

# AUSTRALIAN MARKETS WEEKLY



## Trade wars and trade imbalances: early thoughts

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- Trade wars are currently in focus. President Trump tweeted on Friday: “When a country (USA) is losing many billions of dollars on trade with virtually every country it does business with, trade wars are good, and easy to win. Example, when we are down \$100 billion with a certain country and they get cute, don’t trade anymore - we win big. It’s easy!” The tweet drew some inevitable response from trading partners and international bodies. Even a regional Fed President weighed in to the debate.
- The President also tweeted that “The United States has an \$800 billion dollar yearly trade deficit because of our “very stupid” trade deals and policies. Our jobs and wealth are being given to other countries that have taken advantage of us for years. They laugh at what fools our leaders have been. No more!”
- Frustration with a lack of market access and a lack of fair trade are understandable. If this escalation draws that into focus with some improvement, that would be positive. But retaliatory tit-for-tat measures would weigh against market access, a cost to growth with increases in trade prices, costs, and inflation, the latter at a time when there are already rising inflationary pressures in the US and unemployment is expected to slip further below the NAIU.
- In this way, Minneapolis Fed President Neel Kashkari weighed in saying that “I am sympathetic to the desire for fair trade but I am nervous that there will be an economic cost to the US economy in trying to show that the threat is credible”.
- We offer some background, on global trade imbalances and that the momentum of global trade growth may already have peaked. Higher tariffs also risk higher (US) inflation with or without retaliatory (and counter) measures between trading partners.
- It’s a big week for key data, culminating in the US non-farm payrolls report on Friday, the previous report signaling a step up in earnings that gave markets a jolt. The US unemployment rate is already ½% below its full employment rate and wage inflation in the US will be watched closely by the RBA. (Australia’s unemployment rate is still ~½% above the modelled full employment NAIU rate.)
- As well as any response on trade, China will be under focus with the Chinese People’s Political Consultative Conference (through March 15) and the National People’s Congress meetings (through March 20) from this week, including on leadership longevity, emphasising the balance of quality and speed of growth and a growth target of around 6½%, that target announced this morning.
- Locally, we have the December quarter national accounts on Wednesday with NAB expecting GDP rose 0.6% q/q, growth in year to terms edging back from 2.8% to 2.6%, thanks to an expected 0.8% point drag from net exports (export shipments curtailed by supply interruptions). Net exports is being released tomorrow. This morning’s Inventories and Company profits release point to some downside risk to this model estimate.

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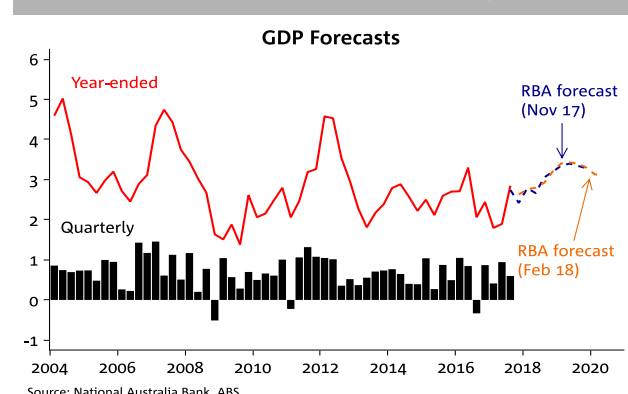
[Ask the Interest Rate Strategists](#)

### Key markets over the past week

	Last	% chg week		Last	bp / % chg week
AUD	0.7760	-1.4	RBA cash	1.50	0
AUD/CNY	4.91	-0.8	3y swap	2.14	-1
AUD/JPY	82.0	-2.3	ASX 200	5,917	-2.1
AUD/EUR	0.630	-1.3	Iron ore	78.3	-0.6
AUD/NZD	1.072	-0.1	WTI oil	61.6	-3.6

Source: Bloomberg

### Chart of the week: RBA sees GDP at 3¼% by late 2018



**RBA Board to hold rates steady, again**

The RBA has its monthly Board meeting tomorrow and it's odds on the Bank will leave rates on hold again. They are likely to still reference positive global growth, positive domestic growth metrics, and their expectation that the path back to meeting its inflation target will be gradual. Here, the key focus remains the jobs market, spare labour market capacity, and currently low wage inflation.

