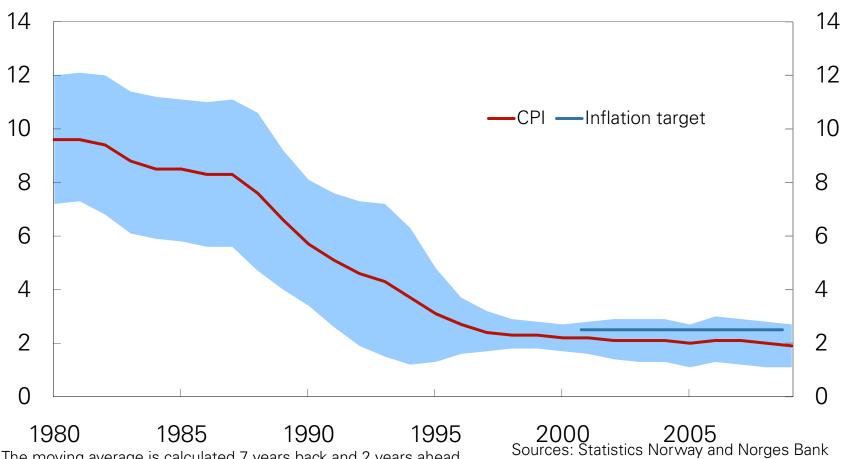
Outlook for the Norwegian Economy

Deputy Governor Jan F. Qvigstad Sparebank 1, Fredrikstad 4 November 2009

Inflation

Moving 10-year average¹⁾ and variation²⁾ in CPI³⁾. Per cent. 1980 – 2009



¹⁾ The moving average is calculated 7 years back and 2 years ahead

2) The band around the CPI is the variation in the CPI adjusted for tax changes and excluding energy products in the average period, measured by +/- one standard deviation

³⁾ Estimate based on projections for 2009 – 2011 from Monetary Policy Report 3/09

Credit risk for selected banks

Measured by CDS spreads. Basis points.

1 January 2007 – 22 October 2009 700 700 —Citigroup 600 600 -JP Morgan 500 500 400 400 300 300 200 200 100 100

1) Spread between 3-month money market rate and market key rate expectations

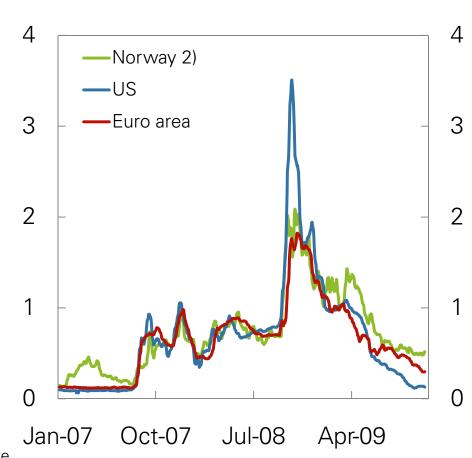
Apr-09

2) Norges Bank's projections

Money market spreads¹⁾

5-day moving average. Percentage points.

