

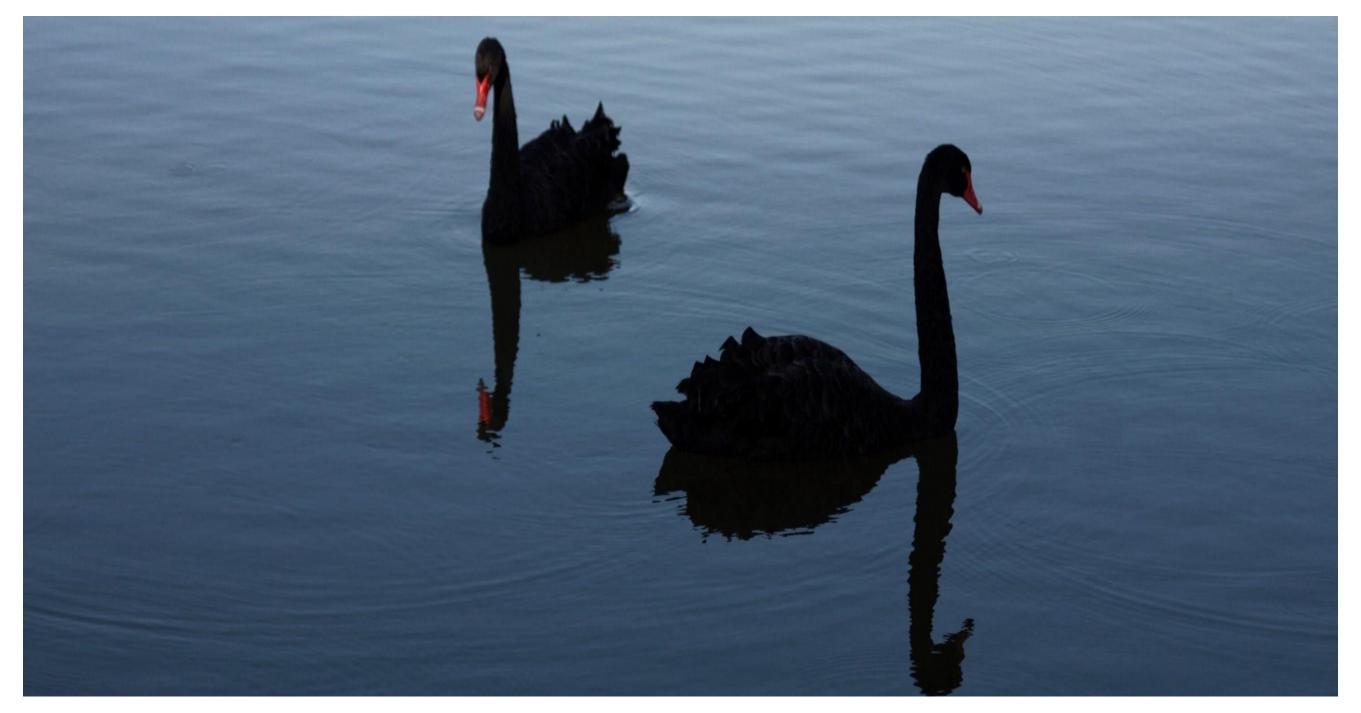


Makro-Norge når pandemien ebber ut

Food-2021, Oslo, 16.09.2021

Øystein Thøgersen

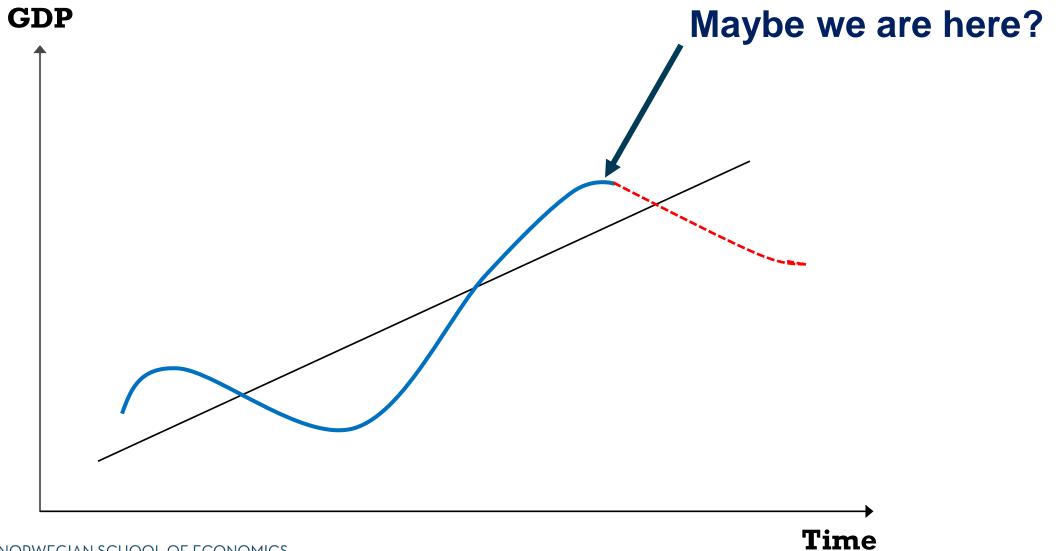