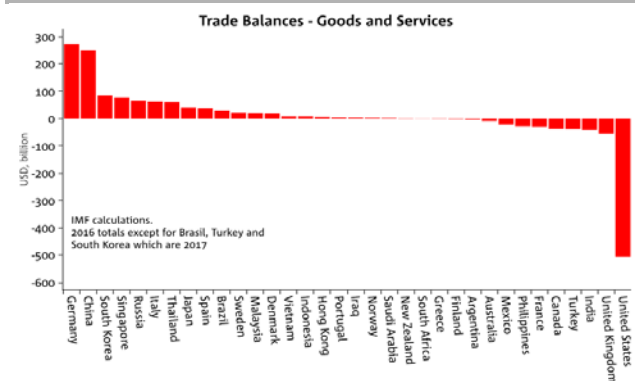
**Trade wars, tariffs and market access**

Trade is back in focus in the wake of the US President's tweet on Friday drawing attention to the gaping US trade deficit and trade policies, the White House announcing a 25% tariff on imported steel and a 10% tariff on aluminium.

Peter Navarro, director of the White House National Trade Council, confirmed China as the central focus of the White House. "China is at the root of the problem," he told CNN. "China has tremendous overcapacity in both aluminium and steel. They flood the world market and this whittles down to our shores."

With China as the main target of the White House, the overall macro impact on China from such tariffs on steel and aluminium may be limited. After all, steel exports to the US merely account for 2% of China's total exports and while aluminium exports are bigger at 10% of total exports, the planned tariff is smaller around 10%. Based on 2016 data, of the total 30m tonnes of steel that the US imported, a third came from Canada and Brazil and China was ranked the 11<sup>th</sup> biggest exporter. Anti-dumping duties have significantly reduced China's sales to the US over the years. Furthermore, China is less trade dependant than before, with exports to the US now 2% of China's GDP, down from 6% a decade ago.

**Chart 1: The US trade deficit dwarfs other countries**



Source: National Australia Bank, Macrobond

Trade access appears to be at the nub of the problem for the White House, a point emphasised by Navarro and US Trade Secretary Wilbur Ross over the weekend, trade frustration given impetus by the large US trade deficit (see Chart 1 above).

Donald Trump's claim at the weekend that "trade wars are good, and easy to win" is motivated by that large trade deficit. Now in truth no one really wins a trade war – the costs of less free trade would be spread thinly across all the world's consumers in the form of higher prices while there will be some concentrated benefits to certain industries. But it is conceivable that the US economy would be hurt less than others if the President's plans to

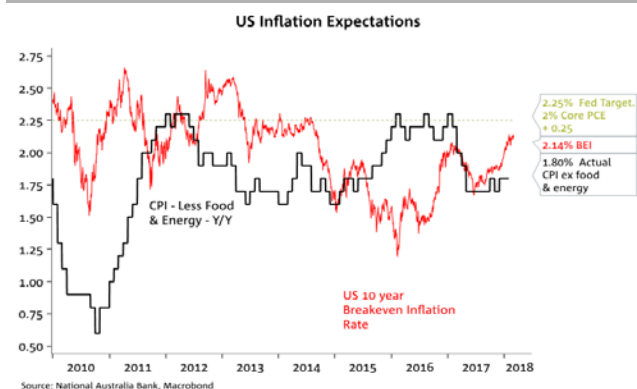
**Chart 2: A dent to global trade momentum?**



impose tariffs on steel and aluminium imports leads to a trade war escalation.

Now it may not get to any of this. The optics of Chart 1 suggests that Europe, China, and Asia are not in a strong position to retaliate and escalate a trade war. And China's excess steel capacity is a known story and by many measures the US is less protectionist than China, Japan, and Europe. But it's also important to bear in mind that any new trade wars would be unhelpful for the global economy (see Chart 2 above.)