5 January 2007 – 22 October 2009



Sources: Bloomberg, Thomson Reuters and Norges Bank

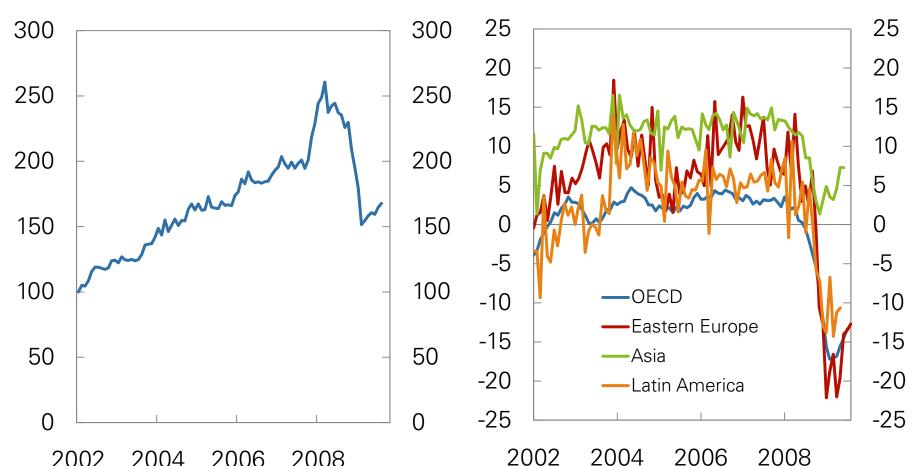
Jan-07 Oct-07 Jul-08

Indicator of world trade¹⁾

Index, January 2002 = 100. January 2002 – August 2009

Manufacturing in OECD and emerging markets

12-month change. Per cent. January 2002 – August 2009



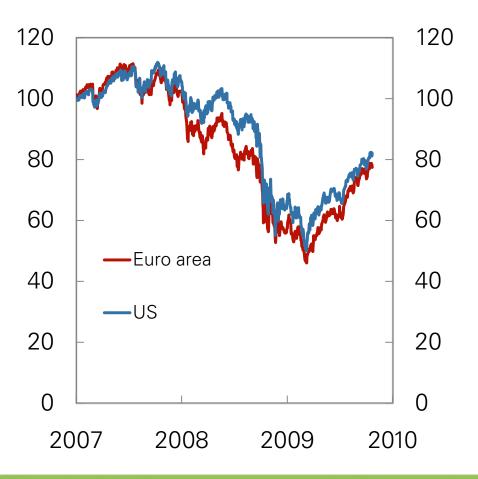
¹⁾ The index is constructed on the basis of the sum of exports and imports in the US, Japan, Germany and China. The figures are converted into USD

Sources: Thomson Reuters and Norges Bank

International equity markets

Equity prices

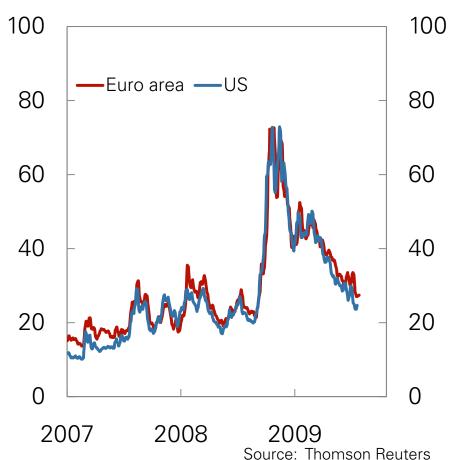
Index, 1 January 2007 = 100. 1 January 2007 – 22 October 2009



Implied volatility

Standard deviation in basis points. 5-day moving average.

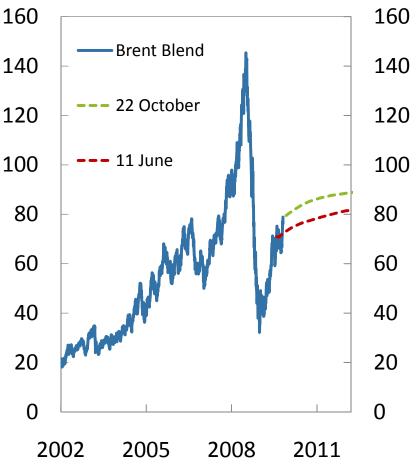
5 January 2007 – 22 October 2009



Oil price (Brent Blend) Commodity prices

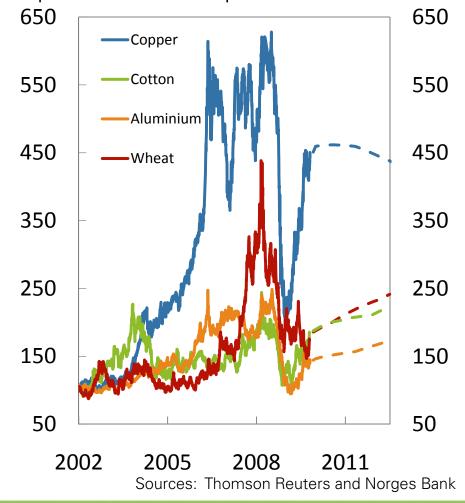
In USD per barrel.

Spot and futures prices



In USD. Index.

