



The Swedish Economy
March 2025

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Preface

Ylva Hedén Westerdahl, director of the forecasting division, has led the work to produce this forecast. The forecast is based on available statistics published up to March 21, 2025.

Stockholm, March 26, 2025

Albin Kainelainen
Director-General

Summary

The Swedish economy is in a recession. Incoming data suggests that economic growth is weak during the first half of the year. High inflation and significant uncertainty about future economic developments hold back household consumption and business investment. Households have high savings initially, and real wages increase this year. As inflation declines, this encourages households to increase consumption more rapidly, becoming a key driver of the recovery that will start during the second half of the year. However, there is considerable uncertainty about when optimism returns, and there is a risk that the weak economic trend persists longer than forecasted. Economic recovery will continue next year, but the recession will persist, and unemployment will remain noticeably high at the end of 2026. CPIF inflation will ease later this year and will be a few tenths lower than the inflation target next year. Consequently, the Riksbank is not expected to change the policy rate this year or next year. The total fiscal space for 2026–2029 is estimated at approximately SEK 170 billion, which will be gradually utilised over the coming four years.

Swedish GDP increased by 0.8 per cent in the fourth quarter of last year, marking the second consecutive quarter of relatively strong growth (see Diagram 1). Household consumption was a key driver of this development in the final quarter of 2024, following a prolonged period of very weak consumption growth (see Diagram 2). The rise in consumption can likely be attributed to higher wages, lower inflation, and the Riksbank's interest rate cuts boosting household confidence. Gross fixed capital formation also rose rapidly, particularly in the service sector. The labour market, however, did not perform as well. The number of employed people decreased slightly for the second consecutive quarter, and unemployment remained largely unchanged.

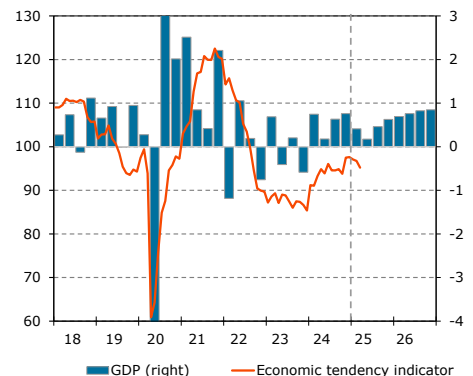
WEAK FIRST HALF OF 2025

Statistics for the first few months of this year and various indicators point to weakened GDP growth in the first half of the year. After a rapid upturn towards the end of last year, the Economic Tendency Indicator has turned downwards during the initial months of this year (see Diagram 1). A key reason for this is that households have once again become significantly more pessimistic, as reflected in the rapid decline in the confidence indicator (see Diagram 2). This deterioration in household sentiment can likely be linked to inflation rising to an unexpectedly high level at the start of the year and the absence of expectations for further policy rate cuts.

The uncertain global situation is furthermore a likely contributor to increased household pessimism and the slowdown in the Swedish economy. The trade conflict initiated by the new

Diagram 1 Economic tendency indicator and GDP

Index mean=100, monthly values and percentage change, seasonally adjusted quarterly values

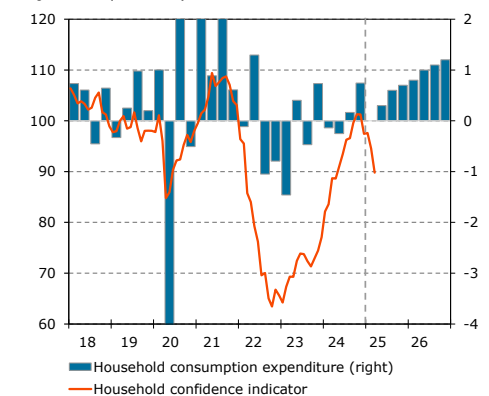


Note: The GDP growth in the second quarter of 2020 was -8.1 percent and 4.9 percent in the third quarter of 2020.

Sources: Statistics Sweden and NIER.

Diagram 2 Household confidence indicator and consumption expenditure

Index mean=100, seasonally adjusted monthly values and percentage change, seasonally adjusted quarterly values

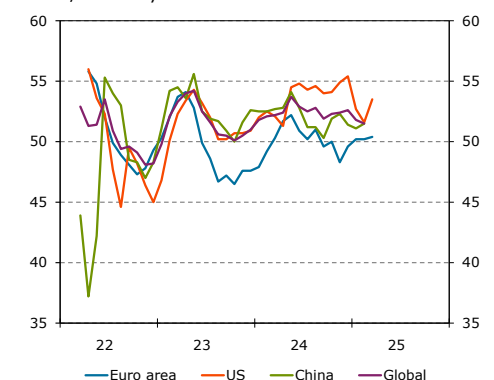


Note. The growth in consumption in constant prices was -9.9 per cent during the second quarter of 2020, 6.2 percent during the third quarter of 2020, 2.8 per cent during the first quarter of 2021 and 4.2 per cent during the third quarter 2021.

Sources: Statistics Sweden and NIER.

Diagram 3 Weighted purchasing manager index in selected countries and regions

Index, monthly values



Sources: S&P Global, J.P. Morgan and Macrobond

administration in the United States has created substantial uncertainty. The uncertainty surrounding how the trade conflict will evolve is further dampening investment willingness both in Sweden and internationally.

Short-term leading indicators suggest that global growth remains subdued in the near term. For instance, the Purchasing Managers' Index (PMI) remains just above the growth threshold of 50 in all major economies (see Diagram 3). The overall assessment is that GDP growth remains weak for Sweden's most important trading partners this year, particularly in the euro area (see Diagram 4), which restrains growth in the Swedish export market.

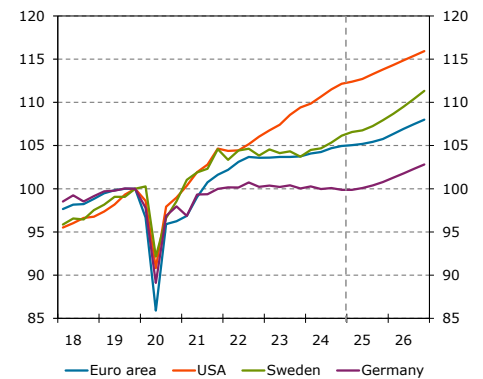
The forecast is based on the assumption that the tariffs already imposed by the United States remain in place and that there will be further tariff increases averaging 10 per cent on all other imported products. In response, the EU is assumed to introduce targeted tariffs on certain American products. Overall, the impact of these tariffs on inflation and growth in both Sweden and the EU as a whole is expected to be limited, while the effects on the United States are likely to be more significant. The extensive defence investments announced by many European countries are not expected to have a significant impact on economic development this year and next year, partly because they take time to implement and partly because the imported content of the acquired material is high.

ECONOMIC RECOVERY EXPECTED AFTER SUMMER

A decline in inflation and reduced uncertainty regarding trade conflicts are expected to boost optimism among businesses and households during the second half of the year. However, there remains significant uncertainty about when optimism returns, and there is a risk that the weak economic trend persists longer than forecasted. Households have high initial savings, partly due to precautionary reasons. At the same time, previous interest rate cuts have reduced the incentive to save. Combined with rising real wages, this is expected to result in households increasing consumption relatively rapidly in the second half of the year (see Diagram 2). Investment growth is also set to accelerate in the latter half of the year. Next year, both household consumption and investments will make substantial contributions to GDP growth, which is expected to rise to nearly 3 per cent (see Diagram 5 and Table 1). Despite comparatively strong growth next year, overall resource utilisation in the economy will remain below normal, and the output gap will continue to be negative (see Diagram 6 and Table 1).

Diagram 4 GDP in selected countries and regions

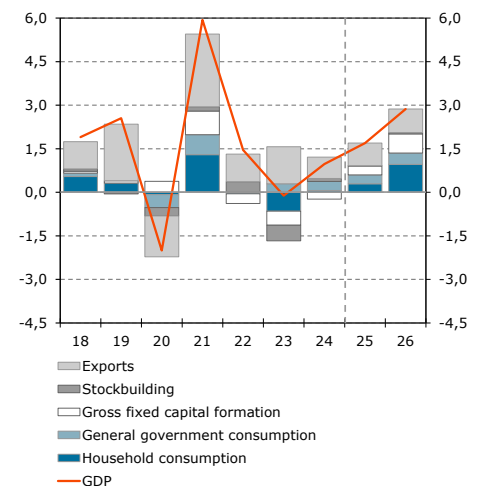
Index 2019 quarter 4=100, constant prices, seasonally adjusted quarterly values



Sources: National sources and NIER.

