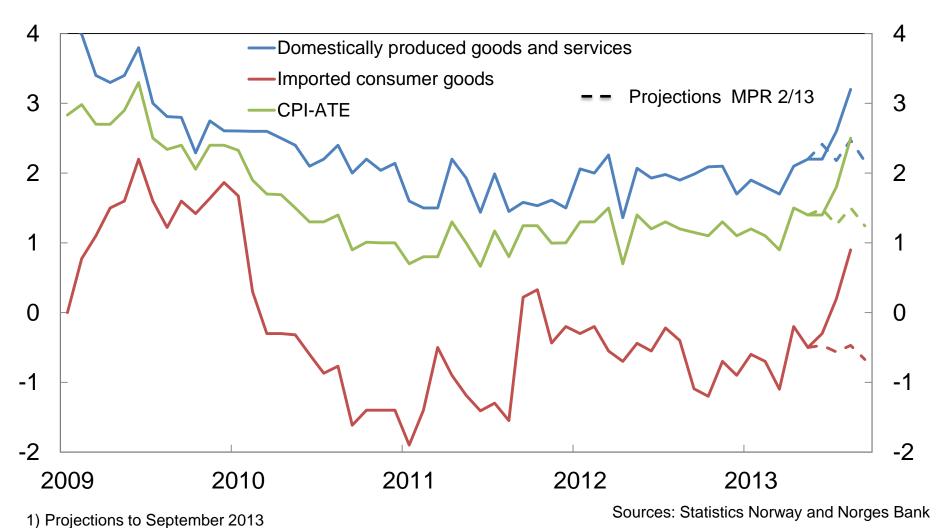
12-month change. Percent. January 2009 – August 2013¹⁾