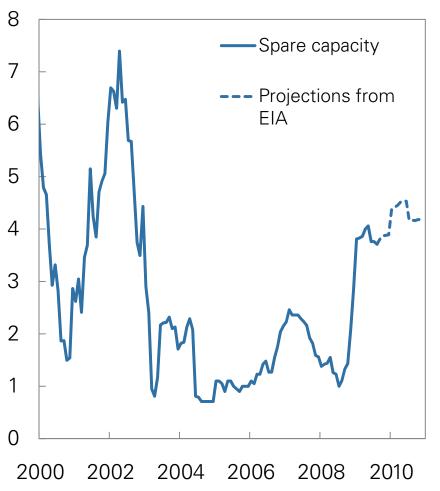
Spot and futures prices



Spare capacity in OPEC

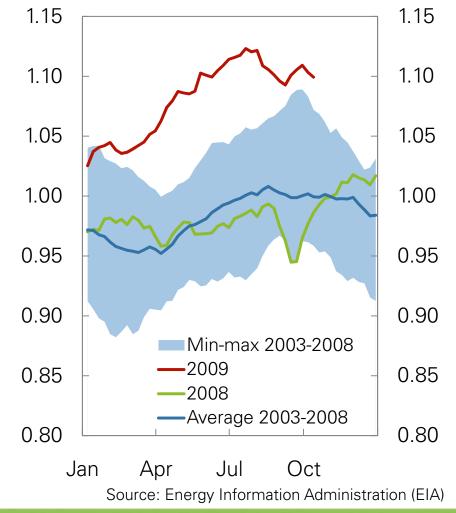
Million barrels a day. Monthly figures.

