



One of the most pro-free trade countries in the world





Predictable Fiscal and Monetary Policy Framework

Reforms on monetary and fiscal policy frameworks together with deregulations and pension reforms have created a stable economic and budgetary environment

- Budgetary framework
- Independent central bank



- Pension reform established
- Labor market reform



Deregulation of product markets



Reforms to increase Stability and Growth

Sweden has been on the leading edge of reform. These reforms have resulted in more efficient sectors, increased labor participation and lower prices.



Photo:Lena Granefelt



Favourable Climate for Investments and Innovation



Source: UN and the international business school INSEAD



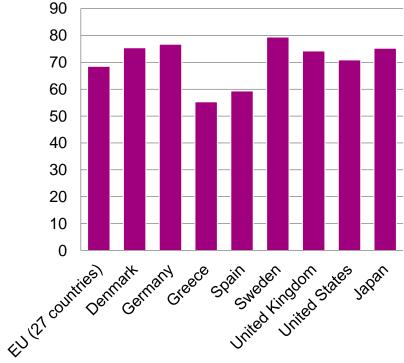
Structural Improvements of the Labor Market



Photo: Cecilia Larsson

Employment rate 2012

Per cent

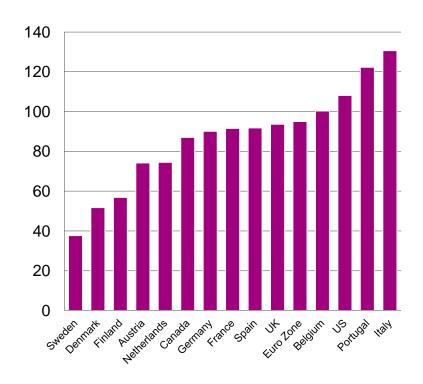


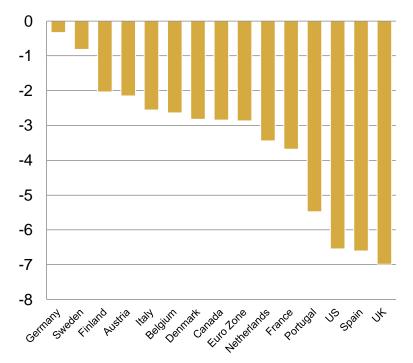


Strong and Resilient Public Finances

General Government Debt, % of GDP 2013

General Government Net Lending, % of GDP







Kingdom of Sweden

AAA-rating



The Economic Outlook in Brief

- Sweden continues to weather the uncertainty in the world economy well
- The Government expects GDP growth to pick up from 1.2 per cent this year to 1.8 per cent in 2014 (the SNDO's revised forecasts are due in late October)
- Weak demand from the rest of Europe holds back exports and growth
- The domestic economy is in good shape
- Rising real wages and improving labor markets support private consumption and promote a strong service sector
- Services a growing component in exports
- Household debt of some concern



Net Cash Borrowing Requirement (NCBR)

The NCBR (negative of budget balance) is cash-based and includes e.g. sales of state assets and on-lending. The large deficits in 2009 and 2013 are explained by on-lending to the Riksbank