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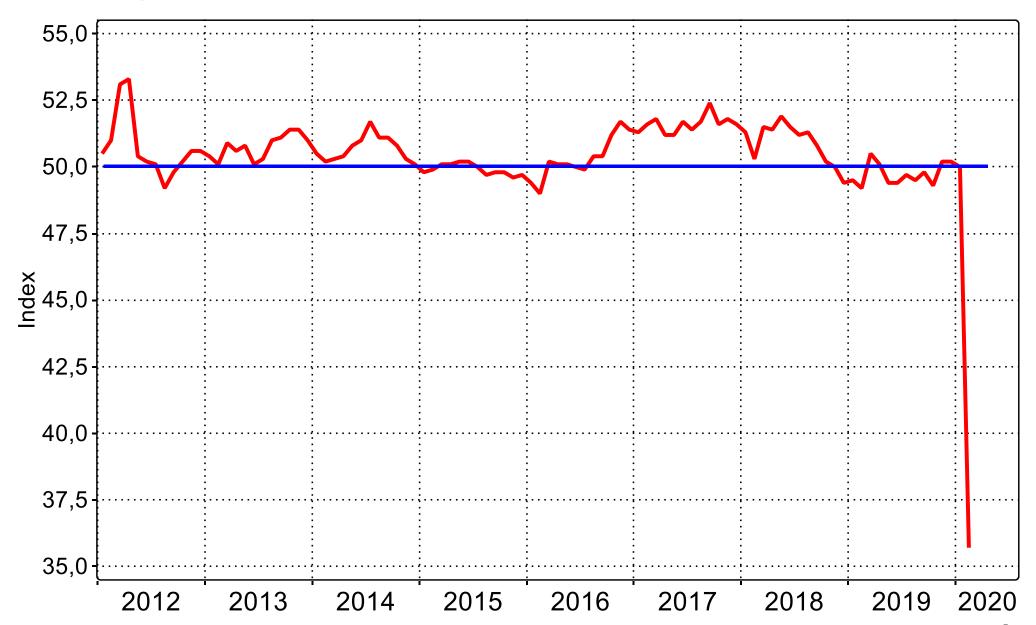
The standard question in 2018, 2019 and 2020Q1