1) Projections to September 2013

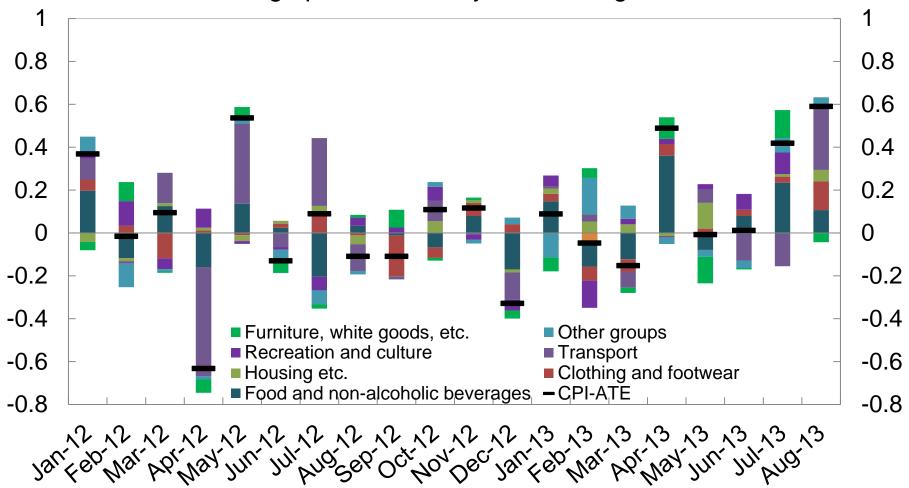
CPI-ATE. Total and by supplier sector

12-month change. Percent. January 2009 – August 2013¹⁾



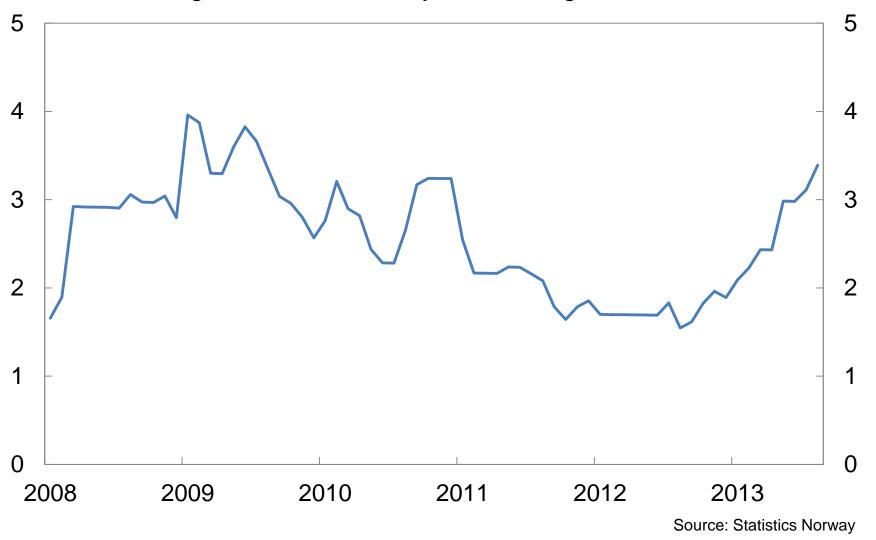
CPI-ATE

Contribution from product groups to change in twelve-month CPI-JAE inflation. Percentage points. January 2012 – August 2013

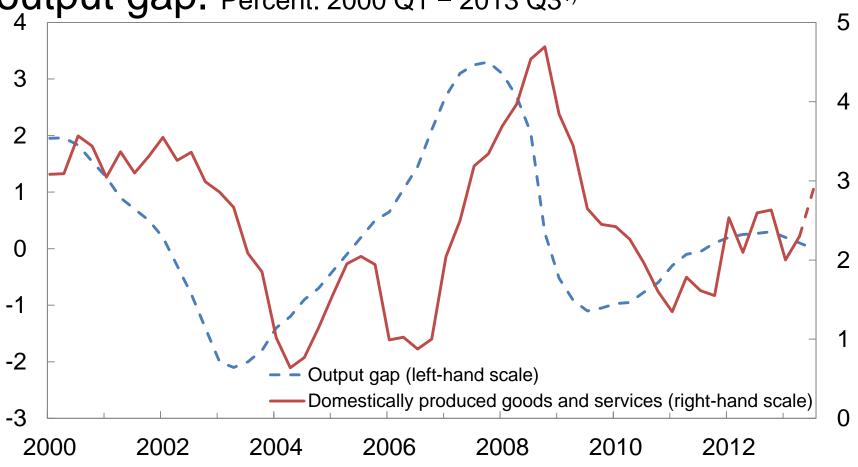


House rents in the CPI-ATE

12-month change. Percent. January 2008 – August 2013



Domestically produced goods and services excluding house rents in the CPI-ATE and output gap. Percent. 2000 Q1 - 2013 Q31)

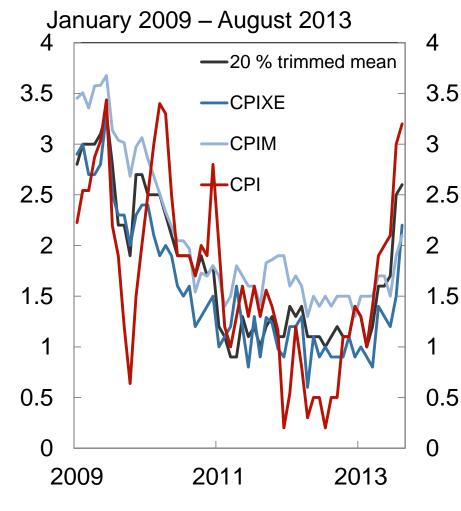


1) Projections for 2013 Q3

Sources: Statistics Norway and Norges Bank

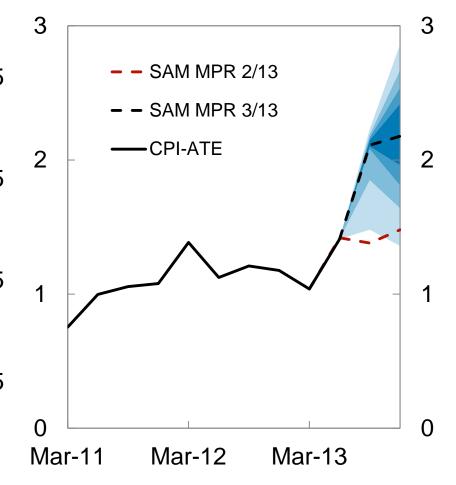
Indicators of underlying inflation

12-month change. Percent.



CPI-ATE

Actual figures and projections from SAM. Four-quarter change. Percent. 2011 Q1 – 2013 Q4



Sources: Statistics Norway and Norges Bank

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