

AUSTRALIAN MARKETS WEEKLY



Views on Australia (and NZ) from UK/Europe

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- This week, we report on the main points of interest of UK and European investors on the Australian and NZ economies following a marketing trip there.
- Predictably, housing, China/trade wars and Australian politics received most focus, while in NZ the key focus was on whether we thought the RBNZ would actually cut interest rates. For the record, our BNZ colleagues do not expect an RBNZ rate cut – and neither do UK/European investors either.
- We presented a continuing positive picture of the Australian economy, with improvements in Mining, Infrastructure and Defence spending countering a moderate slowing in the housing sector. We made the point that a number of commentators and parts of the press are running a very negative view on housing, which is not supported by current developments in prices or activity. This is not to say that a correction in house prices is not occurring in some cities, but that the macro back-drop, which includes low and falling unemployment, suggested a moderate rather than excessive correction, and one that is occurring without a broader downturn in the Australian economy. The RBA will likely have to revise its unemployment forecasts lower in November's Statement on Monetary Policy.
- While following the US-China trade war closely, clients were interested in the lack of impact on the Australian economy to date, with exports to China and Chinese visitor arrivals at record highs and major Australian export prices and volumes holding up well. The risk remains if the trade war were to broaden to other countries, though there are few signs of this to date.
- For Australian data, it's a big week, with the focus on the all-important Q3 CPI print on Wednesday. Inflation likely slowed in Q3, reflecting energy rate cuts and government subsidies. NAB and the market expect a headline CPI print of 0.5% q/q implying headline inflation softened to 1.9% y/y from 2.1% in Q2. We see both core measures of CPI lifting 0.3% q/q (mkt: 0.4%) – there seems some residual seasonality that restrains core CPI in Q3.
- After looking like it could test 0.70, the AUD/USD opened this week trading just below 0.71 – the currency rallied on Friday evening after a softer Q3 US GDP print and a pullback in the USD/CNH. Key watch points for the AUD/USD over the week ahead will be local data (Q3 CPI and retail sales) and US data (ISMs, Payrolls and Apple earnings) and month-end portfolio rebalancing flows – potentially more important for the AUD given the scale of this month's US (and European) equity sell-off. This is seemingly likely to be AUD negative, as asset managers need to buy foreign currencies against AUD to pull hedge ratios back to benchmark.
- For the week ahead, key prints abroad will be EZ CPI (Wednesday), Apple results (Thursday), US ISMs (Thursday) and Payrolls (Friday). Given the recent stock rout, Apple earnings will be particularly interesting – the company represents some 4%

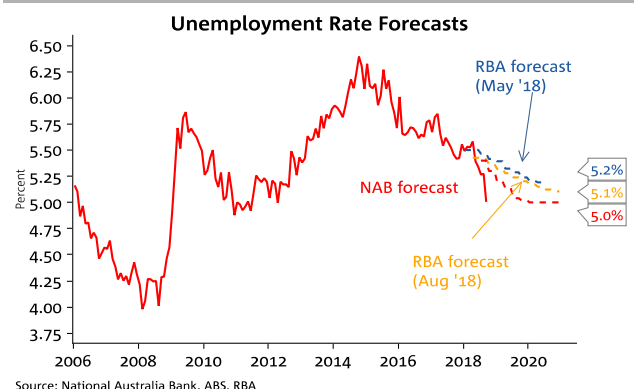
- To contact NAB's market experts, please click on one of the following links:
- [Ask the Economists](#)
- [Ask the FX Strategists](#)
- [Ask the Interest Rate Strategists](#)

Key markets over the past week

	Last	% chg week		Last	bp / % chg week
AUD	0.7087	0.1	RBA cash	1.50	0
AUD/CNY	4.91	-0.4	3y swap	2.08	-8
AUD/JPY	79.4	-0.7	ASX 200	5,701	-3.5
AUD/EUR	0.622	0.7	Iron ore	75	4.8
AUD/NZD	1.086	0.9	WTI oil	67.9	-2.0

Source: Bloomberg

Chart of the week: RBA to lower unemployment forecast



of the S&P 500. We'll also be keeping an eye on geopolitical tensions, as the aftermath of the killing of Jamal Khashoggi continues to make waves.

- Retail sales will likely garner the most interest outside of CPI. It's likely the data will show the retail sector is still facing headwinds, but we suspect a boost from the release of the latest iPhone provided enough of an offset to see sales growth of 0.4% m/m, with some slight upside risk to this figure. In combination with indicators of modestly higher retail prices in Q3, we expect retail sales volumes rose 0.6% q/q.
- Other data published this week include Building Approvals (Tuesday), Credit (Wednesday) and Trade (Thursday), all of which will provide important reads on the pulse of the economy. From the RBA, Assistant Governor Michelle Bullock (Financial System) speaks on Tuesday at a financial markets conference in Sydney – we'll be watching for any interesting thoughts on housing and household balance sheets.