PMI-index, China





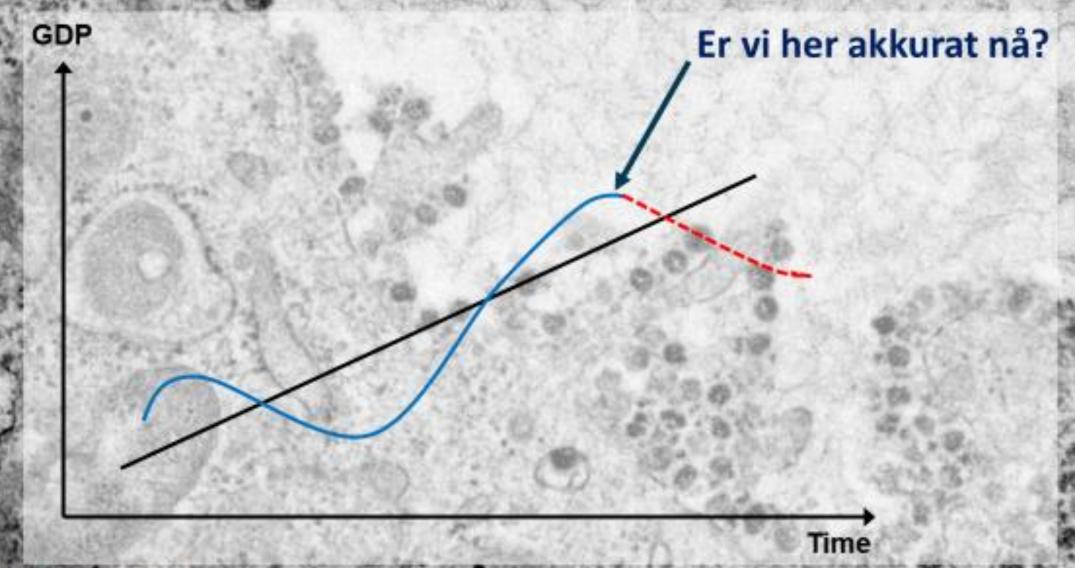


MACROBOND



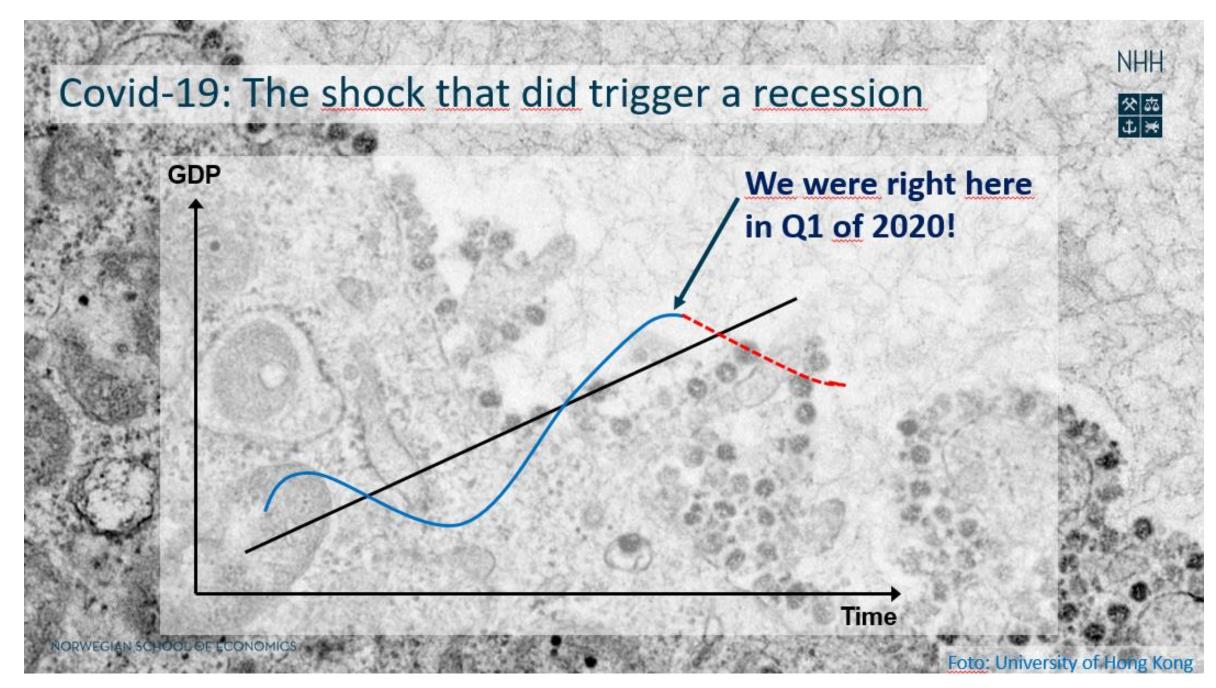








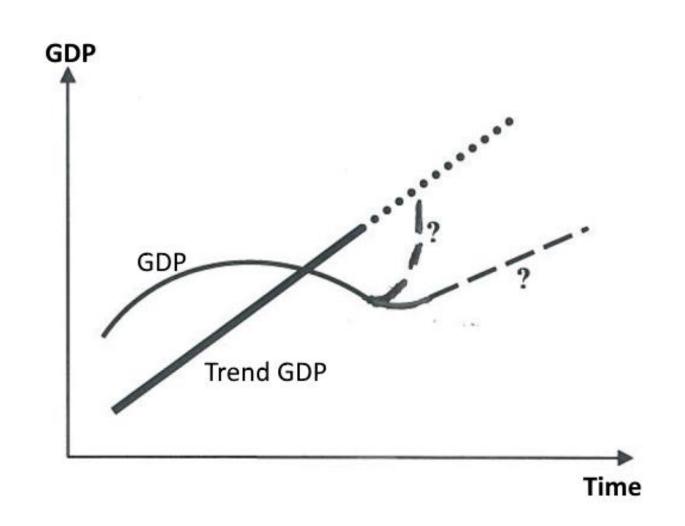