January 2000 – December 2010

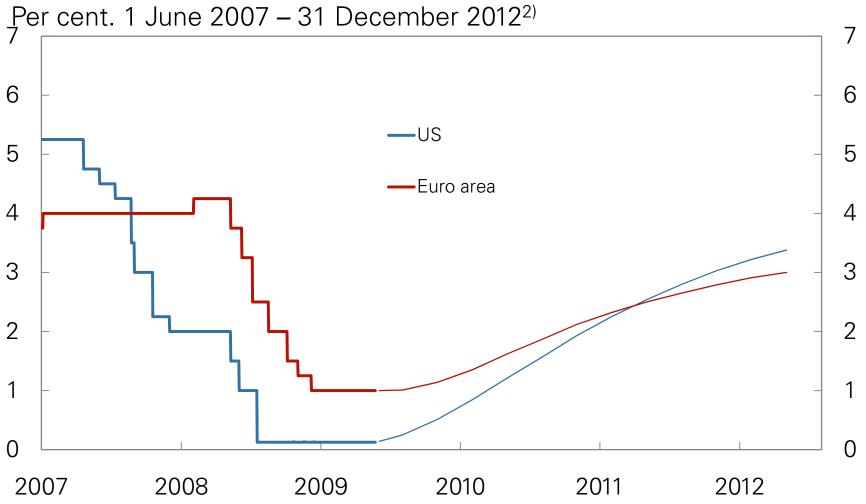


Crude oil and refined product inventories, US

In billions of barrels. January 2003 – October 2009



Key rates and estimated forward rates as at 22 October 2009¹⁾



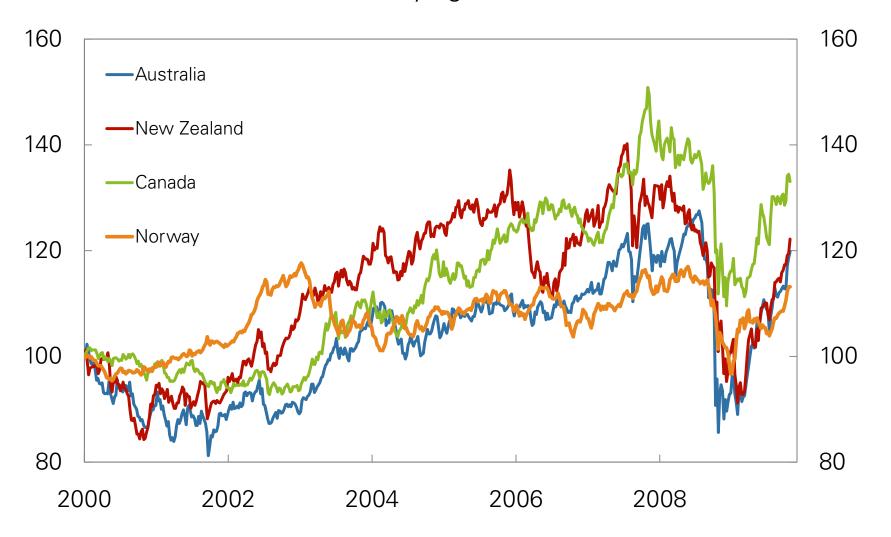
¹⁾ Thin lines show estimated forward rates as at 22 October 2009. Forward rates are derived from Overnight Indexed Swap (OIS) rates

Sources: Thomson Reuters and Norges Bank

²⁾ Daily figures from 1 June 2007 and quarterly figures from 22 October 2009

Effective exchange rates¹⁾

Index, week 1 2000 = 100. Weekly figures. Week 1 2000 - week 43 2009

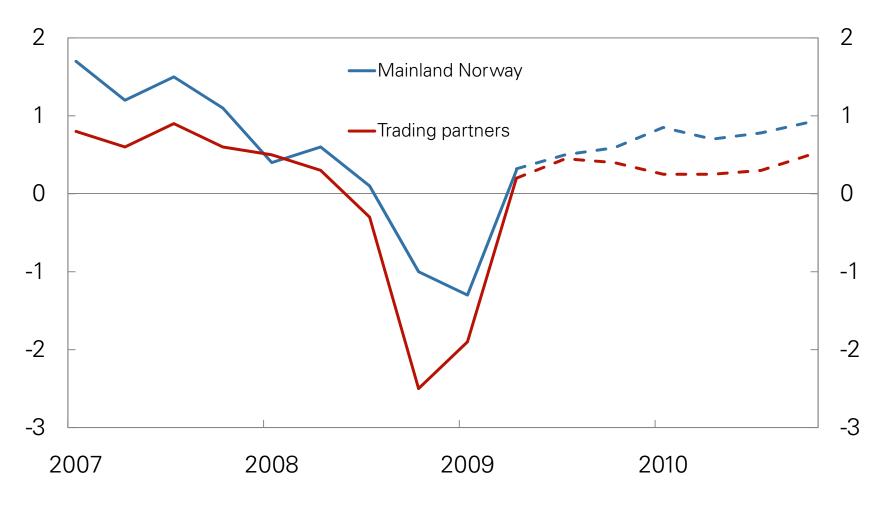


¹⁾ A rising curve denotes a stronger exchange rate

Sources: Thomsen Reuters and Norges Bank

GDP growth

Growth on previous quarter. Seasonally adjusted. Per cent. $2007 \ \Omega1 - 2010 \ \Omega4$



Sources: Statistics Norway and Norges Bank

Countercyclical policy using unconventional measures

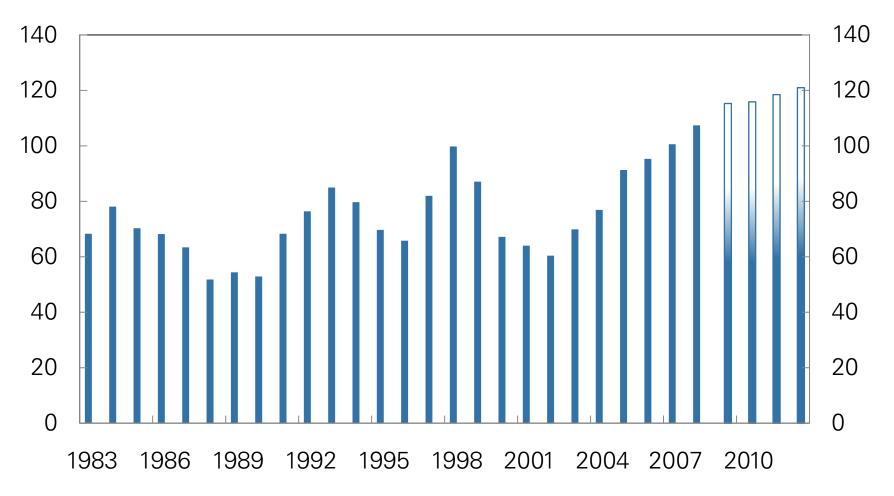
- expansionary fiscal policy
- low key rate
- extraordinary monetary policy measures
 - Swap arrangements
 - Liquidity supply
- Other extraordinary measures
 - Norwegian State Finance Fund
 - Government Bond Fund
 - funding for export industries

