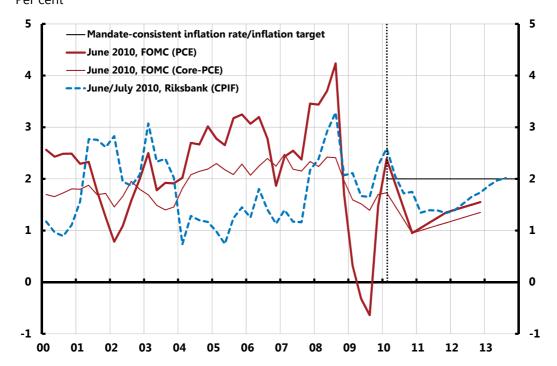


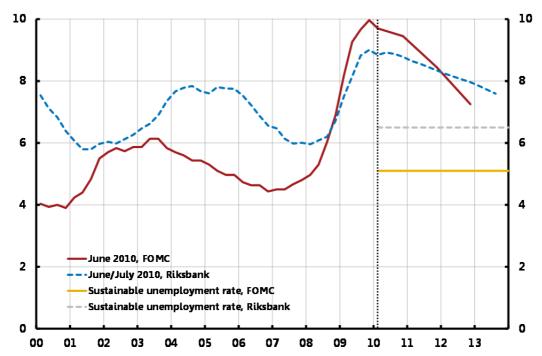
Figure 1. Inflation forecasts; the FOMC and the Riksbank; June/July 2010 Per cent



Sources: Bureau of Economic Analysis, FOMC, the Riksbank, Statistics Sweden and Svensson, Lars E.O., "Practical Monetary Policy: Examples from Sweden and the United States", Brookings Papers on Economic activity, Fall 2011, pp. 289-332.



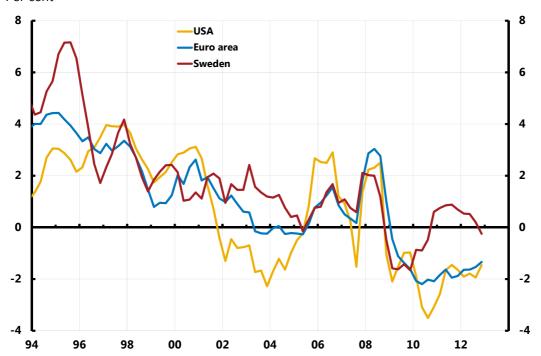
Figure 2. Unemployment forecasts; the FOMC and the Riksbank; June/July 2010 Per cent



Sources: The Bureau of Labor Statistics, the FOMC, the Riksbank and Statistics Sweden.

Figure 3. Real one-year interest rate

Per cent

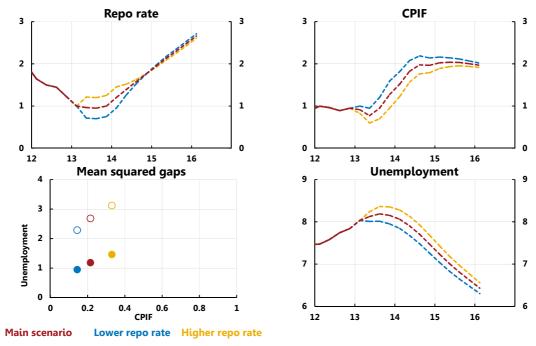


Sources: The ECB, the Bureau of Labor Statistics, the IMF, the OCED, Statistics Sweden and the Riksbank.



Figure 4. Monetary policy alternatives around the main scenario

Effects according to RAMSES, partly expected monetary policy shocks. Policy rates abroad according to the main scenario. Long-run sustainable unemployment 6.25 %



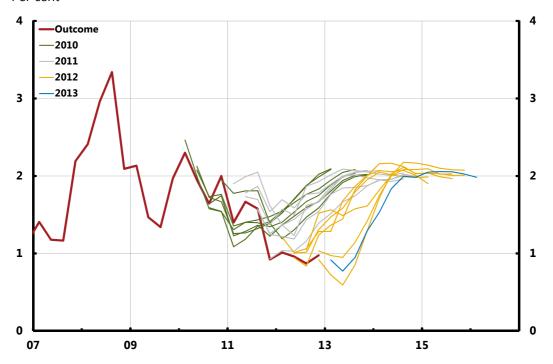
Sources: Statistics Sweden and the Riksbank.

Note. Empty circles indicate mean squared gaps calculated with long-run sustainable employment of 5.5%



Figure 5. CPIF inflation, outcome and forecasts for 2010-2013

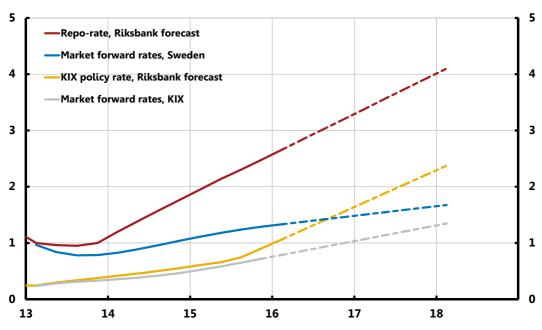
Per cent



Sources: Statistics Sweden and the Riksbank.

Figure 6. Repo-rate path, market forward rates and forecast for KIX-weighted policy rate, February 2013

Per cent



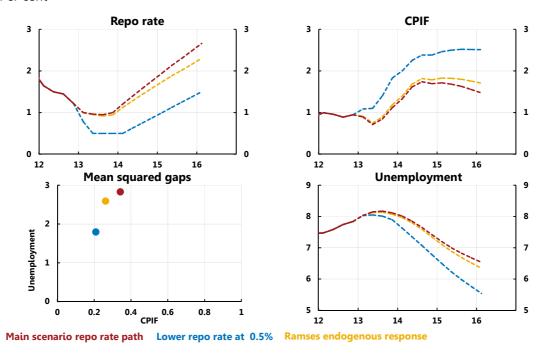
Sources: National sources, Reuters EcoWin, the Riksbank and own calculations



Figure 7. Monetary policy alternatives, February 2013

Interest rates abroad according to forward pricing. Assessed forecast for unemployment with a low repo-rate path. Mean squared gap calculated on a sustainable rate of unemployment of 5.5%

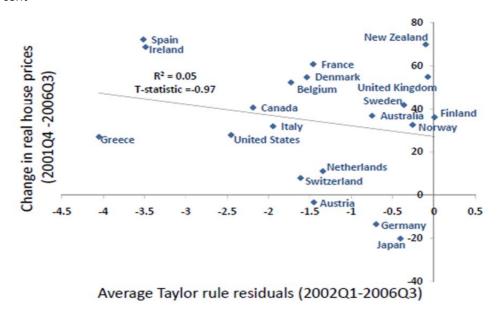
Per cent



Sources: Statistics Sweden and the Riksbank.

Figure 8. Monetary policy and house prices in developed countries

Per cent



Source: Bernanke, Ben S. (2010), "Monetary policy and the housing bubble", AEA meeting, January 2010