**Chart 3: Rising inflationary expectations risk**



Unless the ultimate result of the current Trump announcements was to result, not in a trade war and higher tariffs from the US and elsewhere in tit-for-tat actions but instead ultimately in more open global trade (at this time this seems unlikely), the main fallout will ultimately likely to be more inflation, in the US first but conceivably in time elsewhere. Higher US inflation would not only come from the massive US fiscal stimulus, an unemployment rate that is already below its full employment rate but now the prospect of higher tariffs and less free trade. Higher US inflation increase the prospect of higher US interest rates.

**How might all this affect Australia and markets?**

From a trade viewpoint, the impact on Australia would partly be from any direct trade impairment effects from the terms of access to US steel and aluminium markets. It would also depend on how this ultimately plays out for the global growth and especially the fallout for Australia's biggest trading partner, China. For markets, inflation fallout would add some prospective weight for the Fed – and in time other central banks – to further lift interest rates.

Should an outbreak of trade wars unsettle market stability and see some aversion to risk, commodity currencies such as the AUD would also likely be negatively affected.

We should keep an open mind on the outlook but bear in mind that trade spats are not new, many coming and going with limited impacts. The degree of escalation will be an important element to monitor.

[David.deGaris@nab.com.au](mailto:David.deGaris@nab.com.au)

[Peter.Jolly@nab.com.au](mailto:Peter.Jolly@nab.com.au)