Unwinding the extraordinary measures

- In recent months Norges Bank has
 - not supplied NOK liquidity through FX swaps
 - not supplied liquidity through foreign exchange market
 - not provided krone liquidity at long maturities
- Banking system liquidity normalised further
- The swap arrangement is being phased out
- Easing of collateral requirements will be reversed
- Share of banks borrowing facilities collateralised by bank bonds will be reduced

Petroleum investment

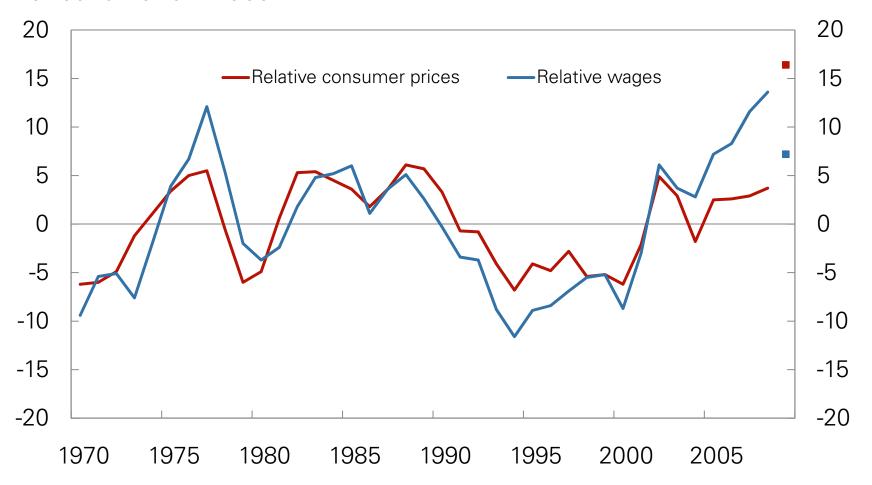
At constant 2006-prices. In billions of NOK. 1983 – 2012



Sources: Statistics Norway and Norges Bank

Real exchange rate

Deviation from mean over the period 1970 - 2008. Per cent. $1970 - 2009^{1)}$

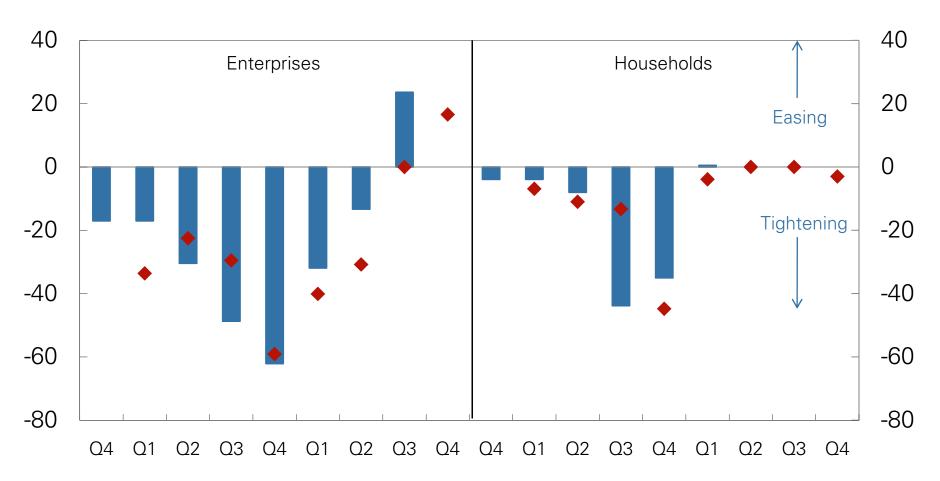


¹⁾The squares show the average for the period 16 – 22 October 2009. A rising curve indicates weaker competitiveness