Diagram 5 Import-adjusted contributions to GDP growth

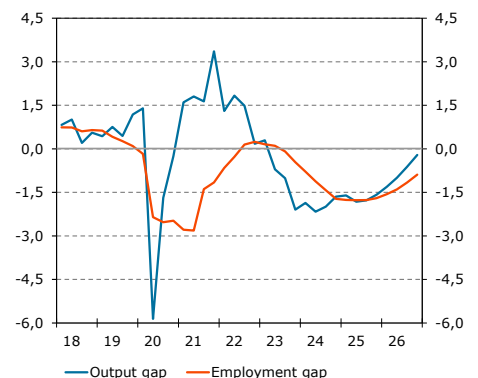
Percentage change and percentage points



Sources: Statistics Sweden and NIER.

Diagram 6 Output- and employment gap

Per cent of potential output and potential employment according to the national accounts, seasonally adjusted quarterly values



Source: NIER.

Table 1 Selected indicators

Percentage change unless otherwise indicated

	Outcome	Forecast		Scenario		
	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029
GDP, market prices	1.0	1.7	2.9	2.7	1.6	1.8
GDP per capita	0.7	1.5	2.7	2.5	1.3	1.6
GDP, calendar-adjusted	1.0	1.9	2.7	2.5	1.8	1.9
GDP, KIX-weighted ¹	1.8	1.7	2.1	2.2	2.0	1.9
CPI, KIX-weighted ¹	3.0	2.7	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2
Current account balance ²	7.0	7.5	6.6	6.2	5.6	5.2
Hours worked ³	-0.3	0.5	1.1	1.4	0.7	0.5
Employment	-0.5	0.2	1.1	1.3	1.0	0.5
Unemployment ⁴	8.4	8.9	8.6	7.9	7.3	7.2
Labour market gap ⁵	-1.5	-1.6	-1.0	-0.2	0.0	0.0
Output gap ⁶	-1.9	-1.7	-0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
Hourly wages ⁷	4.1	3.6	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4
Hourly labour costs ^{3,8}	4.5	2.6	3.8	3.4	3.4	3.4
Productivity ³	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.1	1.0	1.4
CPI	2.8	0.7	1.5	2.0	2.2	2.4
CPIF	1.9	2.5	1.7	2.0	2.0	2.0
Policy rate ^{9,10}	2.75	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.50	2.50
Ten-year government bond yield ⁹	2.2	2.5	2.7	2.8	3.0	3.1
Krona index (KIX) ¹¹	125.9	121.8	120.8	120.3	119.8	119.3
Government net lending ²	-1.5	-0.4	-0.3	-0.1	0.2	0.1
Structural net lending ¹²	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Maastricht debt ²	33.8	33.5	33.1	32.8	32.8	32.8

¹ KIX-weighted GDP and KIX-weighted CPI are aggregates using the Riksbank's KIX weights covering Sweden's 32 most important trading partners. ² Per cent of GDP. ³ Calendar-adjusted. ⁴ Per cent of the labour force. ⁵ The difference between actual and potential hours worked in per cent of potential hours worked. ⁶ The difference between actual and potential GDP in per cent of potential GDP. ⁷ According to the monthly wage statistics. ⁸ For employees. ⁹ Per cent. ¹⁰ At year-end. ¹¹ Index 18 November 1992 = 100. ¹² Per cent of potential GDP.

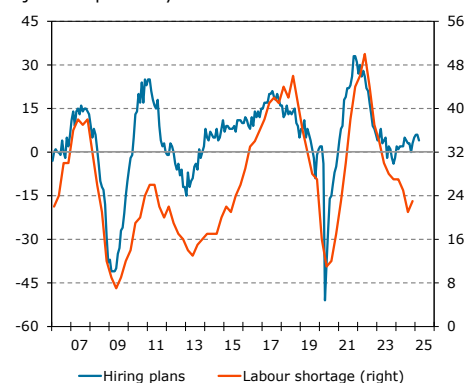
Sources: IMF, National Mediation Office, Sveriges Riksbank, Statistics Sweden and NIER.

UNEMPLOYMENT WILL REMAIN HIGH NEXT YEAR

Labour market signals remain subdued. The sharp increase in unemployment at the start of 2025 was due to more people entering the labour market rather than a decline in employment. Therefore, the rise in unemployment should not be interpreted as a sign of economic weakening. Statistics from the Labour Force Survey (LFS) for January and February indicate that employment increases slightly during the first quarter of this year. Companies' hiring plans have improved somewhat and are now marginally positive (see Diagram 7). At the same time, the number of new redundancy notices has decreased and is now at an approximately normal level. When the economic recovery gains momentum in the second half of the year, it will also be reflected in the labour market, as companies will need to increase staffing levels more rapidly. Additionally, the number of

Diagram 7 Hiring plans and labour shortage in business sector

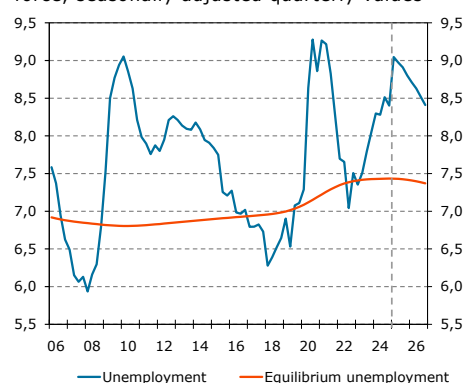
Balances and share of yes responses, seasonally adjusted quarterly values



Source: NIER.

Diagram 8 Unemployment

Per cent of labour force and potential labour force, seasonally adjusted quarterly values



Sources: Statistics Sweden and NIER.

employees in the public sector will continue to rise at a normal pace throughout the year. As a result, employment is expected to grow more rapidly in the second half of the year, leading to a decline in unemployment. However, unemployment will remain elevated at the end of 2026 (see Diagram 8), and it will take until 2028 for unemployment to reach the equilibrium level (see Table 1).

THE RIKSBANK HOLDS THE POLICY RATE UNCHANGED

The increase in CPIF inflation in 2025 is partly due to faster rises in goods prices (see Diagram 9), particularly food prices. However, the increase is also attributable to a so-called basket effect. The basket effect stems from a changed consumption pattern that affects inflation with a delay and therefore does not reflect the prevailing inflationary pressure in the economy. The appreciation of the exchange rate at the beginning of the year will gradually have a dampening effect on inflation, which will decrease towards 2 per cent in the second half of the year. At the same time, wage growth is expected to ease somewhat going forward (see Table 1). When the high basket effect from 2025 disappears from the calculation in 2026, CPIF inflation will decrease to below 2 per cent. The economic recovery during 2026 will then add to inflationary pressure, and CPIF inflation will move towards the inflation target during the year.

With inflation above the target at the beginning of this year and expected to be only a few tenths below the target next year, the Riksbank is not expected to make any further reductions in the policy rate either this year or next (see Diagram 11). This development is in line with the Riksbank's own assessment from the end of March, while market expectations measured with RIBA futures suggest a slight increase in the policy rate over the period.

FISCAL SPACE OF 170 BILLION SEK FOR 2026–2029

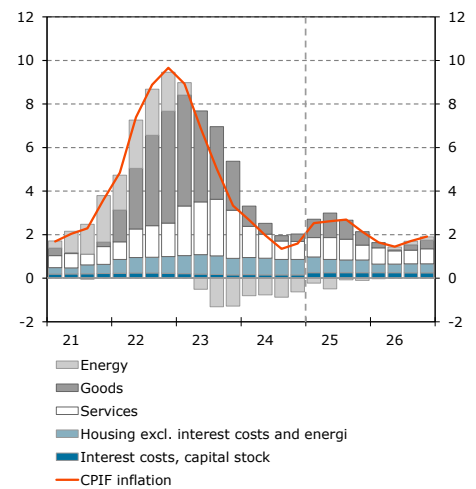
The financial savings of the public sector strengthens this year but remains negative (see Diagram 10). In structural terms, savings are broadly in line with the current target level for financial savings this year and next.

The government's fiscal space for 2026–2029 is estimated to amount to approximately SEK 170 billion. This fiscal space allows for the implementation of unfunded measures throughout the period.