# CALENDAR OF ECONOMIC RELEASES

Country	Economic Indicator	Period	Forecast	Consensus	Actual	Previous	GMT	AEDT
<b>Monday, 5 March 2018</b>								
CH	China's National People's Congress Begins in Beijing						5 - 20 March	
CH	Premier Li Keqiang to release China's economic growth outlook for 2018						5 - 20 March	
AU	AiG Perf of Services Index	Feb				54.9	21.30	8.30
AU	CBA Australia PMI Services/Composite	Feb		/		53.8/54.2	22.00	9.00
AU	Melbourne Institute Inflation MoM/YoY	Feb		/		0.3/2	0.00	11.00
NZ	ANZ Commodity Price	Feb	3			0.7	0.00	11.00
AU	Inventories SA QoQ	4Q	0.2	0.3		0.2	0.30	11.30
AU	Company Operating Profit QoQ	4Q	2	1.5		-0.2	0.30	11.30
AU	Building Approvals MoM/YoY	Jan	11/5.1	3/-1.9		-20/-5.5	0.30	11.30
AU	NAB Online Retail Sales Index	Jan				-1.8	0.30	11.30
JN	Nikkei Japan PMI Services/Composite	Feb		/		51.9/52.8	0.30	11.30
AU	ANZ Job Advertisements MoM	Feb				6.2	0.30	11.30
CH	Caixin China PMI Services/Composite	Feb		54.3/		54.7/53.7	1.45	12.45
JN	BOJ Deputy Governor nominees' confirmation hearing						5.15	16.15
GE	Markit Germany PMI Services/Composite	Feb F		/		55.3/57.4	8.55	19.55
EC	Markit Eurozone PMI Services/Composite	Feb F		/		56.7/57.5	9.00	20.00
UK	Markit/CIPS UK PMI Services/Composite	Feb		53.2/		53/53.5	9.30	20.30
EC	Retail Sales MoM/YoY	Jan		/		-1.1/1.9	10.00	21.00
US	Markit US PMI Services/Composite	Feb F		/		55.9/55.9	14.45	1.45
US	ISM Non-Manf. Composite	Feb		58.7		59.9	15.00	2.00
<b>Tuesday, 6 March 2018</b>								
AU	ANZ Roy Morgan Weekly Consumer Confidence Index	4-Mar				117.9	22.30	9.30
AU	Net Exports of GDP/BoP Current Account Balance	4Q	-0.8/-12.6	-0.5/-11		0/-9	0.30	11.30
AU	Government Finance Statistics	4Q					0.30	11.30
AU	Retail Sales MoM	Jan	0.4	0.4		-0.5	0.30	11.30
AU	RBA Cash Rate Target	6-Mar	1.5	1.5		1.5	3.30	14.30
US	Fed's Dudley Speaks at U.S. Virgin Islands						12.30	23.30
US	Factory Orders/Factory Orders Ex Trans	Jan		-0.5/		1.7/0.7	15.00	2.00
US	Durable Goods Orders/Durables Ex Trans	Jan F		/		-3.7/-0.3	15.00	2.00
US	Cap Goods Orders Nonfed Ex Air	Jan F				-0.2	15.00	2.00
<b>Wednesday, 7 March 2018</b>								
NZ	Dairy Auction					-0.5	Early morning	
NZ	QV House Prices YoY	Feb				6.4	16.00	3.00
AU	AiG Perf of Construction Index	Feb				54.3	21.30	8.30
AU	RBA Lowe Gives Speech in Sydney - The Changing Nature of Investment						21.35	8.35
NZ	Volume of All Buildings SA QoQ	4Q	1	1		2.7	21.45	8.45
NZ	Wholesale Trade SA QoQ	4Q	2			1.1	21.45	8.45
US	Fed's Brainard to Speak in New York						22.30	9.30
JN	Official Reserve Assets	Feb				1268.535	23.50	10.50
AU	GDP SA QoQ/YoY	4Q	0.7/2.7	0.6/2.5		0.6/2.8	0.30	11.30
US	Fed's Kaplan Speaks at Energy Conference						1.30	12.30
EC	GDP SA QoQ/YoY	4Q F		/		0.6/2.7	10.00	21.00
US	MBA Mortgage Applications	37316				2.7	12.00	23.00
CH	Foreign Reserves	Feb				3161.46	7-Mar	
US	Fed's Dudley Speaks in Puerto Rico						13.00	0.00
