THE NORWEGIAN ECONOMY – MACROECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS AND MONETARY POLICY

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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

Source: Statistics Norway
House prices
Nominal prices. Index. 2005=100

Australia, Canada, New Zealand and Sweden
Norway
US, euro area and Japan

Sources: Eiendomsverdi, Finn.no, Real Estate Norway, Thomson Reuters and Norges Bank
Exchange rate and oil prices
USD per barrel (Brent Blend) and import-weighted exchange rate index\(^1\) 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 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

Source: Norges Bank