Chapter 1 International economy

Executive Board December 2003

1.1 Main points from the OECD's Economic Outlook

- A broad-based recovery has taken hold
- Asia, the US and the UK have taken the lead. Continental Europe will follow
- Investment starting to take over as the driving force in the US
- Recovery in Japan is also driven by investment as well as exports (especially) to neighbouring Asian economies.
- Future expectations:
 - Sustained growth in the US and progressive recovery in Japan and Europe
 - Gradual reduction in unemployment
 - Low inflationary pressures and low interest rates for a considerable period

1.2 GDP forecasts
Percentage change on previous year

	20	2003		2004		2005	
	OECD EO 74	NB IR3/03	OECD EO 74	NB IR3/03	OECD EO 74	NB IR3/03	
US	2.9	2 3/4	4.2	3 ½	3.8	3 1/4	
Japan	2.7	2 ½	1.8	1 1/4	1.8	1 1/4	
Germany	0.0	0	1.4	1 1/4	2.3	2 1/4	
France	0.1	1/4	1.7	1 ½	2.4	2 ½	
UK	1.9	2	2.7	2 ½	2.9	2 ½	
Sweden	1.5	1 ½	2.3	2 ½	2.7	2 ½	
Euro area 1)	0.5	1/2	1.8	1 ½	2.5	2 ½	

¹⁾ Eurostat weights

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1.3 CPI forecasts
Percentage change on previous year

	20	2003		2004		2005	
	OECD EO 74	NB IR3/03	OECD EO 74	NB IR3/03	OECD EO 74	NB IR3/03	
US	2.3	2 1/4	1.7	2	1.8	2 ½	
Japan	-0.2	- 1/4	-0.2	- 1/2	-0.2	- 1/4	
Germany	0.9	1	0.8	3/4	0.7	1 ½	
France	2.0	2	1.4	1 ½	0.9	1 3/4	
UK	2.8	3	2.6	2 ½	2.7	2 ½	
Sweden	2.1	2	1.4	1 1/4	2.2	2	
Euro area 1)	2.0	2	1.5	1 ½	1.4	1 3/4	

¹⁾ Eurostat weights (country's share of euro area consumption)

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1.4 Risk elements in Economic Outlook

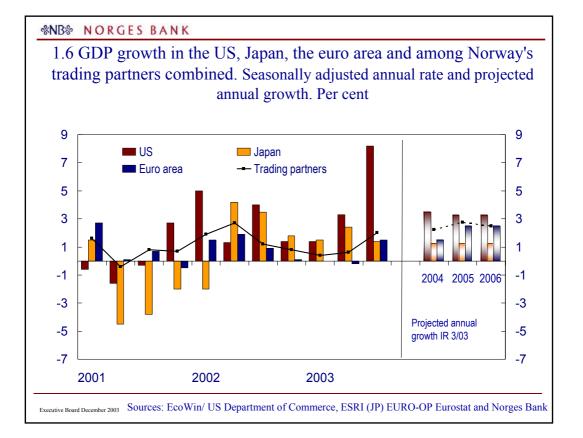
- Weak balance sheets still prevalent in the business sector in Europe
- Households are highly indebted and house prices are high, (UK, USA, Australia etc.) making households vulnerable.
- Increase in interest rates as a result of wide public deficits
- · Imbalances and risk of a sudden weakening of the US dollar
- · Greatest concern in the longer term:
 - Public deficits and the lack of long-term fiscal frameworks
- Another major challenge:
 - Continued structural improvements