US	Fed's Bostic Speaks on the Economic Outlook						13.00	0.00
US	ADP Employment Change	Feb		192.5		234	13.15	0.15
CA	Labor Productivity QoQ	4Q				-0.6	13.30	0.30
CA	Int'l Merchandise Trade	Jan				-3.19	13.30	0.30
US	Nonfarm Productivity	4Q F		-0.1		-0.1	13.30	0.30
US	Unit Labor Costs	4Q F		2.1		2	13.30	0.30
US	Trade Balance	Jan		-52.6		-53.1	13.30	0.30
CA	Bank of Canada Rate Decision	39142		1.25		1.25	15.00	2.00
US	U.S. Federal Reserve Releases Beige Book						19.00	6.00
US	Consumer Credit	Jan		19		18.447	20.00	7.00
<b>Thursday, 8 March 2018</b>								
CH	Trade Balance	Feb				20.34	8-Mar	
CH	Imports YoY/Exports YoY	Feb		/		36.9/11.1	8-Mar	
NZ	ANZ Truckometer Heavy MoM	Feb				4.1	21.00	8.00
NZ	Mfg Activity SA QoQ	4Q				0.5	21.45	8.45
JN	Trade Balance BoP Basis	Jan		-801.5		538.9	23.50	10.50
JN	GDP SA QoQ/Annualised	4Q F		0.3/1		0.1/0.5	23.50	10.50
AU	Trade Balance	Jan	200	600		-1358	0.30	11.30
GE	Factory Orders MoM/WDA YoY	Jan		/		3.8/7.2	7.00	18.00
EC	ECB Main Refinancing Rate	8-Mar				0	12.45	23.45
EC	ECB Marginal Lending Facility	8-Mar				0.25	12.45	23.45
EC	ECB Deposit Facility Rate	8-Mar				-0.4	12.45	23.45
CA	Housing Starts	Feb				216.21	13.15	0.15
CA	New Housing Price Index MoM/YoY	Jan		/		0/3.3	13.30	0.30
CA	Building Permits MoM	Jan				4.8	13.30	0.30
US	Initial Jobless Claims	3-Mar		225		222	13.30	0.30
CA	Bank of Canada Deputy Governor Tim Lane Speech						20.50	7.50
<b>Friday, 9 March 2018</b>								
NZ	Card Spending Retail MoM/Total MoM	Feb	.1	/		1.4/0.6	21.45	8.45
JN	Overall Household Spending YoY	Jan		-0.5		-0.1	23.30	10.30
JN	Labor Cash Earnings YoY	Jan		0.6		0.7	0.00	11.00
CH	PPI YoY/CPI YoY	Feb		3.8/2.3		4.3/1.5	1.30	12.30
GE	Trade Balance	Jan				18.2	7.00	18.00
GE	Industrial Production SA MoM/WDA YoY	Jan		/		-0.6/6.5	7.00	18.00
GE	Labor Costs SA QoQ/WDA YoY	4Q		/		0.7/2.2	7.00	18.00
UK	Trade Balance	Jan		-3300		-4896	9.30	20.30
UK	Industrial Production MoM/YoY	Jan		1.3/1.7		-1.3/0	9.30	20.30
UK	Manufacturing Production MoM/YoY	Jan		0.2/2.8		0.3/1.4	9.30	20.30
JN	BOJ Policy Balance Rate	9-Mar				-0.1		
US	Unemployment Rate/Change in Nonfarm Payrolls	Feb		4/200		4.1/200	13.30	0.30
US	Average Hourly Earnings MoM/YoY	Feb		0.3/2.9		0.3/2.9	13.30	0.30
CA	Unemployment Rate/Net Change in Employment	Feb		/		5.9/-88	13.30	0.30
US	Fed's Evans Speaks on Monetary Policy						17.45	4.45
US	Baker Hughes U.S. Rig Count	9-Mar				978	18.00	5.00
GE	Wholesale Price Index MoM/YoY	Feb		/		0.9/2	10 - 14 March	
CH	Money Supply M2 YoY	Feb		8.9		8.6	10 - 15 March	
<b>Upcoming Central Bank Interest Rate Announcements</b>								
Australia, RBA		6-Mar	1.50%	1.5%		1.5%		
Canada, BoC		7-Mar		1.25%		1.25%		
Europe, ECB		8-Mar				-0.4%		
Japan, BoJ		9-Mar				-0.1%		
US, Federal Reserve		21-Mar		1.5-1.75%		1.25-1.5%		
New Zealand, RBNZ		22-Mar	1.75%	1.75%				
UK, BOE		22-Mar				0.5%		