Sources: Statistics Norway, Technical Reporting Committee on Income Settlements, Ministry of Finance and Norges Bank

Bank credit standards for enterprises and households

Change in credit standards since previous period¹⁾. 2007 Q4 – 2009 Q4

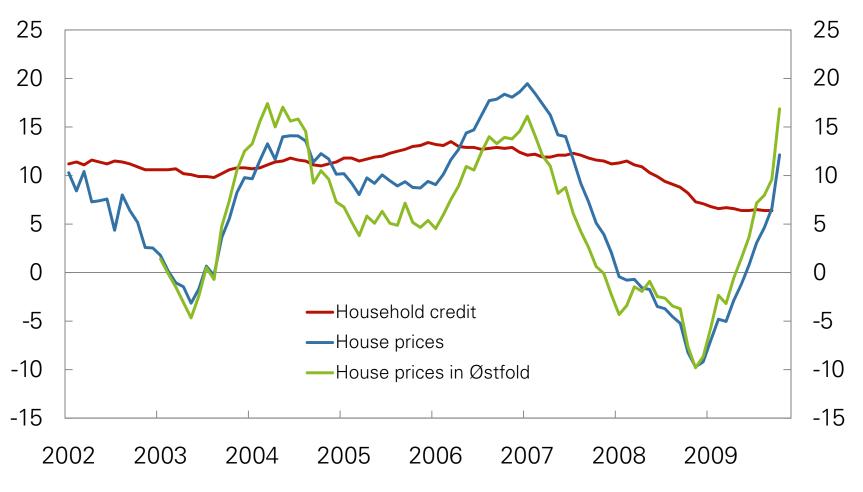


1) Red dots indicate expected developments and blue bars indicate actual developments

Source: Norges Bank

Household credit from domestic sources¹⁾ and house prices

12-month change. Per cent. January 2002 – October 2009

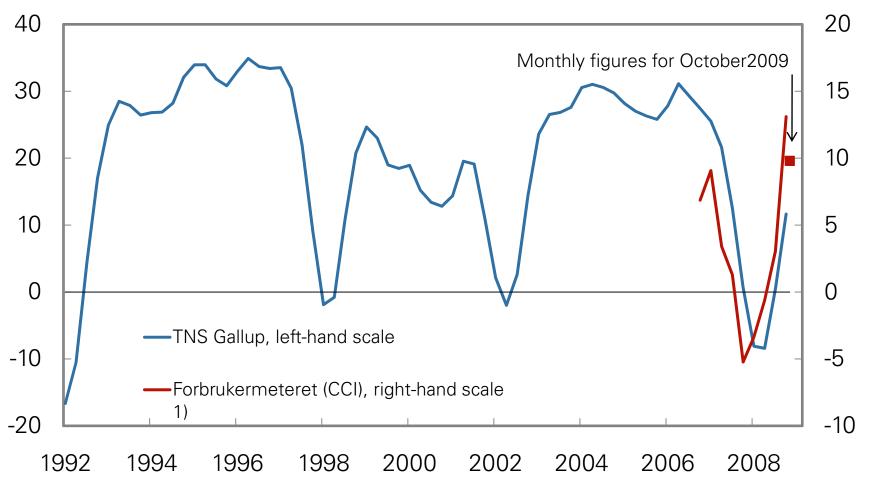


1) C2 Sou

Sources: Statistics Norway and the real estate industry (NEF, EFF, FINN.no og ECON Pöyry)