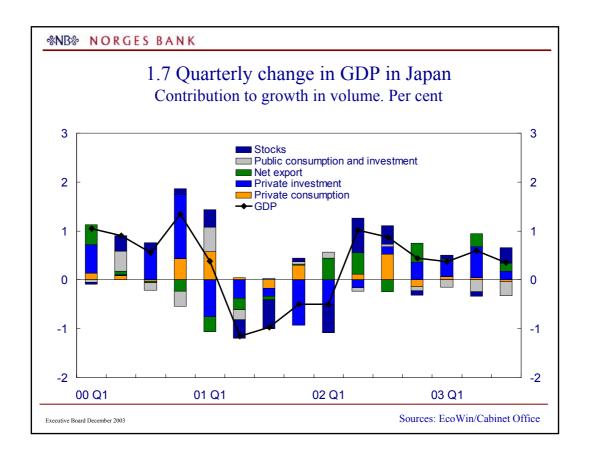
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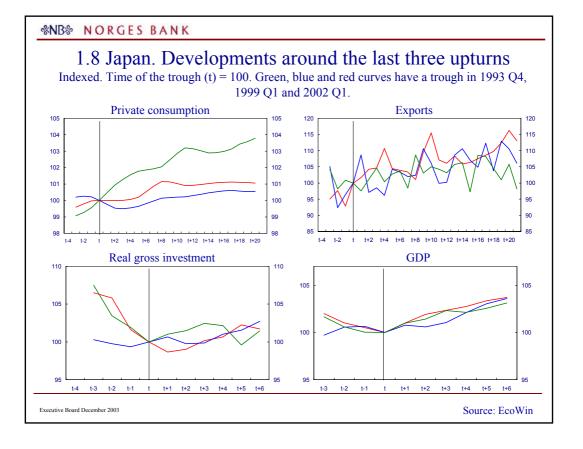
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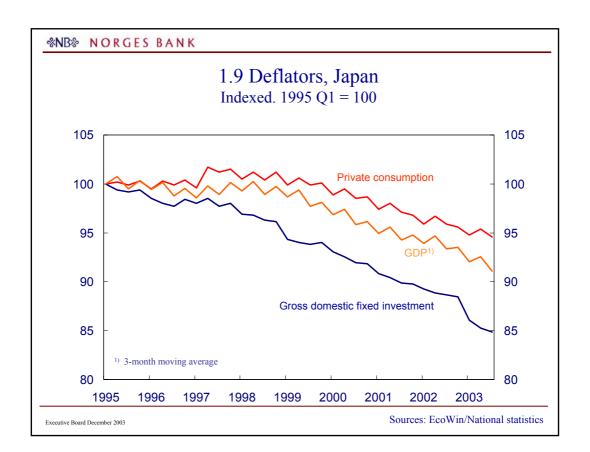
1.5 Structural surplus or deficit¹⁾ in government budgets As a percentage of nominal GDP. Annual figures. 5 5 US 0 0 Euro area -5 -5 Japan 1) Dotted lines represent OECD's figures for 2004 and 2005 -10 -10 95 96 97 98 99 00 01 02 03 04 05