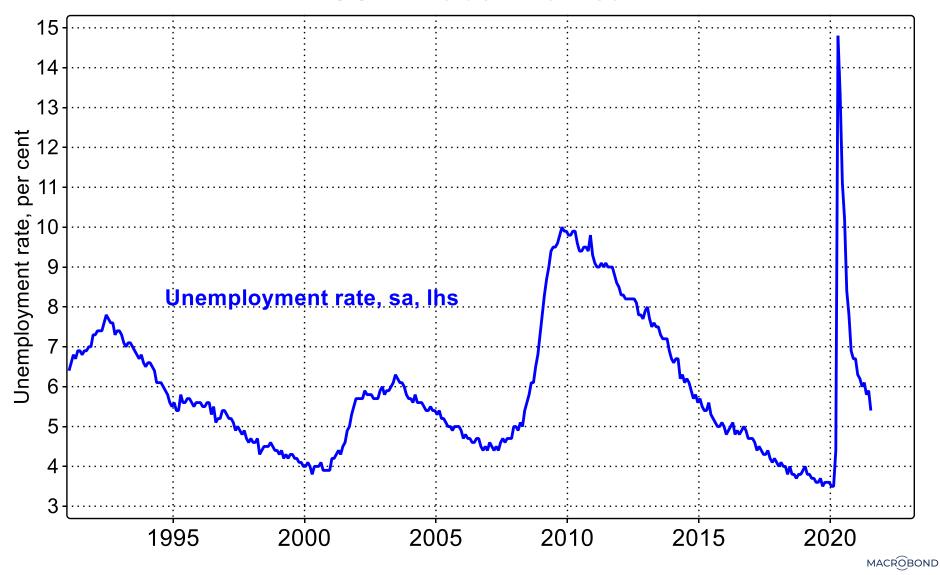
A «V», «U», «W» or «L» type of recession?



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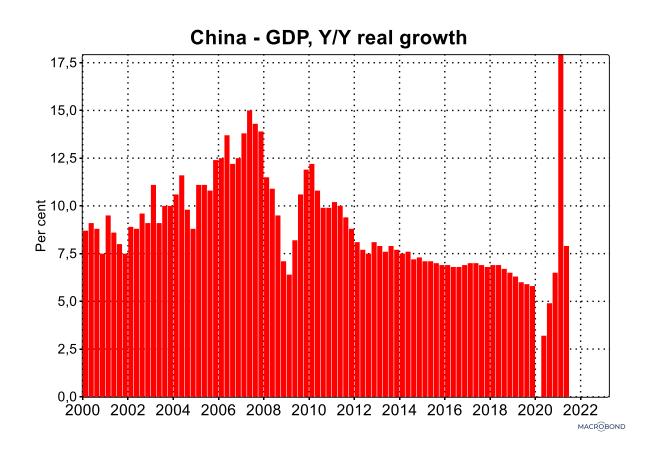