A key issue for fiscal policy going forward is the pace at which defence spending should increase and the extent to which this increase should be funded. Higher defence spending is likely to have a smaller stimulative effect than many other public expenditures, mainly due to a high import content. The risk of fiscal policy counteracting monetary policy is therefore considered low at present, even with a faster and partially unfunded increase in defence spending than assumed in the forecast. However, it is

Diagram 9 Contribution to CPIF inflation

Percentage points and annual percentage change, quarterly values

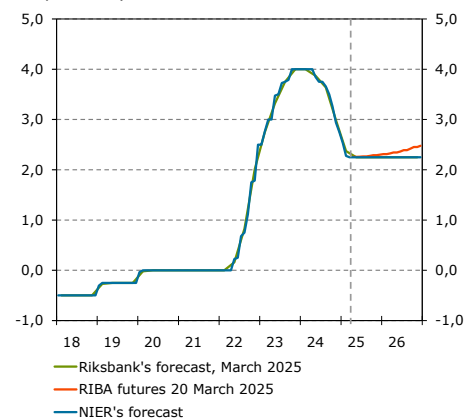


Note. The calculation of the contribution is approximate.

Sources: Statistics Sweden and NIER.

Diagram 10 Policy rate

Per cent, monthly and quarterly values respectively

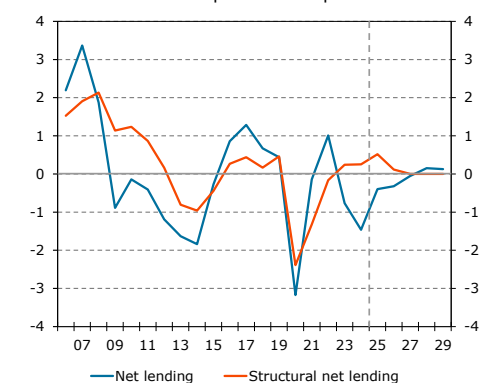


Note. RIBA are futures contracts based on the average policy rate between settlement dates. The settlement dates are the third Wednesday of March, June, September and December. The Riksbank's forecast are quarterly values.

Sources: Nasdaq OMX, The Riksbank, Macrobond and NIER.

Diagram 11 Net lending and structural net lending in general government

Per cent of GDP and per cent of potential GDP



Sources: Statistics Sweden and NIER.

important that fiscal policy, in areas other than defence spending, takes into account the combined effects of fiscal policy on inflation and demand.

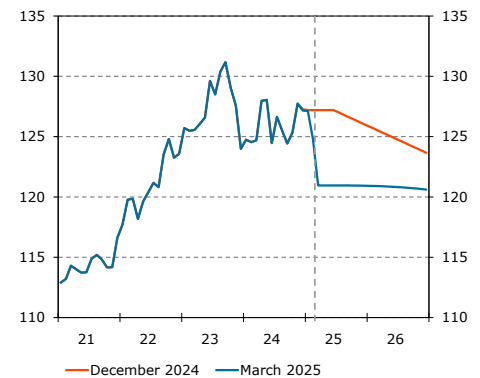
Forecast revisions 2025–2026

Below is a brief summary of some of the most significant revisions compared with the forecasts in the December 2024 edition of *The Swedish Economy* (see Table 2).

- Swedish GDP growth for 2025 has been revised up by 0.5 percentage points (see Table 2). The upward revision is explained by adjustments to the data and a strong end to 2024, which spills over into the full-year figure for 2025. Quarter by quarter, GDP growth in 2025 is slightly lower than predicted in December.
- Unemployment has been revised up by 0.4 percentage points for both 2025 and 2026, despite a marginal upward revision in employment growth. This is explained by an unexpectedly large increase in the labour force at the beginning of 2025, with the higher participation rate expected to persist throughout the forecast period (see Table 2).
- The Swedish krona has strengthened very rapidly at the start of the year (see Diagram 12). This appreciation has led to a substantial downward revision of the forecast for the krona's effective exchange rate index (KIX) for both 2025 and 2026.
- CPIF inflation rose unexpectedly sharply in January this year (see Diagram 13). The significant increase was due partly to higher-than-expected rises in goods prices, especially for certain food items, and partly to a so-called basket effect. The basket effect stems from a changed consumption pattern that impacts inflation with delays. Overall, this has led to an upward revision of CPIF inflation by 0.8 percentage points for the whole of 2025.
- The unexpectedly high CPIF inflation means that the Riksbank is not expected to lower the policy rate further, unlike the December forecast which assumed a further cut to 1.50 per cent (see Diagram 14).
- Public sector financial savings have been significantly revised upwards for both 2025 and 2026 (see Table 2). The upward revision is partly explained by higher GDP growth and an increase in hours worked for 2025, which strengthens public sector revenue.

Diagram 12 Effective exchange rate of the Swedish krona (KIX)

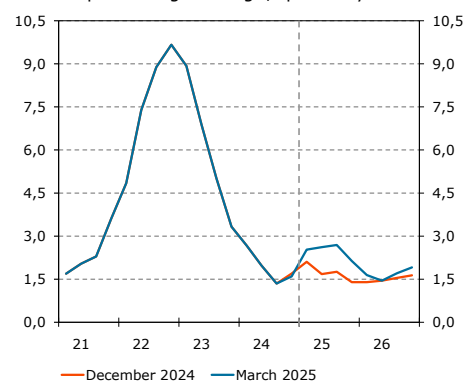
Index 1992-11-18=100, monthly values



Sources: The Riksbank, Macrobond and NIER.

Diagram 13 CPIF

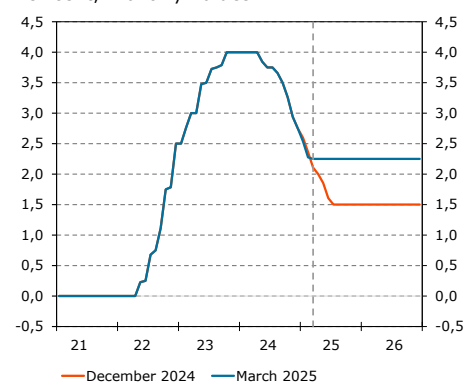
Annual percentage change, quarterly values



Sources: Statistics Sweden and NIER.

Diagram 14 Policy rate

Per cent, monthly values



Sources: The Riksbank, Macrobond and NIER.

Table 2 Current Forecast and Revisions Compared to the December 2024 Forecast

Percentage change and percentage points respectively unless otherwise indicated

	2025			2026		
	Mar	Dec	Diff	Mar	Dec	Diff
Global Economy						
GDP, World	2.8	2.8	-0.1	2.9	3.0	-0.1
GDP, KIX-weighted ¹	1.7	1.7	0.0	2.1	2.1	0.0
GDP, Euro Area	0.8	0.8	0.0	1.7	1.7	0.1
GDP, US	1.8	2.2	-0.4	1.8	1.9	-0.1
GDP, China	4.6	4.6	0.1	4.2	4.2	0.0
Federal Funds Target Rate ^{2,3}	4.0	4.0	0.0	3.3	3.3	0.0
ECB Refi Rate ^{2,3}	2.2	1.7	0.5	2.2	1.7	0.5
Oil price ⁴	72.5	73.4	-0.9	71.0	74.3	-3.3
CPI, KIX-weighted ¹	2.7	2.5	0.2	2.3	2.3	0.0
Domestic Economy						
GDP, calendar-adjusted	1.9	1.4	0.4	2.7	2.9	-0.2
GDP	1.7	1.2	0.5	2.9	3.1	-0.2
Household consumption	1.2	1.4	-0.2	3.4	3.6	-0.2
Government consumption	1.3	1.5	-0.1	2.1	1.7	0.4
Gross fixed capital formation	2.0	1.0	1.0	4.6	4.3	0.3
Stockbuilding ⁵	0.0	-0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0
Exports	2.8	2.6	0.2	2.9	3.6	-0.7
Imports	2.3	2.5	-0.1	4.0	4.1	-0.2
Labour Market, Inflation, Interest Rates, etc.						
Hours worked ⁶	0.5	0.0	0.6	1.1	1.2	-0.1
Employment	0.2	0.1	0.1	1.1	1.0	0.0
Unemployment ⁷	8.9	8.5	0.4	8.6	8.2	0.4
Labour market gap ⁸	-1.6	-2.1	0.5	-1.0	-1.4	0.3
Output gap ⁹	-1.7	-2.2	0.6	-0.8	-1.0	0.2
Productivity ⁶	1.4	1.4	-0.1	1.4	1.6	-0.2
Hourly earnings ¹⁰	3.6	3.5	0.0	3.4	3.4	0.0
CPI	0.7	-0.4	1.0	1.5	1.0	0.4
CPIF	2.5	1.7	0.8	1.7	1.5	0.2
Policy rate ^{2,3}	2.25	1.50	0.75	2.25	1.50	0.75
10-Year government bond yield ²	2.5	2.1	0.4	2.7	2.3	0.4
Effective Krona exchange rate index (KIX) ¹¹	121.8	126.9	-5.1	120.8	124.7	-3.9
Current account balance ¹²	7.5	6.0	1.6	6.6	5.3	1.3
Government net lending ¹²	-0.4	-1.0	0.6	-0.3	-0.8	0.5
Structural net lending ¹³	0.5	0.0	0.6	0.1	-0.4	0.5

¹ KIX-weighted GDP and KIX-weighted CPI are aggregates using the Riksbank's KIX weights covering Sweden's 32 most important trading partners ² Per cent. ³ At year-end. ⁴ Brent crude, USD per barrel, annual average. ⁵ Change in per cent of GDP the previous year. ⁶ Calendar-adjusted. ⁷ Per cent of labour force. ⁸ The difference between actual and potential hours worked in per cent of potential hours worked. ⁹ The difference between actual and potential GDP in per cent of potential GDP. ¹⁰ According to the monthly wage statistics. ¹¹ Index 18 November 1992 = 100. ¹² Per cent of GDP. ¹³ Per cent of potential GDP.