GMT: Greenwich Mean Time; AEDT: Australian Eastern Daylight Savings Time

# FORECASTS

		Annual % change				Quarterly % change												
		2016	2017	2018	2019	2016			2017			2018			2019			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	
<b>Australia Forecasts</b>																		
Household Consumption	2.8	2.3	2.4	2.5	0.9	0.5	0.3	0.9	0.4	0.8	0.1	1.0	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6
Underlying Business Investment	-11.9	2.9	5.0	4.4	-3.4	-2.4	-5.5	1.7	3.2	0.2	2.6	1.4	1.0	0.5	1.5	1.4	0.9	0.5
Residential Construction	8.6	-2.3	-2.2	-3.1	4.4	1.4	-0.9	2.6	-3.4	-0.5	-1.0	0.5	-0.9	-0.6	-0.8	-0.7	-1.3	-0.6
Underlying Public Spending	5.2	4.4	3.8	3.8	1.9	2.0	0.8	0.7	1.1	1.2	1.5	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.0
Exports	6.8	4.0	5.5	5.2	2.7	1.3	0.9	2.7	-1.6	3.3	1.9	-2.6	2.2	2.6	2.0	1.7	1.0	0.8
Imports	0.2	7.3	4.1	4.1	-0.8	2.6	0.7	2.4	2.7	0.5	1.9	1.2	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.1	0.9	0.9
Net Exports (a)	1.2	-0.8	0.2	0.1	1.1	-0.3	0.0	0.0	-0.9	0.5	0.0	-0.8	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0
Inventories (a)	0.1	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.3	0.1	-0.3	0.3	-0.6	0.2	0.2	-0.2	0.0	0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.0
Domestic Demand - qtr%					0.1	0.6	-0.2	1.0	0.7	0.8	0.6	1.0	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6
Dom Demand - ann %	1.8	2.7	2.6	2.6	1.5	1.8	1.5	2.3	2.2	2.4	3.2	3.1	2.9	2.6	2.6	2.3	2.4	2.5
Real GDP - qtr %					1.0	0.8	-0.3	1.1	0.4	0.9	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.6
Real GDP - ann %	2.6	2.3	2.9	2.8	2.7	3.3	2.1	2.4	1.8	1.9	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.7	3.0	3.1	3.1	2.8
CPI headline - qtr %					-0.2	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.5
CPI headline - ann %	1.3	1.9	2.2	2.4	1.3	1.0	1.3	1.5	2.1	1.9	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.4
CPI underlying - qtr %					0.2	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
CPI underlying - ann %	1.5	1.8	1.9	2.2	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.2
Wages (Pvte WPI - qtr %)					0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7
Wages (Pvte WPI - ann %)	1.9	1.9	2.3	2.5	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.5
Unemployment Rate (%)	5.7	5.6	5.2	5.2	5.8	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.9	5.6	5.5	5.4	5.3	5.2	5.2	5.1	5.1	5.1
Terms of trade	0.5	12.2	-1.1	-0.8	-1.9	2.5	4.1	11.2	5.5	-6.1	-0.4	0.8	1.8	-1.8	-3.2	-1.4	-1.7	-2.3
G&S trade balance, \$Abn	-14.3	13.5	9.2	-12.2	-8.4	-7.4	-4.1	5.7	6.8	3.4	3.1	0.3	3.5	3.6	1.4	0.7	-1.0	-3.5
% of GDP	-0.8	0.8	0.5	-0.6	-2.0	-1.8	-1.0	1.3	1.5	0.8	0.7	0.1	0.8	0.8	0.3	0.1	-0.2	-0.7
Current Account (% GDP)	-2.9	-2.0	-2.3	-3.4	-3.7	-3.9	-2.9	-1.1	-1.3	-2.2	-2.0	-2.6	-2.0	-2.0	-2.5	-2.6	-3.0	-3.5

Source: NAB Group Economics; (a) Contributions to GDP growth

## Exchange Rate Forecasts

	5-Mar	Mar-18	Jun-18	Sep-18	Dec-18	Jun-19	Dec-19
<b>Majors</b>							
AUD/USD	0.7769	0.79	0.78	0.77	0.75	0.76	0.75
NZD/USD	0.7248	0.73	0.72	0.71	0.70	0.71	0.70
USD/JPY	105.45	110	110	109	109	107	105
EUR/USD	1.2346	1.25	1.28	1.30	1.30	1.27	1.30
GBP/USD	1.3805	1.44	1.45	1.47	1.48	1.45	1.46
USD/CNY	6.3454	6.28	6.25	6.20	6.18	6.23	6.24
USD/CAD	1.2878	1.23	1.22	1.24	1.25	1.21	1.22
USD/CHF	0.9360	0.93	0.92	0.90	0.91	0.93	0.92

## Australian Cross Rates

	5-Mar	Mar-18	Jun-18	Sep-18	Dec-18	Jun-19	Dec-19
AUD/NZD	1.0719	1.08	1.08	1.08	1.07	1.06	1.07
AUD/JPY	81.9	87	86	84	82	81	79
AUD/EUR	0.6293	0.63	0.61	0.59	0.58	0.59	0.58
AUD/GBP	0.5628	0.55	0.54	0.52	0.51	0.52	0.51
AUD/CNY	4.9297	4.96	4.88	4.77	4.64	4.70	4.68
AUD/CAD	1.0005	0.97	0.95	0.95	0.94	0.91	0.92
AUD/CHF	0.7272	0.73	0.72	0.69	0.68	0.70	0.69