USA - Labor market

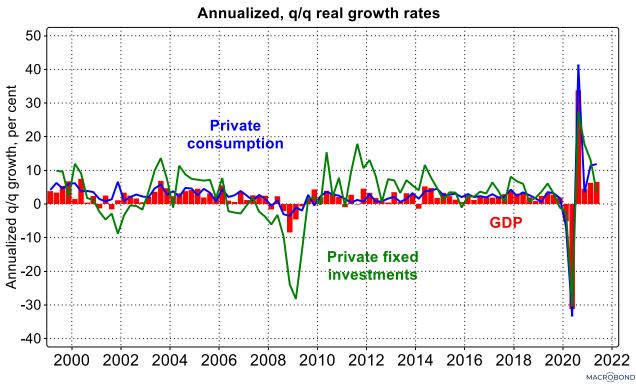








United States - GDP, consumption and fixed investments



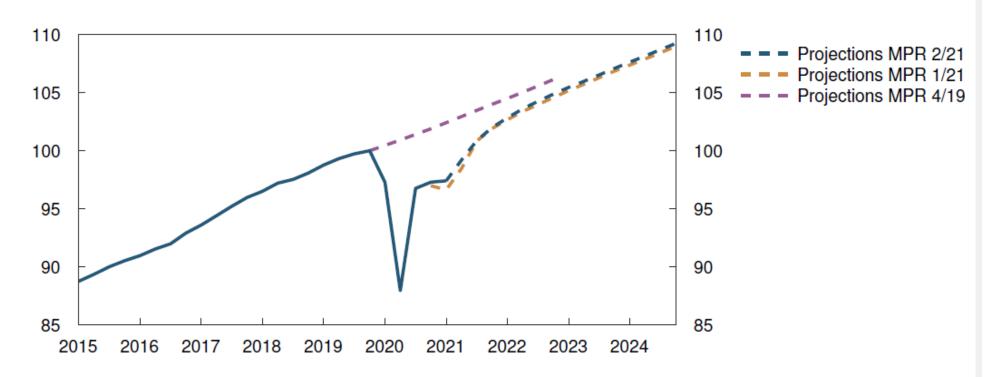




GDP of Norwegian trading partners, Norges Bank

Chart 1.4 GDP back at pre-pandemic levels during autumn 2021

GDP for trading partners. Index. 2019 Q4 = 100



Sources: Refinitiv Datastream and Norges Bank

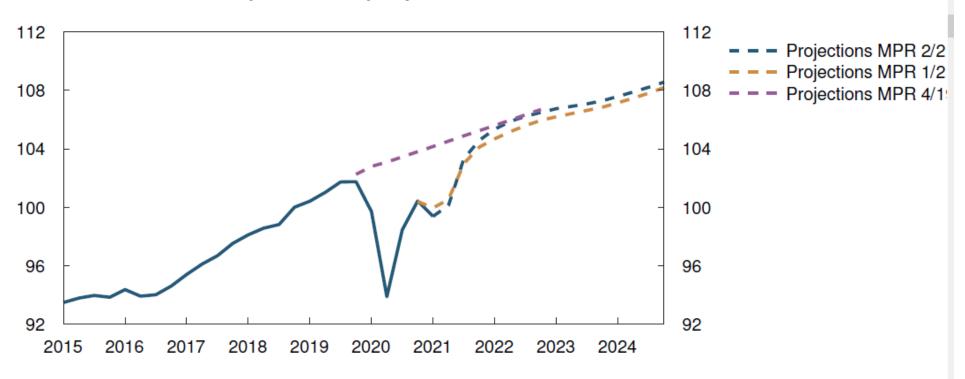




GDP of Norway, Norges Bank

Chart 3.2 Higher growth prospects

GDP for mainland Norway. Seasonally adjusted. Index. Q4 2018 = 100