Note: The difference is between the current forecast and the June 2024 forecast. A positive value denotes an upward revision.

Source: NIER.

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The Global Economy

Table A1 Global output

Per cent of global GDP at purchasing power parity, and percentage change (constant prices, calendar-adjusted values), respectively

	Weight¹							
	2023	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029
World ²	100.0	3.3	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.7
KIX weighted ³	75.2	1.4	1.8	1.7	2.1	2.2	2.0	1.9
US	15.0	2.9	2.8	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.8
Euro Area	11.9	0.5	0.8	0.8	1.7	1.9	1.6	1.3
Japan	3.5	1.5	0.1	1.3	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8
UK	2.2	0.4	0.9	0.9	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7
Sweden	0.4	0.1	1.0	1.9	2.7	2.5	1.8	1.9
Norway	0.3	0.2	2.1	1.0	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5
Denmark	0.3	2.5	3.6	3.3	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.5
China	18.7	5.4	5.0	4.6	4.2	4.0	3.7	3.5
Sweden's export market⁴	...	-0.1	1.8	2.3	2.9	3.1	3.1	2.9

¹ The weights indicate each country or region's purchasing power-adjusted share of world GDP. ² The table shows some of the countries that the NIER makes forecasts for. The world aggregate is calculated using time-varying purchasing power parity GDP weights from the IMF. ³ KIX weighted GDP is the weighted average of GDP growth in the 32 countries included in the KIX effective krona exchange rate index using the Riksbank's KIX weights. ⁴ Sweden's export market refers to total import demand in the 32 countries included in the Riksbank's weight system, KIX.

Sources: IMF, OECD, Eurostat, Macrobond, national sources, the Riksbank and NIER.

Table A2 Global inflation

Percentage change

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029
US	8.0	4.1	2.9	2.9	2.5	2.3	2.3	2.3
Euro Area	8.4	5.4	2.4	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Japan	2.5	3.2	2.7	2.8	2.1	1.8	1.7	1.7
UK	9.1	7.3	2.5	2.6	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Sweden	8.1	5.9	2.0	2.3	1.7	2.0	2.0	2.0
Norway	6.3	5.7	2.8	2.5	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Denmark	8.6	3.4	1.3	2.0	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0
China	2.0	0.2	0.2	0.5	1.2	1.6	2.0	2.0

Note: Values for Sweden and other EU member states and Norway refer to harmonised indices of consumer prices (HICP). The aggregate for the euro area is weighted using consumption weights from Eurostat.

Sources: OECD, Eurostat, Macrobond, national sources and NIER.

Table A3 Selected indicators for the Euro Area

Percentage change, percent and level, respectively

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029
GDP ¹	3.6	0.5	0.8	0.8	1.7	1.9	1.6	1.3
HICP	8.4	5.4	2.4	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Policy rate ²	2.00	4.00	3.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.25	2.50
Overnight rate ³	1.9	3.9	2.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.2	2.4
Ten-year government bond yield ⁴	1.2	2.4	2.3	2.7	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.1
USD/EUR ⁵	1.05	1.08	1.08	1.08	1.08	1.09	1.09	1.09

¹ Calendar-adjusted values, constant prices. ² ECB deposit facility rate, per cent, at year-end. ³ Estr, per cent, at year-end. ⁴ Per cent, annual average. Refers to Germany. ⁵ Level.

Sources: ECB, Eurostat, Macrobond and NIER.

Table A4 Selected indicators for the US

Percentage change, percent, and level, respectively

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029
GDP ¹	2.5	2.9	2.8	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.8
CPI	8.0	4.1	2.9	2.9	2.5	2.3	2.3	2.3
Policy rate ²	4.50	5.50	4.50	4.00	3.25	2.75	2.75	2.75
Ten-year government bond yield ³	3.0	4.0	4.2	4.2	3.9	3.6	3.4	3.4
USD/EUR ⁴	1.05	1.08	1.08	1.08	1.08	1.09	1.09	1.09

¹ Calendar-adjusted values, constant prices. ² Upper limit of the target range of the Federal Funds rate, per cent, at year-end.

³ Per cent. ⁴ Level.

Sources: US Bureau of Economic Analysis, Federal Reserve, Macrobond and NIER.

Interest and Exchange Rates

Table A5 Interest and exchange rates

Per cent, index 1992-11-18=100 and SEK per currency unit, respectively

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029
At year-end								
Riksbank policy rate ¹	2.50	4.00	2.75	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.50	2.50
Policy rate, KIX6-weighted ²	1.66	4.07	3.49	2.42	2.27	2.14	2.29	2.46
Annual average								
Riksbank policy rate	0.75	3.46	3.62	2.28	2.25	2.25	2.32	2.50
Five-year Swedish government bond yield	1.6	2.6	2.1	2.3	2.5	2.7	2.8	2.9
Ten-year Swedish government bond yield	1.5	2.5	2.2	2.5	2.7	2.8	3.0	3.1
Effective krona exchange rate index (KIX)	121.1	127.5	125.9	121.8	120.8	120.3	119.8	119.3
EUR exchange rate	10.63	11.47	11.43	11.08	11.02	10.99	10.95	10.91
USD exchange rate	10.11	10.60	10.57	10.31	10.17	10.13	10.07	10.01

¹ Interest rate decisions taken in December are usually applied at the beginning of January. ² Refers to an average of Estr for the Euro Area and policy rates in the US, Norway, UK, Denmark, and Japan. Denmark is considered as a euro country. The Riksbank's KIX-weights are normalised so that the sum of the weights of the 6 currency regions equals 1.

Sources: The Riksbank, Macrobond and NIER.

The Swedish Economy

Table A6 GDP by expenditure

SEK billion, current prices, and percentage change, constant prices, respectively

	Level 2023	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029
Household consumption expenditure ¹	2 790	-2.1	0.3	1.2	3.4	3.5	2.5	2.9
Goods	1 274	-4.7	0.9	1.4	3.4	...	...	...
Services excl. housing services	923	-0.3	-0.7	0.7	4.2	...	...	...
Housing services	508	1.6	1.7	2.0	2.2	...	...	...
General government consumption expenditure	1 628	1.4	1.2	1.3	2.1	1.3	0.9	0.7
Central government	430	2.7	2.1	3.5	5.3	...	...	...
Local government	1 197	1.0	0.9	0.5	0.8	...	...	...
Gross fixed capital formation ²	1 554	-1.5	-1.1	2.0	4.6	4.6	2.5	2.3
Business sector excl. housing	1 007	4.2	0.1	1.1	4.2	...	...	...
Industry	250	5.6	-1.3	0.6	3.5	...	...	...
Other goods producers	186	11.0	4.2	-3.7	2.9	...	...	...
Service producers excl. housing	570	1.5	-0.7	3.0	4.9	...	...	...
Housing	236	-23.4	-12.2	4.1	7.8	...	...	...
General government	307	4.5	3.6	3.4	3.5	...	...	...
<i>Domestic demand excl. stockbuilding</i>	<i>5 971</i>	<i>-1.0</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>1.4</i>	<i>3.3</i>	<i>3.2</i>	<i>2.0</i>	<i>2.2</i>
Stockbuilding ³	-9	-1.5	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
<i>Total domestic demand</i>	<i>5 962</i>	<i>-2.5</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>1.4</i>	<i>3.5</i>	<i>3.2</i>	<i>2.0</i>	<i>2.2</i>
Exports	3 440	3.7	2.3	2.8	2.9	2.9	1.9	2.0
Goods	2 368	0.8	0.7	2.6	2.9	...	...	...
Processed goods	1 848	0.9	1.0	2.4	3.3	...	...	...
Raw materials	520	0.4	-0.4	3.2	1.4	...	...	...
Services	1 072	10.6	6.0	3.2	2.9	...	...	...
<i>Total demand</i>	<i>9 403</i>	<i>-0.3</i>	<i>1.2</i>	<i>1.9</i>	<i>3.2</i>	<i>3.1</i>	<i>2.0</i>	<i>2.1</i>
Imports	3 190	-0.8	1.7	2.3	4.0	3.9	2.7	2.8
Goods	2 034	-3.5	-1.1	2.1	4.1	...	...	...
Processed goods	1 475	-3.7	-2.2	2.7	4.6	...	...	...
Raw materials	559	-2.9	1.7	0.7	2.7	...	...	...
Services	1 156	4.6	6.6	2.7	3.8	...	...	...
<i>Net exports³</i>	<i>250</i>	<i>2.4</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>-0.4</i>	<i>-0.4</i>	<i>-0.4</i>	<i>-0.3</i>
GDP	6 212	-0.1	1.0	1.7	2.9	2.7	1.6	1.8
GDP per capita ⁴	590	-0.6	0.7	1.5	2.7	2.5	1.3	1.6

