

Strong economy leads to larger budget surplus and lower government debt

Central Government Borrowing – Forecast and analysis 2022:1

Press conference 24 February 2022

























The Debt Office's forecast in brief

Macro picture

 Growth subsides from high level and inflation peaks

Budget balance

 Larger govt. budget surplus than in previous forecast

Borrowing

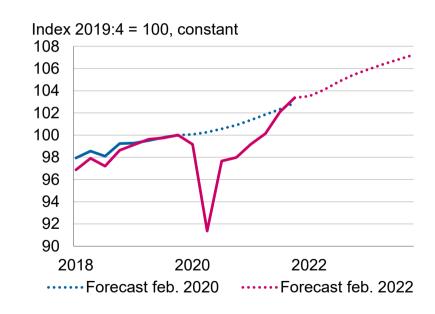
 Supply of govt. securities is reduced and debt goes down



Growth slows down from high level

- Global growth strong but rate slows
- Continued good growth in Swedish economy after temporary slump
- Labour market strong and resource utilisation near normal

Swedish GDP levels

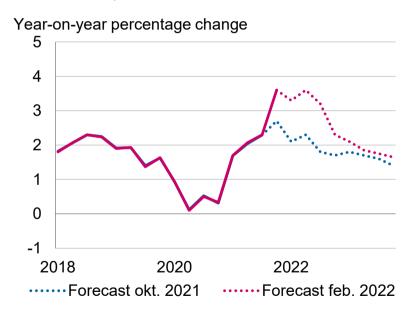




Higher inflation

- Rapid price increases for electricity and fuel
- Core measures of inflation at lower levels
- Budget balance affected

CPIF inflation, Sweden

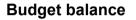


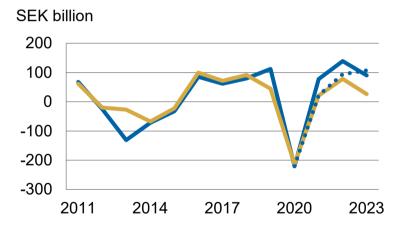
Source: Statistics Sweden and the Debt Office



Budget balance shows larger surplus

- Stronger outcome 2021
- Growth stronger in nominal terms due to price increases
- Higher tax income this year, lower next year
- Larger dividends





Budget balance, forecast February 2022
Budget balance excl. on-lending to the Riksbank
Budget balance, forecast October 2021



New uncertainties after pandemic

- Geopolitical tensions
- Inflation
- Tax accounts





Issuance plan based on stable framework

Fiscal policy framework

Budget Act

Government decision (after proposal from Debt Office) Borrowing requirement = budget deficit + redemptions

Objective: minimising long-term cost while taking risk into account

Budget Act

Guidelines for debt management Borrowing strategies and policies

Debt Office decision

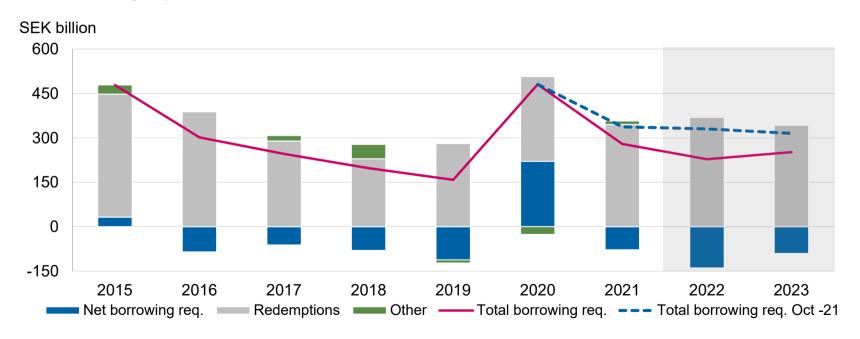
Issuance plan

- Nominal government bonds
- Inflation-linked bonds
- Green bonds
- Foreign currency bonds
- Treasury bills
- Liquidity management
- Derivatives