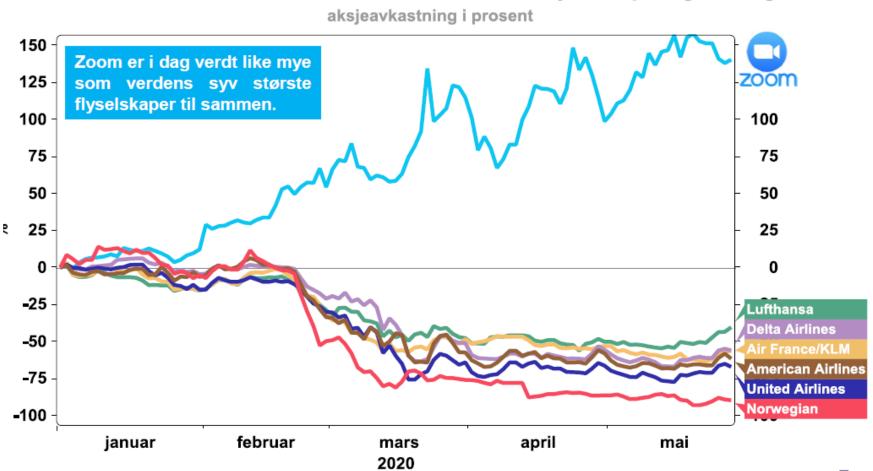
Sources: Statistics Norway and Norges Bank





Winners and losers (i)...

Zoom Video Communications vs. verdens største flyselskaper og Norwegian





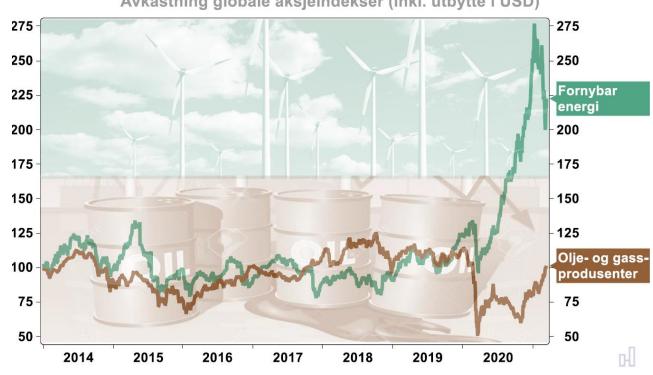


Renewables vs. oil & gas

Green is good



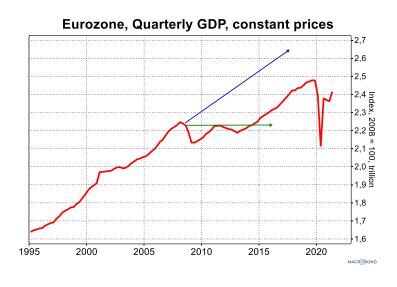
Fossil vs. fornybar energi Avkastning globale aksjeindekser (inkl. utbytte i USD)

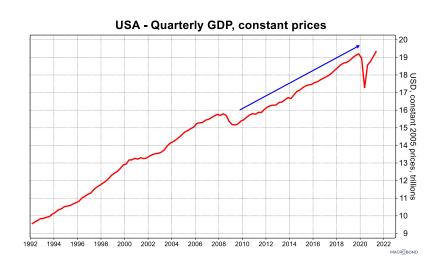


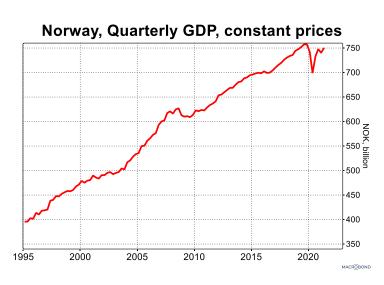




Growth in the long run...