¹ Including non-profit institutions serving households and the net of household consumption abroad and foreign consumption in Sweden. ² Including non-profit institutions serving households. ³ Change in per cent of GDP the previous year. ⁴ SEK thousand, current prices, and percentage change, constant prices, respectively.

Sources: Statistics Sweden and NIER.

Table A7 Household income, consumption expenditure and saving

SEK billion, current prices, and percentage change, respectively

	Level 2023	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029
Total earnings, adjusted for external transactions	2 436	5.5	4.1	4.5	4.6	4.8	4.1	3.9
Hourly earnings (according to National Accounts) ^{1,2}	296	3.8	3.9	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.4
Hours worked ^{1,3}	8 207	1.5	-0.1	0.9	1.1	1.4	0.7	0.5
Transfers from government sector, net	765	2.2	4.0	4.2	1.4	3.6	2.4	4.2
Property income, net	344	-9.1	12.8	4.6	1.1	16.0	8.9	3.9
Other income, net ⁴	396	12.6	9.3	7.1	5.4	5.8	5.3	5.3
Income before taxes⁵	3 941	4.0	5.4	4.7	3.8	5.7	4.4	4.1
Direct taxes ⁶	993	1.2	-0.6	1.0	-0.3	0.5	0.0	0.5
Disposable income	2 948	5.2	4.8	5.7	3.5	6.2	4.4	4.6
Consumer prices ⁷	...	6.5	2.8	2.1	1.6	2.4	2.1	2.1
Real disposable income	2 948	-1.2	1.9	3.5	1.9	3.7	2.3	2.4
Per capita ⁸	280	-1.7	1.6	3.2	1.7	3.5	2.1	2.2
Consumption expenditure⁹	2 790	-2.1	0.3	1.2	3.4	3.5	2.5	2.9
Saving ¹⁰	439	13.6	15.7	15.5	14.1	14.0	13.7	13.1
Net saving in negotiated pension funds ¹⁰	281	8.7	9.6	7.3	7.2	7.0	6.8	6.6
Own savings ¹⁰	158	4.9	6.1	8.2	6.9	7.1	6.9	6.5
Net lending ¹⁰	351	10.9	13.5	13.3	11.6	11.6	11.3	10.7

¹ Calendar-adjusted values. ² SEK per hour. ³ Employee hours, millions. ⁴ Also including technical transfers to households through altered taxes and/or transfers, see table A20. ⁵ The growth in income before taxes is calculated as a weighted sum of the growth rates for total earnings, transfers, capital income and other income. ⁶ Direct taxes' contribution to the change in disposable income, expressed in percentage points. ⁷ Implicit price index for household consumption expenditure. ⁸ SEK thousand. ⁹ Constant prices ¹⁰ The first column show savings in SEK billion, current prices. The following columns show savings as a percentage of the sum of disposable income and net savings in premium- and occupational pension schemes.

Sources: Statistics Sweden and NIER.

Table A8 Current account and net lending

SEK billion, current prices, and per cent, respectively

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029
Net exports	112	250	283	287	256	247	220	196
Goods	217	334	379	380	361	...	...	...
Services	-105	-84	-96	-93	-104	...	...	...
Earnings, net	2	5	11	11	11	11	11	12
Investment income, net	236	260	272	298	296	306	313	324
Transfers etc., net	-103	-97	-113	-97	-108	-113	-122	-127
Current account balance	247	418	453	498	456	451	422	405
<i>Per cent of GDP</i>	<i>4.2</i>	<i>6.7</i>	<i>7.0</i>	<i>7.5</i>	<i>6.6</i>	<i>6.2</i>	<i>5.6</i>	<i>5.2</i>
Capital transfers	4	-2	1	-1	0	0	0	0
Net lending	251	416	454	497	456	452	422	405
<i>Per cent of GDP</i>	<i>4.3</i>	<i>6.7</i>	<i>7.0</i>	<i>7.5</i>	<i>6.6</i>	<i>6.2</i>	<i>5.6</i>	<i>5.2</i>

Sources: Statistics Sweden and NIER.

Table A9 Gross national income (GNI)

SEK billion, current prices, thousands, and percentage change, respectively

	Level 2023	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029
GNI	6 478	6.1	3.9	2.8	4.3	5.1	3.7	4.0
Deflator, domestic use	...	6.3	2.8	1.2	1.7	2.2	2.2	2.2
Real GNI	...	-0.2	1.0	1.6	2.6	2.8	1.5	1.7
Population ¹	10 537	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Real GNI per capita²	615	-0.6	0.7	1.4	2.4	2.6	1.2	1.5

¹ Thousands of people. ² SEK thousand.

Sources: Statistics Sweden and NIER.

Table A10 Production

SEK billion, current prices, and percentage change, constant prices, calendar-adjusted values

	Level 2023	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029
Goods producers	1 505	-2.6	0.1	1.9	2.3	...	...	...
Of which: Industry	915	-5.7	0.7	4.3	3.2	...	...	...
Construction	372	5.3	0.3	-3.9	-0.8	...	...	...
Service producers	2 862	1.4	1.0	2.3	3.4	...	...	...
Business sector	4 367	0.0	0.7	2.2	3.0	2.9	2.1	2.3
General government	1 123	1.8	2.5	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.3
GDP at basic prices¹	5 557	0.3	1.1	1.9	2.5	2.4	1.8	1.9
Taxes/subsidies on products	655	-1.3	0.3	1.7	3.7	2.9	1.8	1.9
GDP at market prices	6 212	0.1	1.0	1.9	2.7	2.5	1.8	1.9

¹ Including production in non-profit institutions serving households.

Note: In this context, production refers to value added.

Sources: Statistics Sweden and NIER.

Table A11 Hours worked

Million hours and percentage change, calendar-adjusted values

	Level 2023	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029
Goods producers	2 090	2.1	-2.9	0.1	1.1	...	...	...
Of which: Industry	998	1.3	0.1	0.7	0.9	...	...	...
Construction	742	2.8	-7.9	-1.1	2.0	...	...	...
Service producers	4 091	1.1	0.0	0.6	1.3	...	...	...
Business sector	6 181	1.4	-1.0	0.4	1.2	1.7	0.8	0.6
General government	2 269	1.6	1.6	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.4
Total economy¹	8 625	1.4	-0.3	0.5	1.1	1.4	0.7	0.5

¹ Including non-profit institutions serving households.

Sources: Statistics Sweden and NIER.

Table A12 Productivity

SEK per hour, basic prices, and percentage change, constant prices, calendar-adjusted values

	Level 2023	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029
Goods producers	720	-4.6	3.1	1.8	1.2	...	...	...
Of which: Industry	917	-6.9	0.6	3.5	2.3	...	...	...
Construction	502	2.5	8.8	-2.8	-2.7	...	...	...
Service producers	700	0.3	0.9	1.7	2.0	...	...	...
Business sector	707	-1.5	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.2	1.3	1.7
General government	495	0.2	0.9	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Total economy¹	644	-1.1	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.1	1.0	1.4

¹ Including production in non-profit institutions serving households.

Note: Referring to value added calculated at basic price per hour worked.