Borrowing requirement decreases further

Total borrowing requirement

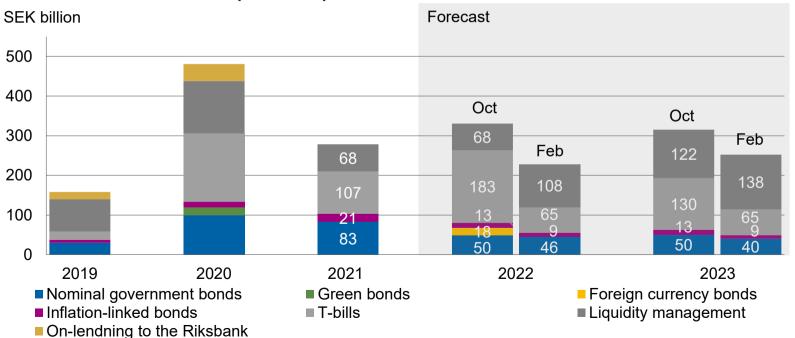


Note: Net borrowing requirement equals budget balance with opposite sign. "Other" includes an adjustment because the net borrowing requirement is reported by settlement date while borrowing is reported by trade date.



No foreign-currency bond issuance and reduced supply of government securities

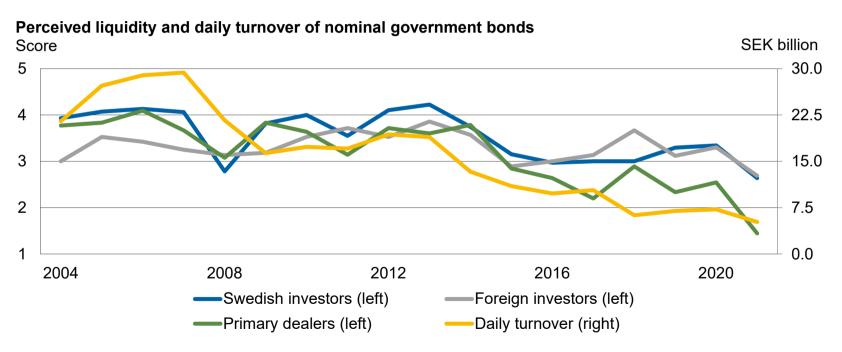
Annual issuance volumes compared with previous forecast



Note: Borrowing per calendar year. The amount for treasury bills and liquidity management refers to outstanding stock at year-end.



Deteriorated liquidity in government bonds

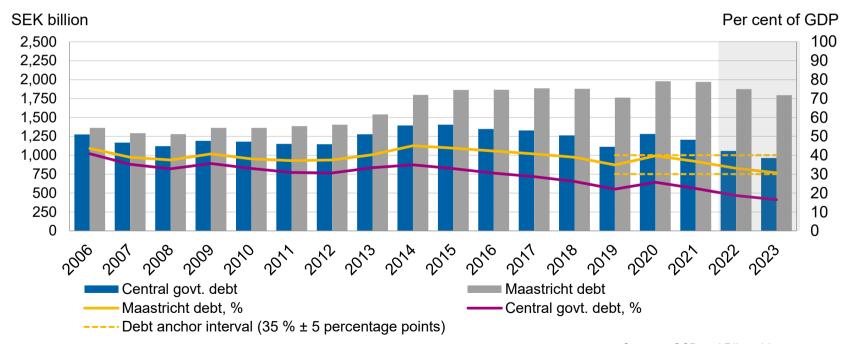


Note: Scores for liquidity in terms of volume in survey by Kantar Prospera. A scale of 1 to 5 in which 4 and over is considered excellent, lower than 3 unsatisfactory.