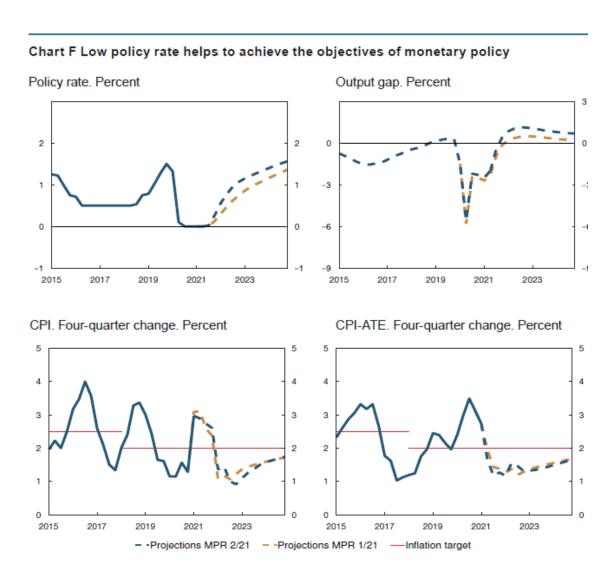








The Norwegian economy according to Norges Bank, MPR 2/2021



Sources: Statistics Norway and Norges Bank

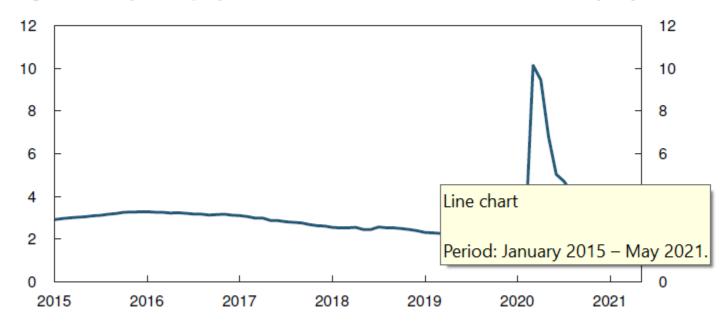




Registrerte ledige i Norge

Chart D Lower unemployment

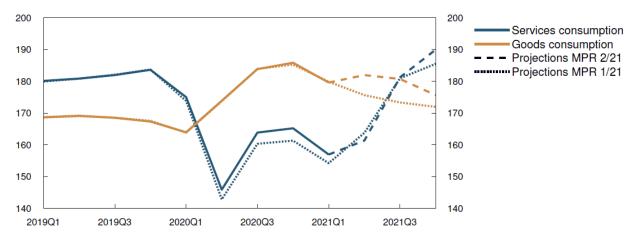
Registered fully unemployed as a share of the labour force. Seasonally adjusted. Percent



Source: Norwegian Labour and Welfare Administration (NAV)

Chart 3.4 Reopening of society pushes up services consumption ahead

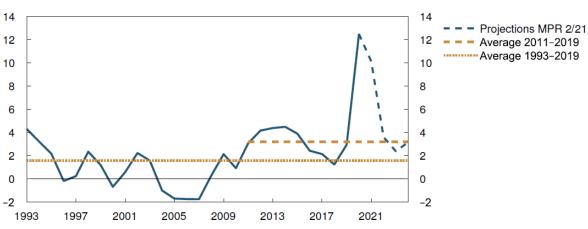
Goods and services consumption. Constant prices. Seasonally adjusted. In billions of NOK



Sources: Statistics Norway and Norges Bank

Chart 3.5 High savings provide room for consumption growth

Household saving ratio excluding dividends. Percentage points



Sources: Statistics Norway and Norges Bank

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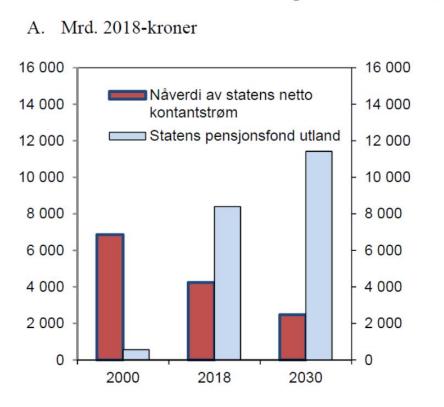


Obviously strong short run gains from Norwegian economic policy responses to C-19 effects – but what about the long run...

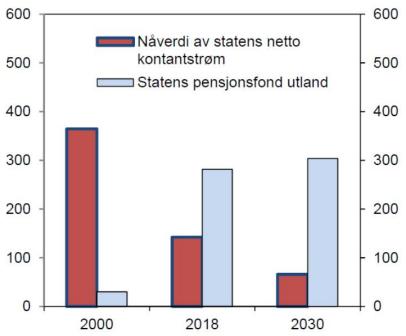
- The initial powerful policy measures provided significant short run gains but may ruin long run incentives if they persist
 - Short run policies must be reversed or adjusted in order to support long run growth
 - Problem: Inactivity can not be rewarded...
 - Over time policies must support efficient sectoral adjustments
 - Risk: «Rent-seeking» activities stimulated when fiscal policy becomes too soft
 - Political instability: Will fiscal policy be disciplined by a minority coalition government
 - How should we assess recent sector-specific tax-policy decisions and measures