Sources: Statistics Sweden and NIER.

Table A13 Labour Market

Thousands of people, per cent and percentage change

	Level 2023	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029
Hours worked ¹	8 625	1.4	-0.3	0.5	1.1	1.4	0.7	0.5
Average hours worked for employed ²	31.5	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.1	-0.3	0.0
Number of employed	5 270	1.4	-0.5	0.2	1.1	1.3	1.0	0.5
Employment rate ³	...	69.4	69.0	68.8	69.3	69.9	70.4	70.5
Labour force	5 710	1.6	0.2	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.4
Labour force participation rate ⁴	...	75.2	75.3	75.5	75.8	75.9	75.9	75.9
Unemployment rate ⁵	440	7.7	8.4	8.9	8.6	7.9	7.3	7.2
Population aged 15-74 ⁶	7 589	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4

¹ Million hours, calendar-adjusted values. ² Hours per week, calendar-adjusted values. ³ Number of employed in per cent of the population aged 15-74 according to the LFS. ⁴ Number of people in the labour force in per cent of the population aged 15-74 according to the LFA. ⁵ Per cent of the labour force aged 15-74 according to the LFS. ⁶ According to the LFS definition of the population.

Sources: Statistics Sweden and NIER.

Table A14 Resource utilisation

Per cent and percentage change

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029
Labour market								
Equilibrium unemployment ¹	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.3	7.3	7.2
Actual unemployment ²	7.5	7.7	8.4	8.9	8.6	7.9	7.3	7.2
Potential hours worked	1.7	1.5	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5
Of which: Potential employment	1.1	1.1	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Actual hours worked ³	3.1	1.4	-0.3	0.5	1.1	1.4	0.7	0.5
Labour market gap ⁴	-0.1	-0.3	-1.5	-1.6	-1.0	-0.2	0.0	0.0
Productivity								
Potential productivity	0.7	0.7	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.4
Of which: potential productivity. Business sector	1.0	1.0	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7
Actual productivity ³	-1.6	-1.3	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.1	1.0	1.4
Productivity gap ⁵	1.3	-0.7	-0.5	-0.1	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
GDP								
Potential GDP	2.5	2.2	2.0	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.9
Actual GDP ³	1.5	0.1	1.0	1.9	2.7	2.5	1.8	1.9
Output gap ⁶	1.1	-0.9	-1.9	-1.7	-0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
Potential GDP, current prices	8.4	8.1	4.8	2.3	3.6	4.3	3.8	4.0

¹ Level, per cent of potential labour force. ² Level, per cent of labour force. ³ Calendar adjusted values. ⁴ Difference between actual and potential hours worked in per cent of potential hours worked. ⁵ Difference between actual and potential productivity in per cent of potential productivity. ⁶ Difference between actual and potential GDP in per cent of potential GDP.

Note. The potential variables are also adjusted for calendar effects, in the sense that they reflect the calendar adjusted level that would have been observed in the absence of business cycle effects.

Sources: Statistics Sweden and NIER.

Table A15 Hourly earnings according to the short-term earnings statistics

Per cent and percentage change, respectively

	Weight 2023	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029
Business sector	70	4.0	4.2	3.6	3.5	3.3	3.4	3.4
Goods producers	22	3.8	4.2	3.6	3.4	...	...	...
Of which: Industry	14	3.7	4.1	3.6	3.4	...	...	...
Construction	7	4.2	4.3	3.6	3.3	...	...	...
Service producers	48	4.1	4.2	3.6	3.5	...	...	...
Local government	24	3.2	3.7	3.6	3.4	...	...	...
Central government	6	2.8	4.6	3.2	3.6	...	...	...
Total	100	3.7	4.1	3.6	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4
Real hourly earnings (CPI) ¹	...	-4.8	1.2	2.9	2.0	1.3	1.2	1.0
Real hourly earnings (CPIF) ²	...	-2.2	2.2	1.1	1.8	1.4	1.4	1.4

¹ Deflated by the CPI. ² Deflated by the CPI with constant mortgage rates (CPIF).

Sources: National Mediation Office, Statistics Sweden and NIER.

Table A16 Hourly earnings and labour costs in business sector by National Accounts

SEK per hour, per cent and percentage change, respectively

	Level 2023	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029
Not calendar-adjusted values								
Hourly earnings ¹	308	4.4	4.5	4.2	2.8	2.8	3.9	3.7
Employers' social contributions ² (Per Cent of earnings)	...	41.8	42.1	42.3	42.8	43.7	43.5	43.4
Hourly labour costs ³	437	5.1	4.7	4.4	3.1	3.5	3.8	3.6
Productivity ⁴	686	-1.2	1.7	2.1	1.4	...	...	...
Adjusted unit labour costs ⁵	...	6.3	2.9	2.2	1.7	...	...	...
Unit labour costs	...	6.4	3.2	2.8	1.8	2.6	2.2	1.6
Calendar-adjusted values								
Hourly earnings ¹	308	3.8	4.5	3.5	3.5	3.3	3.4	3.4
Hourly labour costs ³	437	4.4	4.7	3.7	3.8	3.9	3.4	3.4
Productivity ⁴	686	-1.5	1.7	1.7	1.8	...	...	...
Adjusted unit labour costs ⁵	...	6.0	2.9	2.0	2.0	...	...	...
Unit labour costs	...	6.1	3.2	2.6	2.1	2.6	2.1	1.6

¹ Calculated with only employees' hours worked. ² Employers' social contributions and payroll taxes. ³ Earnings and employers' social contributions. ⁴ Excluding one- and two-family houses and secondary homes. ⁵ Refers to total business sector excluding one- and two-family houses and secondary homes and adjusted for the number of hours worked by the self-employed.

Sources: Statistics Sweden and NIER.

Table A17 Supply and use price deflators

Per cent and percentage change, respectively

	Weight 2023	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029
GDP	66.1	6.0	2.8	0.9	1.6	2.4	2.2	2.2
General government ^{1,2}	12.7	8.0	3.4	0.0	3.5	3.1	3.6	3.5
Business sector ²	46.4	6.3	2.7	0.9	1.4	2.2	1.9	1.9
Product taxes, net	7.0	0.9	1.9	1.9	0.1	...	...	...
Imports	33.9	5.5	-0.2	-3.4	-0.3	1.4	1.0	1.1
Processed goods	15.7	7.5	-1.0	-2.7	-1.0	...	...	...
Raw materials	5.9	-3.3	-3.1	-4.9	0.1	...	...	...
Services	12.3	7.6	2.0	-3.4	0.3	...	...	...
Supply/use³	100.0	5.8	1.8	-0.6	1.0	2.1	1.8	1.8
General government consumption expenditure	17.3	7.2	3.1	0.8	3.4	3.1	3.3	3.2
Household consumption expenditure	29.7	6.5	2.8	2.1	1.6	2.4	2.1	2.1
Gross fixed capital formation	16.5	5.2	2.3	0.2	0.2	0.8	1.5	1.5
Exports	36.6	5.0	0.0	-3.6	-0.4	1.8	0.9	0.9
Processed goods	19.7	9.3	-1.0	-3.1	-1.1	...	...	...
Raw materials	5.5	-7.8	-1.5	-4.9	-0.2	...	...	...
Services	11.4	5.1	2.2	-3.7	0.5	...	...	...

¹ Including non-profit institutions serving households. ² Value added price deflator calculated at basic prices. ³ Including stock building.

Sources: Statistics Sweden and NIER.

Table A18 Business sector prices, costs and profits

SEK billion, percentage change and per cent, respectively

	Level 2023	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029
Value added ¹	4 351	6.0	3.6	2.8	4.8	5.5	3.8	4.1
Hours worked, employees ²	5 764	1.0	-0.8	0.4	1.9	2.3	0.3	0.3
Hourly labour costs ³	437	5.1	4.7	4.4	3.1	3.5	3.8	3.6
Total labour costs ⁴	2 519	6.1	3.9	4.8	5.1	5.8	4.1	3.8
Gross profit	1 832	5.9	3.2	0.0	4.3	5.0	3.3	4.4
Profit share	...	42.1	41.9	40.8	40.6	40.4	40.2	40.4
Adjusted profit share ⁵	...	36.3	36.3	35.3	35.2	35.0	34.8	34.9

¹ Calculated at factor prices. ² Million hours. ³ SEK. ⁴ Including wage-related other taxes on production for employees. ⁵ Excluding the output of owner-occupied dwellings and adjusted for the number of hours worked by the self-employed.

Sources: Statistics Sweden and NIER.