Household expectations

Net figures. Quarterly figures. 1992 Q4 – 2009 Q3



1) Quarterly figures based on monthly observations

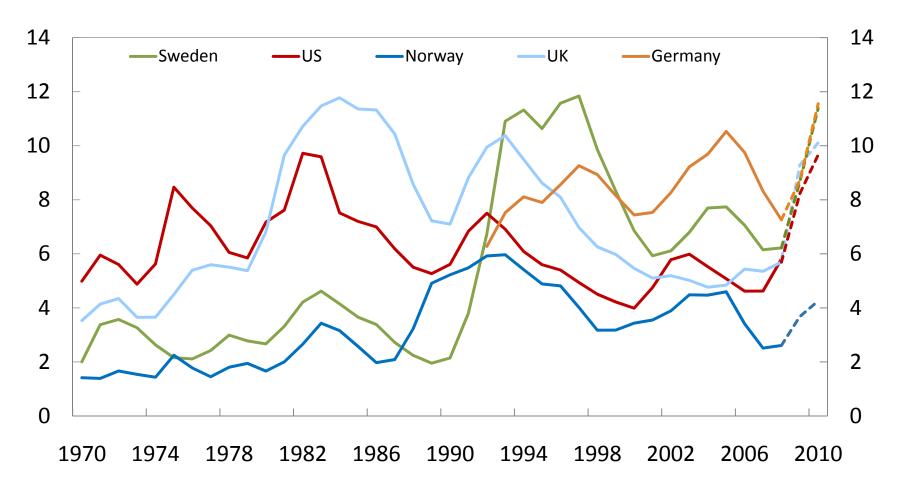
Sources: TNS Gallup, Opinion and Norges Bank

Structural non-oil deficit and expected return on the Government Pension Fund – Global In billions of 2010-NOK, 2007 – 2012

Structural non-oil deficit -Expected real return Sources: Ministry of Finance and Norges Bank

LFS unemployment as percentage of labour force

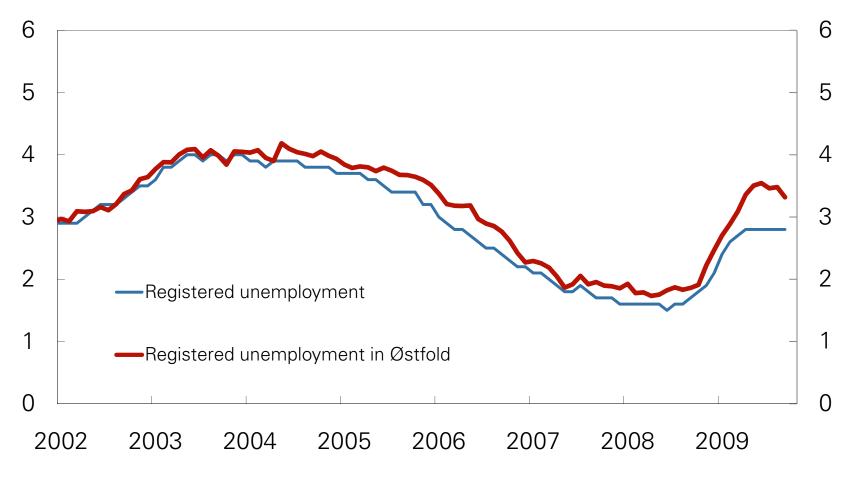
Annual figures. 1971 – 2010. Projections are shown by broken lines



Source: OECD

Unemployment in Norway

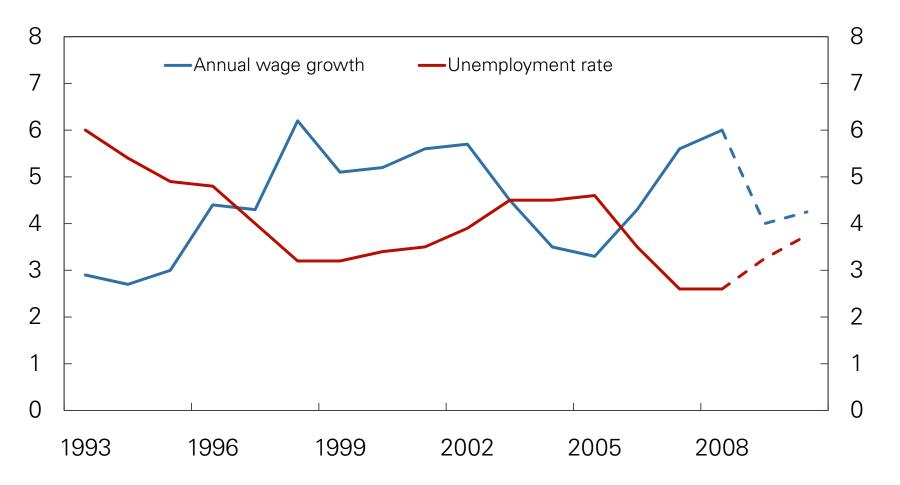
As percentage of labour force. Seasonally adjusted. January 2002 – October 2009