Prospects for fiscal policy: The Norwegian «Fiscal Rule» will now face a serious test

Fra petroleumsreserver til finansformue

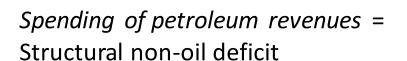


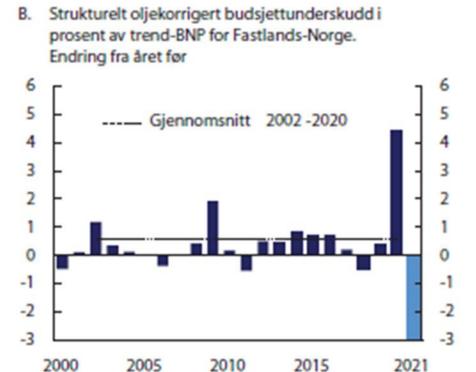
B. Prosent av trend-BNP Fastlands-Norge



Fiscal budget for 2021





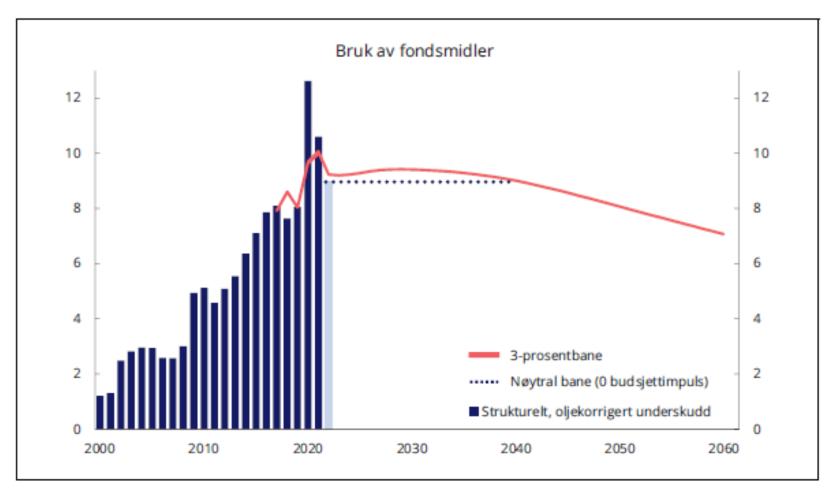


The fiscal *impulse*: The change in the structural non-oil deficit, as per cent of trend GDP for Mainland Norway

Updated prospects 2021: Spending has peaked, expect zero impulses ahead







Figur 7.2 Strukturelt oljekorrigert underskudd og forventet realavkastning i Statens pensjonfond utland med en gjennomsnittlig impuls på 0,0–0,1 pst. Prosent av BNP for Fastlands-Norge

Kilde: Finansdepartementet.

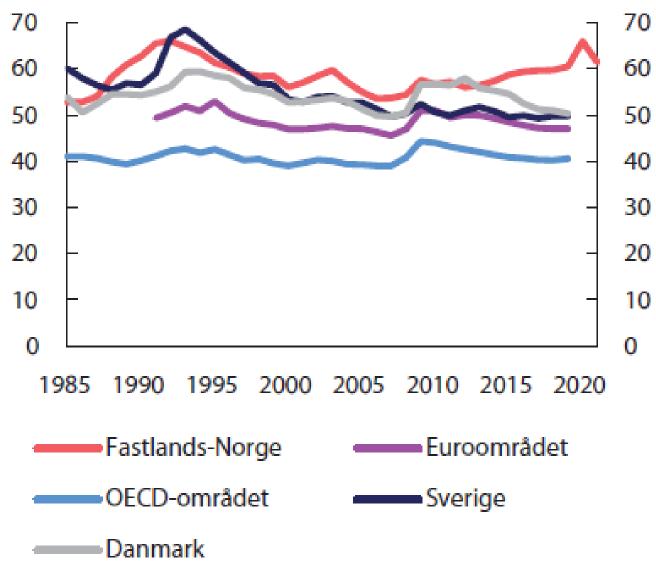
Source: Stm 14/2021

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Public expenditures as a share of GDP

C. Utgifter i offentlig forvaltning





Don't worry, be happy? - At least in the very long run