## Interest Rate Forecasts

	5-Mar	Mar-18	Jun-18	Sep-18	Dec-18	Jun-19	Dec-19
<b>Australia Rates</b>							
RBA Cash rate	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.75	2.00	2.25
3 month bill rate	1.81	1.75	1.75	2.00	2.00	2.25	2.50
3 Year Swap Rate	2.17	2.3	2.5	2.6	2.8	3.1	3.4
10 Year Swap Rate	2.94	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.4	3.6	3.9
<b>Offshore Policy Rates</b>							
US Fed funds	1.50	1.75	2.00	2.00	2.25	2.50	2.50
ECB deposit rate	-0.40	-0.40	-0.40	-0.40	-0.20	0.00	0.00
BoE repo rate	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.75	0.75	1.00
BoJ excess reserves rate	-0.10	-0.10	-0.10	-0.10	-0.10	1.90	3.90
RBNZ OCR	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	2.25	2.75
China 1yr lending rate	4.35	4.35	4.35	4.35	4.35	4.35	4.35
China Reserve Ratio	17.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.00	16.00
<b>10-year Benchmark Bond Yields</b>							
Australia	2.77	2.95	2.95	3.00	3.05	3.15	3.25
United States	2.86	2.75	2.75	2.75	2.75	2.75	2.75
New Zealand	2.95	2.95	3.10	3.15	3.40	3.45	3.40

Sources: NAB Global Markets Research; Bloomberg; ABS

## Global GDP

Dec year	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	20 Yr Avg
Australia	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.3	2.9	2.8	3.4
US	2.6	2.9	1.5	2.3	2.7	2.3	2.6
Eurozone	1.4	2.0	1.8	2.5	2.5	2.4	1.5
UK	3.1	2.3	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.5	2.4
Japan	0.3	1.4	0.9	1.8	1.4	0.9	0.8
China	7.3	6.9	6.7	6.8	6.5	6.3	9.2
India	7.0	7.5	7.9	6.4	7.1	7.3	6.6
New Zealand	3.6	3.5	4.0	2.9	2.8	3.0	3.0
World	3.5	3.4	3.2	3.6	3.8	3.6	3.5
MTP Top 5	4.0	4.1	3.7	4.2	4.0	3.7	5.0

## Commodity prices (\$US)

	5-Mar	Mar-18	Jun-18	Sep-18	Dec-18	Mar-19	Jun-19	Sep-19	Dec-19
WTI oil	61.3	60	61	61	60	59	60	61	62
Gold	1323	1330	1320	1330	1360	1380	1370	1380	1390
Iron ore	76.4	73	67	63	61	60	58	60	62
Hard coking coal	227	215	175	130	110	101	99	100	100
Thermal coal	103	85	90	90	90	90	65	65	65
Copper	6871	6760	6690	6630	6630	6630	6630	6630	6630
Aust LNG (*)	10.6	10.5	11.2	11.5	11.8	11.7	11.3	11.7	11.8

(\*) Implied Australian LNG export prices.

## CONTACT DETAILS

### Market Economics

Ivan Colhoun  
Chief Economist, Markets  
+61 2 9237 1836  
ivan.colhoun@nab.com.au

David de Garis  
Director, Economics  
+61 3 8641 3045  
david.degaris@nab.com.au

Kaixin Owyong  
Economist, Markets  
+61 2 9237 1980  
kaixin.owyong@nab.com.au

### Markets Research

Peter Jolly  
Global Head of Research  
+61 2 9237 1406  
peter.jolly@nab.com.au

### Group Economics

Alan Oster  
Chief Economist  
+61 3 8634 2927  
alan\_oster@national.com.au

Riki Polygenis  
Head of Australian Economics  
+61 3 8697 9534  
riki.polygenis@nab.com.au

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