Sources: Statistics Norway, Norwegian Labour and Welfare Administration (NAV) and Norges Bank

Annual wage growth and LFS unemployment

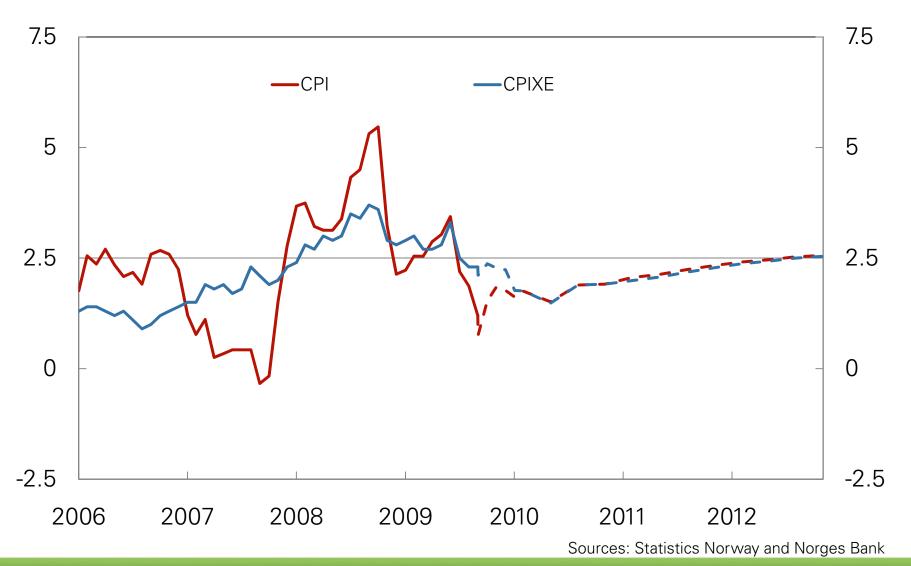
Per cent. 1993 - 2010



Sources: Statistics Norway, Technical Reporting Committee on Income Settlements and Norges Bank

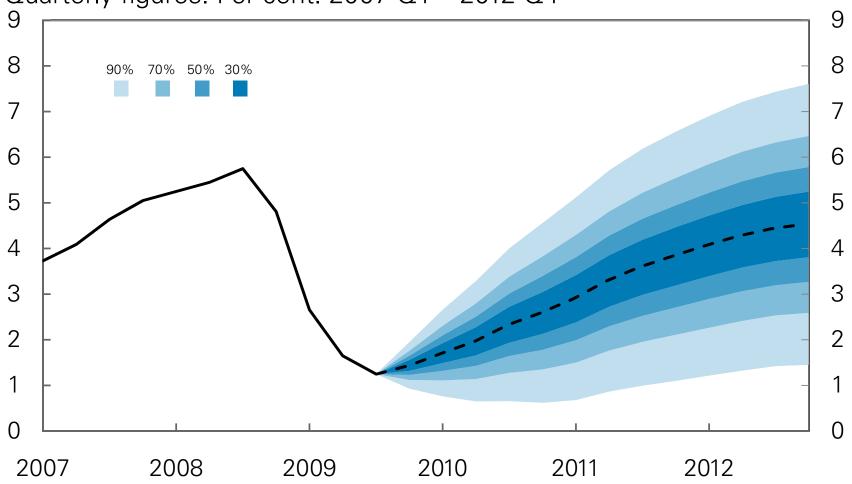
Inflation

12-month change. Per cent. January 2006 – December 2012



Projected key policy rate in baseline scenario with fan chart

Quarterly figures. Per cent. 2007 Q1 – 2012 Q4



Source: Norges Bank

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