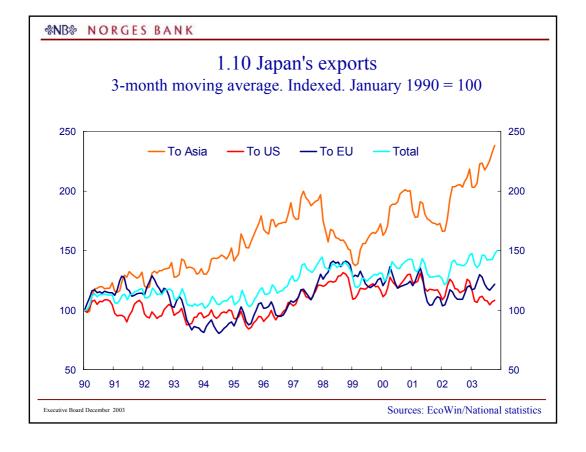
Source: OECD

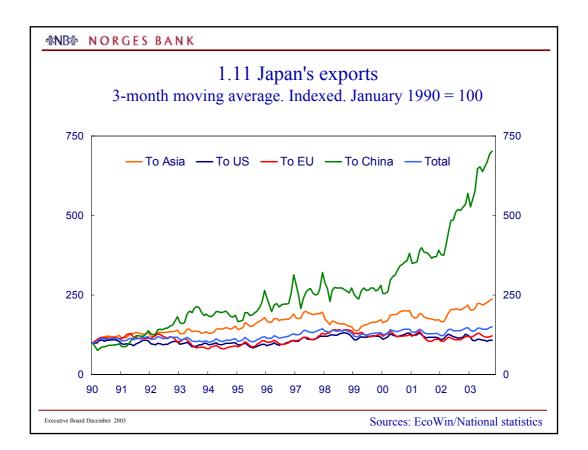


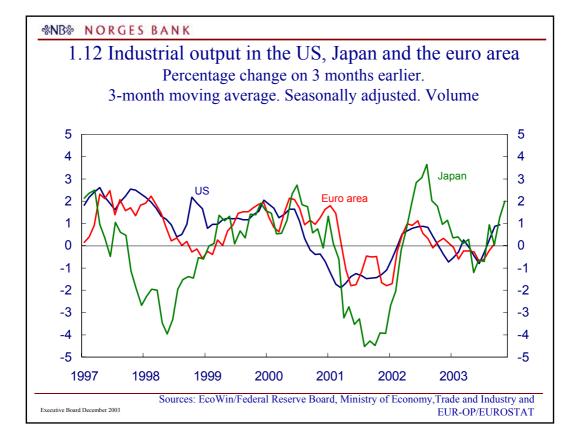


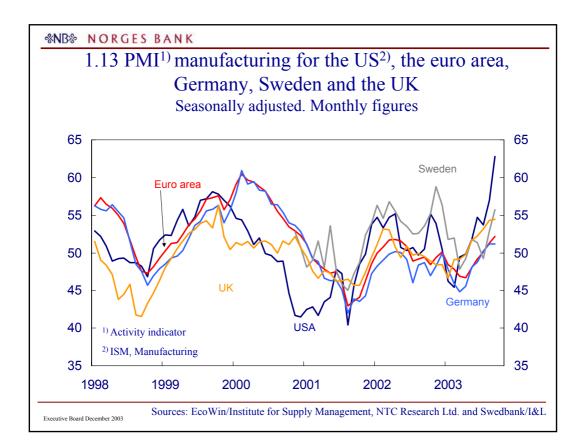


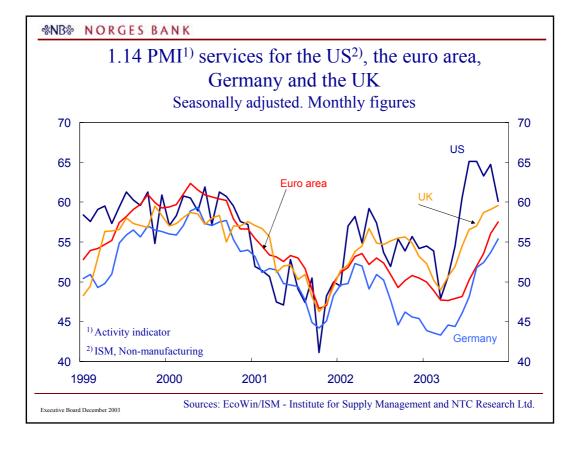


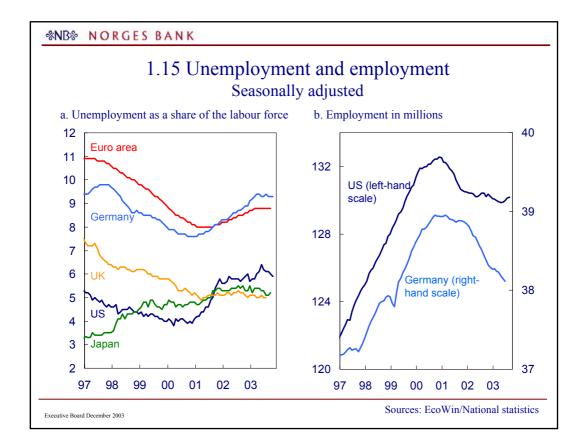


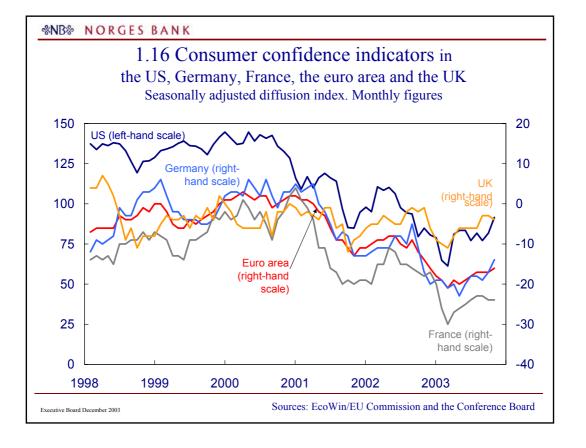


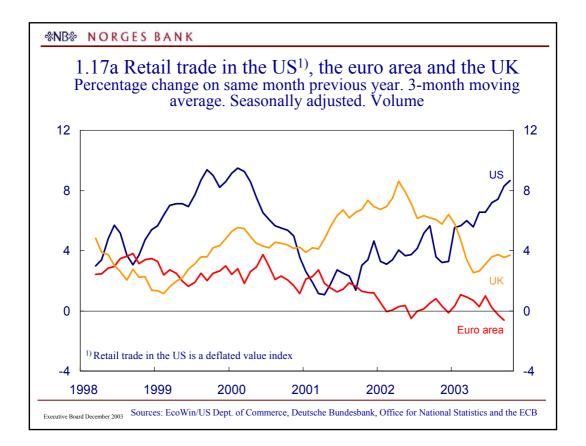


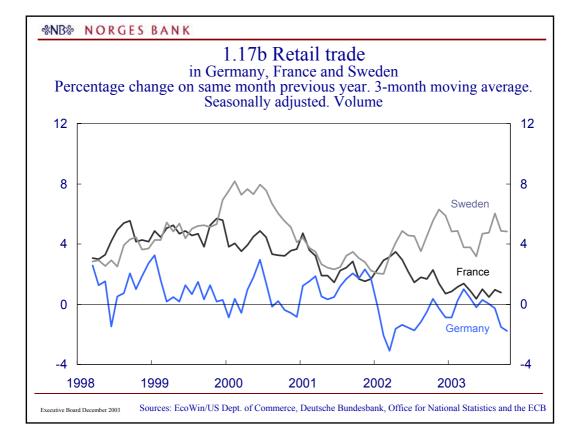


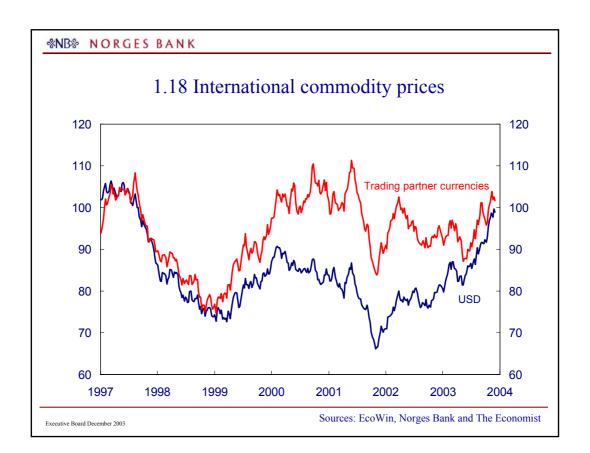


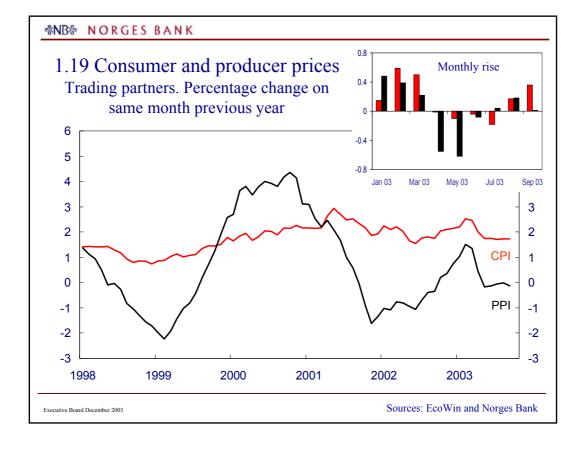


