



FEBRUARY 2010 ECONOMIC OUTLOOK FOR SWEDEN: ANSWERS FROM SN

MAIN FORECAST					
		2009	2010		
Real GDP growth		-4.4	1.7		
Consumer price inflation		-0.3	1.4		
Unemployment rate		8.3	9.6		
Employment growth		-2.2	-2.0		
		-2.2	-2.0		
Components of aggregate demand - in re	al terms				
Annual % change		2009	2010		
Private consumption		-1.0	1.9		
Public consumption		1.9	0.9		
Investment (Gross fixed capital formation)		-14.0	-5.0		
Exports		-12.3	7.5		
Imports		-12.8	7.0		
ECONOMIC SENTIMENT					
		Í			
	Positive	Negative	Unchanged		
Trend in business climate over the next		J	Industry		
6 months			Services		
			Octviecs		
	Positive	Nonotivo	Unabanced		
	Positive	Negative	Unchanged		
Trend in profitability over the next 6		Industry			
months		Services			
	Increase	Increase	I Inchance -!	Decrease	Decrease
	(faster pace)	(slower pace)	Unchanged	(slower pace)	(faster pace)
Investment intentions over the next 6				Industry	
months				Services	
				JEINICES	
	Global demand	Domestic demand	Cost of finance	Availability of finance	
Influence on companies' investment					
-	negative	negative	neutral	negative	
decisions					
		=	D . <i>C C</i>		
	Replacement	Extension	Rationalisation	Innovation	
Driving force behind investment	neutral	negative	neutral	neutral	
decisions in the next 6 months					
	Industry: past 6	Industry: next 6	Services: past 6	Services: next 6	
	months	months	months	months	
Overall trend in employment	Down	Down	Down	Down	
ACCESS TO FINANCE AND IMPACT OF T	HE CRISIS ON POTEN	TIAL GROWTH			
0					
Compared to 6 months ago,	sharply up /				
cost/access to finance has been	restrained	up / more difficult	same	down / easier	
for SMEs			Cost		
			Access		
for larger companies (>250 employees)				Cost	
				Access	
Over the next 6 months, cost /access to	sharply up /				
-	sharply up / restrained	up / more difficult	same	down / easier	
-		up / more difficult	same Cost	down / easier	
finance will be		up / more difficult	Cost	down / easier	
finance will be		up / more difficult		down / easier	
finance will be for SMEs		up / more difficult	Cost Access	down / easier	
finance will be		up / more difficult	Cost Access Cost	down / easier	
finance will be for SMEs		up / more difficult	Cost Access	down / easier	
finance will be for SMEs for larger companies (>250 employees)	restrained	up / more difficult	Cost Access Cost	down / easier	
finance will be for SMEs for larger companies (>250 employees) For companies, the current financing	restrained		Cost Access Cost Access		
finance will be for SMEs for larger companies (>250 employees) For companies, the current financing	restrained	up / more difficult	Cost Access Cost	down / easier	
finance will be for SMEs for larger companies (>250 employees) For companies, the current financing situation is	restrained	of high concern	Cost Access Cost Access		
finance will be for SMEs for larger companies (>250 employees) For companies, the current financing	restrained		Cost Access Cost Access	not worrying	
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finance will be for SMEs for larger companies (>250 employees) For companies, the current financing situation is working capital / treasury needs	restrained	of high concern	Cost Access Cost Access	not worrying	
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finance will be for SMEs for larger companies (>250 employees) For companies, the current financing situation is working capital / treasury needs debt refinancing	restrained	of high concern SMEs SMEs	Cost Access Cost Access somewhat concenting	not worrying	
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finance will be for SMEs for larger companies (>250 employees) For companies, the current financing situation is working capital / treasury needs debt refinancing financing productive investments	restrained	of high concern SMEs SMEs SMEs large companies	Cost Access Cost Access somewhat concenting	not worrying	





	Tight, appropriate for the euro area	Tight	Appropriate	Loose	Loose, appropriate for the euro area
Monetary policy is			yes		
	adequate	inadequate			
Consistency between fiscal and monetary policies	yes				
Regarding the sustainability of public finances	progress is not needed, the current situation is satisfactory				
	respect the 3% limit	be in balance			
In 2015, the government deficit will	yes	yes			