Swedish government debt continues to fall

Central government and public debt (Maastricht)



Sources: SCB and Riksgälden



Ready to increase borrowing if necessary



Highest credit rating



Several funding channels



Low government debt



Well-established issuer



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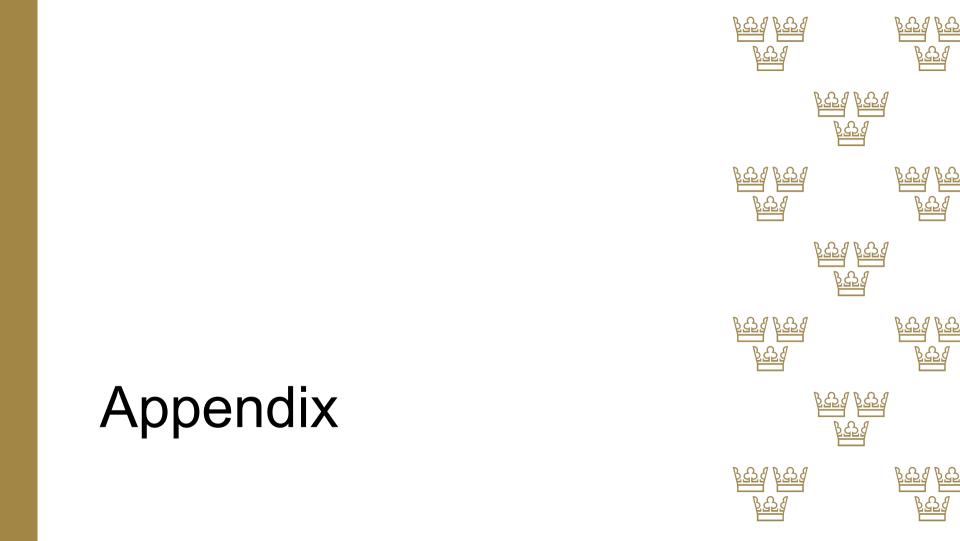
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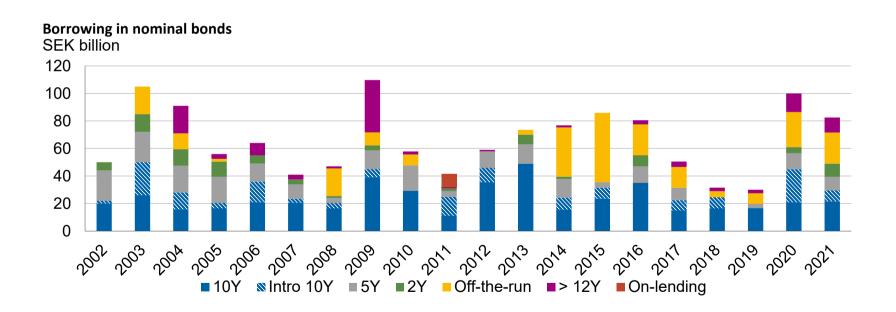
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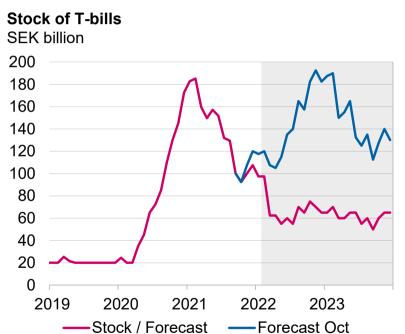


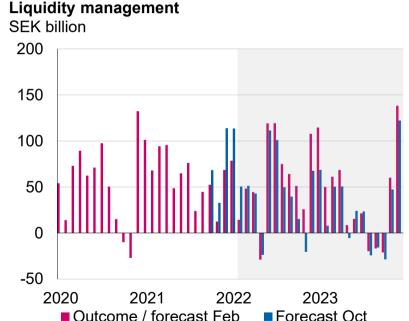
Ten-year government bonds prioritised





Lower T-bill volume but retained flexibility





Note: Nominal amount incl. Assets under management. Positive amounts indicate borrowing requirement, negative amounts indicate a cash surplus.