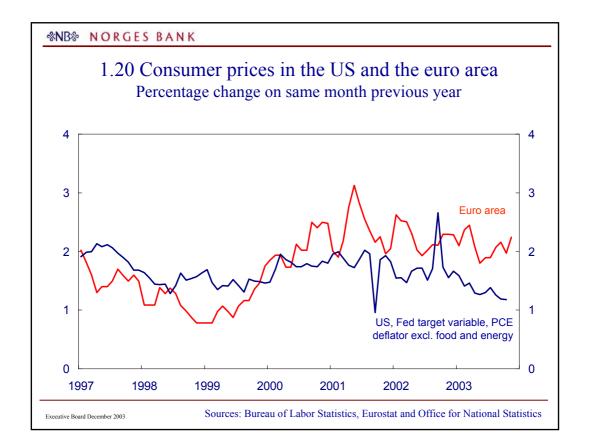


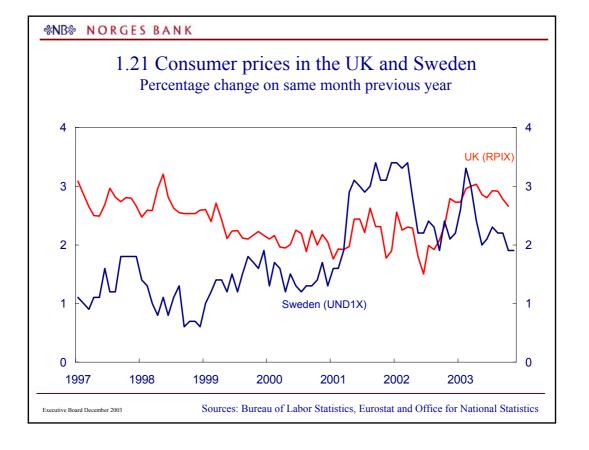


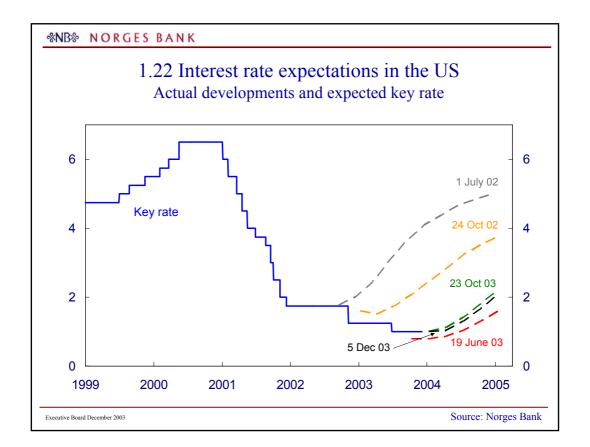


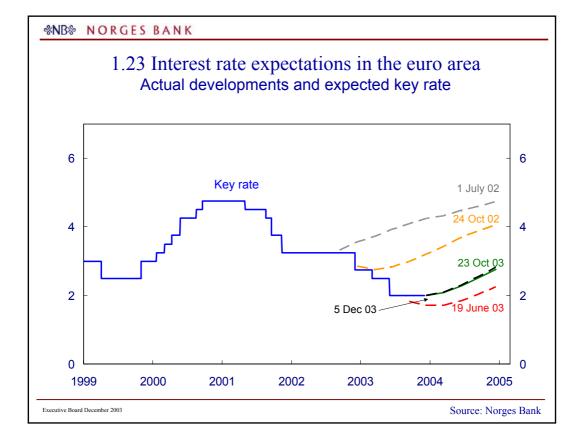












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1.24 Key rates and expected change in selected countries

	Key rate	Change since 01.01.03	Change since Executive Board meeting 13.08.03	Expector 3 mo (March 2004)	ed level in 12 mo ¹⁾ (Dec. 2004)
US	1.00	-0.25	None	1	2 1/4
Japan	Approaching 0	0	None	0	0
Euro area	2.00	-0.75	None	2	2 3/4
UK	3.75	-0.25	+0.25	4 1/4	4 3/4
Sweden	2.75	-1.00	None	2 3/4	3 ½
Denmark	2.00	-0.75	None	2	2 3/4
Switzerland	0.00-0.75	-0.50	None	n.a.	n.a.
Iceland	5.30	-0.50	None	n.a.	n.a.
Canada	2.75	0	None	2 ½	3
Australia	5.25	+0.50	+0.5	5 ½	5 3/4
New Zealand	5.00	-0.75	None	5 ½	6

1) Not adjusted for any maturity premium

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Sources: Reuters, Bloomberg and Norges Bank