Table A19 Consumer prices

Per cent and percentage change, respectively

	Weight 2025	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029
CPI	100.0	8.5	2.8	0.7	1.5	2.0	2.2	2.4
Mortgage interest costs, Mortgage interest rate	...	66.2	12.6	-24.0	-3.2	1.0	3.2	6.0
CPIF	100.0	6.0	1.9	2.5	1.7	2.0	2.0	2.0
Goods	43.1	8.5	1.2	2.1	0.6	...	...	...
Services	31.3	7.6	3.5	2.9	2.2	...	...	...
Housing excl. mortgage interest costs and energy	16.1	5.2	4.7	4.2	2.8	...	...	...
Energy	6.3	-11.0	-9.5	-3.3	1.4	...	...	...
Mortgage interest costs, capital stock	3.2	5.6	4.0	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.7
CPIF excl. energy	93.7	7.5	2.6	2.9	1.7	...	...	...
HICP	...	5.9	2.0	2.3	1.7	...	...	...
Crude oil (Brent) ¹	...	82.5	80.5	72.5	71.0	71.6	73.7	76.1

¹ Dollars per barrel, annual average.

Note: The CPI's mortgage interest cost component is the product of the mortgage interest rate and the capital stock.

Sources: US Energy Information Administration, Statistics Sweden, Macrobond and NIER.

Public Finances

Table A20 General government finances

SEK billion, current prices, and percentage of GDP, respectively

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029
Revenue	2 873	2 954	3 054	3 147	3 290	3 460	3 612	3 757
<i>Per cent of GDP</i>	49.0	47.5	47.4	47.6	47.6	47.6	47.9	47.9
Taxes and duties	2 484	2 557	2 639	2 718	2 847	2 989	3 111	3 227
<i>Per cent of GDP</i>	42.4	41.2	40.9	41.1	41.2	41.1	41.2	41.1
<i>Tax-to-GDP ratio¹</i>	42.5	41.3	41.1	41.2	41.3	41.2	41.4	41.3
Property income	102	89	98	100	102	115	131	147
Other revenue	287	307	317	329	341	356	369	383
Expenditure	2 814	3 001	3 149	3 173	3 312	3 463	3 600	3 747
<i>Per cent of GDP</i>	48.0	48.3	48.8	48.0	47.9	47.6	47.7	47.8
Consumption expenditure	1 497	1 628	1 698	1 734	1 829	1 910	1 989	2 066
Transfers	978	992	1 035	1 022	1 045	1 085	1 119	1 165
Households	761	778	809	842	855	886	908	946
Corporations	122	120	126	91	95	99	102	106
Abroad	94	94	99	88	95	100	109	113
Capital formation ²	297	325	360	360	375	389	404	420
Property expenditure	42	56	56	58	63	79	88	96
Net lending	59	-48	-94	-26	-22	-4	11	10
<i>Per cent of GDP</i>	1.0	-0.8	-1.5	-0.4	-0.3	-0.1	0.2	0.1
Primary net lending³	-1	-80	-136	-68	-61	-40	-32	-40
<i>Per cent of GDP</i>	0.0	-1.3	-2.1	-1.0	-0.9	-0.6	-0.4	-0.5
Structural net lending	-10	15	17	35	8	0	0	0
<i>Per cent of Potential GDP</i>	-0.2	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Maastricht debt	1 972	1 952	2 178	2 217	2 289	2 387	2 472	2 577
<i>Per cent of GDP</i>	33.6	31.4	33.8	33.5	33.1	32.8	32.8	32.8
Net financial wealth	1 697	1 690	1 840	2 016	2 056	2 138	2 236	2 331
<i>Per cent of GDP</i>	28.9	27.2	28.5	30.5	29.7	29.4	29.6	29.7
GDP, current prices	5 865	6 212	6 448	6 613	6 914	7 270	7 546	7 848
Potential GDP, current prices	5 800	6 271	6 575	6 727	6 968	7 271	7 546	7 848

¹ The tax-to-GDP ratio is calculated by dividing total taxes, including EU taxes, by GDP. ² Fixed gross investments, inventory investments and acquisition/disposal of land, etc. ³ Primary net lending is calculated as net lending minus net capital income. Net capital income is capital income minus capital expenditures.

Sources: Statistics Sweden and NIER.

Table A21 Central government finances

SEK billion, current prices and percentage of GDP, respectively

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029
Revenue	1 532	1 541	1 582	1 605	1 674	1 765	1 842	1 909
Taxes and duties	1 309	1 328	1 359	1 376	1 436	1 514	1 577	1 634
Property income	50	31	34	34	34	39	45	47
Other revenue	174	182	189	195	203	212	220	228
Expenditure	1 511	1 544	1 648	1 650	1 721	1 802	1 869	1 950
Transfers	929	921	986	951	964	994	1 019	1 062
Old-age pension system ¹	27	27	28	28	29	28	28	29
Local government sector	357	350	377	382	381	389	398	410
Households	373	371	394	403	408	422	428	452
Corporations	82	82	91	54	56	59	61	63
Abroad	90	90	95	83	90	95	103	107
Consumption expenditure	395	426	451	485	529	563	592	617
Capital formation ²	158	164	183	183	194	202	210	218
Property expenditure	30	33	28	31	34	43	49	53
Of which: Interest expenditure	24	26	21	23	27	36	41	45
Net lending	21	-3	-66	-45	-47	-36	-27	-41
<i>Per cent of GDP</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>-1.0</i>	<i>-0.7</i>	<i>-0.7</i>	<i>-0.5</i>	<i>-0.4</i>	<i>-0.5</i>
Primary net lending³	1	-1	-72	-48	-47	-32	-23	-35
<i>Per cent of GDP</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>-1.1</i>	<i>-0.7</i>	<i>-0.7</i>	<i>-0.4</i>	<i>-0.3</i>	<i>-0.4</i>
Central government debt	1 031	970	1 093	1 111	1 145	1 210	1 259	1 324
<i>Per cent of GDP</i>	<i>17.6</i>	<i>15.6</i>	<i>16.9</i>	<i>16.8</i>	<i>16.6</i>	<i>16.6</i>	<i>16.7</i>	<i>16.9</i>
Net financial wealth	68	10	24	33	16	17	28	26
<i>Per cent of GDP</i>	<i>1.2</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>0.3</i>

¹ Central government's old-age pension contributions. ² Fixed gross investments, inventory investments and acquisition/disposal of land, etc. ³ Primary net lending is calculated as net lending minus net capital income. Net capital income is capital income minus capital expenditures.

Sources: Statistics Sweden, National Debt Office and NIER.

Table A22 Old age pension system finances

SEK billion, current prices and percentage of GDP, respectively

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029
Revenue	376	384	403	428	449	472	495	521
Social insurance contributions	302	314	330	350	370	387	402	418
Central government's old age pension contributions	27	27	28	28	29	28	28	29
Property income	43	38	41	44	46	52	59	69
Other revenue	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	6
Expenditure	355	368	374	392	400	418	434	447
Income pensions	345	358	364	381	389	406	422	434
Property expenditure	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1
Other expenses	9	10	9	10	10	10	11	11
Net lending	21	15	29	35	49	54	61	75
<i>Per cent of GDP</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>0.8</i>	<i>1.0</i>
Net financial wealth	1 844	1 970	2 164	2 337	2 408	2 502	2 606	2 724
<i>Per cent of GDP</i>	<i>31.4</i>	<i>31.7</i>	<i>33.6</i>	<i>35.3</i>	<i>34.8</i>	<i>34.4</i>	<i>34.5</i>	<i>34.7</i>

Sources: Statistics Sweden and NIER.

Table A23 Local government finances

SEK billion, current prices and percentage of GDP, respectively

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029
Revenue	1 360	1 418	1 486	1 535	1 589	1 653	1 714	1 779
Taxes	852	893	927	967	1 015	1 061	1 104	1 146
Municipal property tax	21	22	24	25	25	27	28	29
Central government grants incl. VAT compensation	355	348	375	379	379	387	396	408
Property income	10	21	24	22	22	24	28	31
Other revenue	122	134	136	142	148	153	159	165
<i>Average municipal tax rate¹</i>	<i>32.24</i>	<i>32.24</i>	<i>32.37</i>	<i>32.41</i>	<i>32.41</i>	<i>32.41</i>	<i>32.41</i>	<i>32.41</i>
Expenditure	1 343	1 478	1 543	1 552	1 613	1 675	1 737	1 803
Transfers	94	96	96	104	108	109	111	114
Households	44	48	51	58	59	58	58	59
Other	50	47	45	47	49	51	53	55
Consumption expenditure	1 099	1 197	1 242	1 244	1 296	1 343	1 393	1 444
Capital formation ²	139	161	177	177	181	188	195	202
Property expenditure	11	24	28	27	28	34	38	42
Net lending	17	-60	-57	-17	-24	-22	-23	-24
<i>Per cent of GDP</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>-1.0</i>	<i>-0.9</i>	<i>-0.3</i>	<i>-0.4</i>	<i>-0.3</i>	<i>-0.3</i>	<i>-0.3</i>
Primary net lending³	18	-57	-54	-12	-18	-12	-12	-12
<i>Per cent of GDP</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>-0.9</i>	<i>-0.8</i>	<i>-0.2</i>	<i>-0.3</i>	<i>-0.2</i>	<i>-0.2</i>	<i>-0.2</i>
Net financial wealth	-215	-290	-347	-354	-367	-381	-398	-419
<i>Per cent of GDP</i>	<i>-3.7</i>	<i>-4.7</i>	<i>-5.4</i>	<i>-5.3</i>	<i>-5.3</i>	<i>-5.2</i>	<i>-5.3</i>	<i>-5.3</i>

¹ Per cent. ² Gross fixed capital formation, stock investments and acquisition/sale of land etc. ³ Primary net lending is calculated as net lending minus net capital income. Net capital income is capital income minus capital expenditures.

Sources: Statistics Sweden and NIER.

Table A24 General government revenue

Per cent of GDP

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029
Direct household taxes	14.4	13.8	13.9	13.9	14.0	13.8	13.9	13.7
Direct business taxes	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3
Employers' social contributions ¹	11.5	11.6	11.7	12.1	12.2	12.2	12.2	12.2
VAT	9.4	8.9	8.6	8.8	8.9	8.9	9.0	9.0
Excise	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5
Other taxes	2.0	1.9	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
Tax-to-GDP ratio²	42.5	41.3	41.1	41.2	41.3	41.2	41.4	41.3
EU taxes ³	-0.2	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1
Other revenue ⁴	4.9	4.9	4.9	5.0	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9
Primary revenue	47.2	46.1	45.8	46.1	46.1	46.0	46.1	46.0
Property income	1.7	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.9
Total revenue	49.0	47.5	47.4	47.6	47.6	47.6	47.9	47.9

¹ Employers' social contributions, contributions from the self-employed and special payroll tax. ² The tax-to-GDP ratio is defined as total taxes, including EU taxes, divided by GDP. ³ Taxes paid to the EU are included in the tax-to-GDP ratio, but not in the general government revenue. ⁴ Including transfers from abroad and from unemployment insurance funds.

Sources: Statistics Sweden and NIER.

Table A25 General government expenditure

Per cent of GDP

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029
Consumption expenditure	25.5	26.2	26.3	26.2	26.5	26.3	26.4	26.3
Transfers	16.7	16.0	16.0	15.5	15.1	14.9	14.8	14.8
Households	13.0	12.5	12.5	12.7	12.4	12.2	12.0	12.1
Corporations	2.1	1.9	2.0	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
Abroad	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
Capital formation ¹	5.1	5.2	5.6	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4
Primary expenditure	47.3	47.4	48.0	47.1	47.0	46.6	46.5	46.5
Property expenditure	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.2
Total expenditure	48.0	48.3	48.8	48.0	47.9	47.6	47.7	47.8

¹ Gross fixed capital formation, stock investments and acquisition/sale of land, etc.

Sources: Statistics Sweden and NIER.

Table A26 Transfers from general government to households

Per cent of GDP

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029
Pensions ¹	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.3	7.0	6.9	6.9	6.8
Of which: Income pension	5.9	5.8	5.6	5.8	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.5
Labour market ²	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5
Illness and disability ³	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3
Family and children ⁴	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2
Education ⁵	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Social assistance ⁶	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Other ⁷	1.8	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.7
Total transfers to households	13.0	12.5	12.5	12.7	12.4	12.2	12.0	12.1

¹ Income pension, supplementary pension, guaranteed pension, survivor's pension, general government occupational pensions and housing supplement for pensioners. ² Unemployment benefits, labour market training benefits, introduction benefit and salary guarantee. ³ Sickness and rehabilitation benefit, activity and sickness compensation, work injury compensation, disability allowance and additional cost compensation. ⁴ Parental benefit, child allowance, care allowance and housing allowance. ⁵ Student grants and other study allowance. ⁶ Welfare benefits. ⁷ Assistance compensation, financial support for asylum seekers, income support for the elderly and other transfers to households, such as electricity price compensation.

Sources: Statistics Sweden and NIER.

Table A27 Base amounts

SEK thousand, current prices

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029
Price base amount	48.3	52.5	57.3	58.8	59.2	60.0	61.2	62.6
Increased price base amount	49.3	53.5	58.5	60.0	60.4	61.2	62.5	63.8
Income-related base amount	71.0	74.3	76.2	80.6	83.4	87.2	90.1	93.2

Sources: Statistics Sweden and NIER.

Table A28 Income index, balance index, income pensions and dampened balance ratio

Percentage change

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029
Income index	4.1	4.6	2.6	5.7	3.5	4.6	3.4	3.4
Balance index	4.1	4.6	2.6	5.7	3.5	4.6	3.4	3.4
Balance ratio ¹	1.028	1.040	1.043	1.040	1.056	1.048	1.049	...
Nominal income pension²	2.5	3.0	1.0	4.0	1.9	2.9	1.7	1.8

¹ Level. ² Adjustment indexation, i.e., percentage change of income or balance index minus 1.6 percentage points.

Sources: Swedish Pensions Agency and NIER.

Table A29 Central government budget balance and debt

SEK billion, current prices and percentage of GDP, respectively

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026
Budget balance	164	19	-104	-33	-41
Adjustments to net lending	-108	-26	2	-32	-4
Sales of shares etc.	-1	0	-1	0	0
Extra dividends	-8	-2	-4	-1	0
On-lending	-108	-26	17	8	17
Other adjustments	9	3	-10	-38	-21
Accruals	-25	9	27	29	3
Of which: Tax Accruals	-15	17	25	6	-11
Interest Accruals	-10	-6	1	22	14
Other	-10	-5	10	-8	-5
Central government net lending	21	-3	-66	-45	-47
Central government borrowing requirement ¹	-164	-19	104	33	41
Stock-flow adjustments, central government debt	50	-42	18	-15	-7
Central government debt, change	-114	-61	123	18	34
Central government debt	1 031	970	1 093	1 111	1 145
<i>Per cent of GDP</i>	<i>17,6</i>	<i>15,6</i>	<i>16,9</i>	<i>16,8</i>	<i>16,6</i>

¹ The central government borrowing requirement is equal to the budget balance with the sign reversed.

Sources: Statistics Sweden, Swedish National Debt Office, Swedish National Financial Management Authority and NIER.

Table A30 Central government expenditure ceiling

SEK billion, current prices

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
Central government expenditure ceiling	19	62	31	56	168	19
<i>Per cent of potential GDP</i>	<i>34</i>	<i>47</i>	<i>31</i>	<i>56</i>	<i>168</i>	<i>34</i>
Capped expenditure	5	8	16	11	39	5
<i>Per cent of potential GDP</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>2</i>
Budgeting margin	6	13	5	8	33	6
<i>Per cent of capped expenditure</i>	<i>21</i>	<i>26</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>33</i>	<i>87</i>	<i>21</i>

Sources: Swedish National Financial Management Authority, Ministry of Finance and NIER.

Table A31 Fiscal measures

SEK billion, current prices

	2026	2027	2028	2029	2026–2029
Fiscal space	19	62	31	56	168
Fiscal policy measures	34	47	31	56	168
Central government consumption ¹	5	8	16	11	39
Central government investments ²	2	0	4	4	9
Transfers to local government sector ³	6	13	5	8	33
Measures aimed at households	21	26	7	33	87
Of which: Taxes	18	13	3	17	51
Of which: Transfers	3	13	3	17	36
Structural net lending ⁴	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	...

¹ Calculated as the difference between the expenditure level in the scenario and a projection with price and wage conversion, adjusted for any measures that have already been announced. ² Calculated as the difference between the expenditure level in the scenario and a projection with price base amounts, adjusted for any measures that have already been announced. ³ Calculated as the income supplement needed in the local government sector, at a given municipal tax rate, consistent with a constant share of the local government consumption. ⁴ Per cent of potential GDP.

Source: NIER.