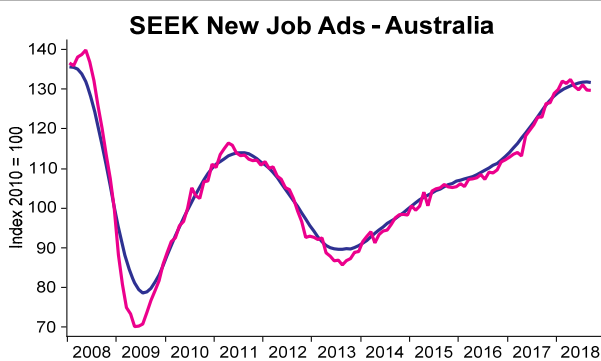
Views on Australia and NZ from the UK and Europe

Nick Smyth, BNZ's Senior Interest Rate Strategist and I spent the past week and a half presenting to NAB's UK and European investment fund customers on the outlook for the Australian and NZ economies and financial markets. Below I summarise the main themes of our presentations, together with the main questions we were asked.

On Australia, we noted that while the housing market was experiencing arguably a long-overdue correction in a number of cities, this was not representative of the Australian economy as a whole, with emerging upturns in mining, infrastructure and defence spending, under-focused on by markets (and importantly the media, which continue to run very bearish views by some commentators and sections of housing). Our expectation is that the macro backdrop of low and declining unemployment means the slowdown in housing can be accommodated without a marked slowing in the broader macro-economy.

Investors can monitor the net effects of these opposing economic trends via aggregate indicators such as the unemployment rate (which recently declined to a seven-year low – see chart of the week on the front page), the NAB Business Survey, which remains at elevated levels, and Job Advertising, which also remains at elevated levels.

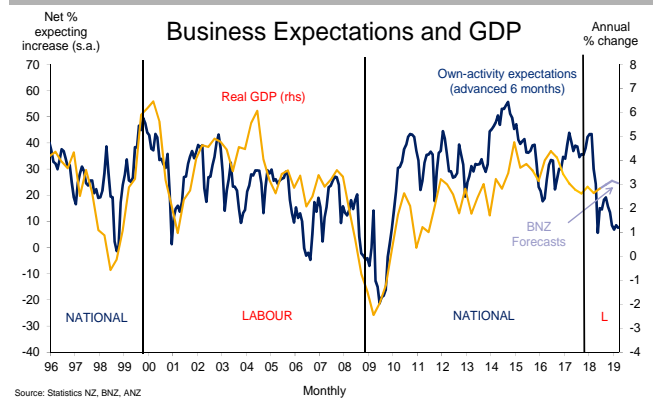
Chart 2: Job advertising remains elevated



Source: SEEK, National Australia Bank

Across the Tasman, the NZ economy also overall continues to perform relatively well, though there is a degree of uncertainty about the outlook owing to the sharp drop in business confidence that occurred after the election of the Labour Government. This might lead firms to reduce investment and recruitment plans, though to date, while confidence remains low, other indicators of the NZ economy do not suggest these concerns are being realised. Indeed, while the RBNZ recently made headlines by suggesting the next move in NZ interest rates could be either up or down, since that time, GDP has surprised on the upside in Q2 (and also looks likely to be relatively strong in Q3), while the CPI also produced a reasonable outcome in Q3, which reveals the RBNZ is not a long way from target.

Chart 3: NZ Business Confidence affected by Labour



Source: Statistics NZ, BNZ, ANZ

The following were the key takeaways from our meetings:

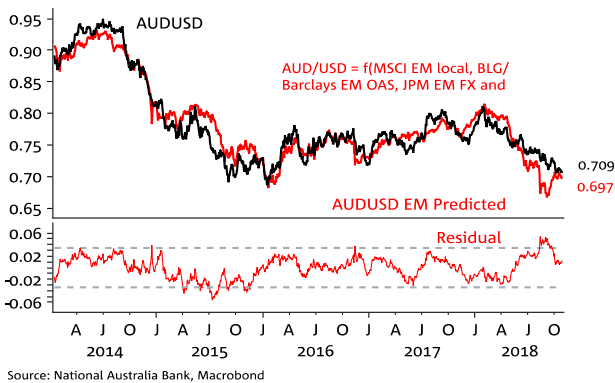
- The main topics of interest for Australia were unsurprisingly: Housing, China and the Trade Wars and Australian politics. For NZ, it was the RBNZ and whether we thought a rate cut was a possibility.
- Customers were keenly interested in our assessment of Australian housing market trends but were generally not as negative or worried as the headlines in the Australian press of recent times might suggest they might have been. Our argument that the macro backdrop remained reasonable, with low and declining unemployment, and that there were few signs of significant stress or fire sales was generally well received.
- While we were asked a lot of questions on the implications of the trade war between the US and China, we noted that Australian exports to China remain at record highs over the past twelve months; Chinese tourist arrivals remain at records; the prices of major Australian resource exports remain healthy as do export volumes to China. This suggests little to no actual impact to date from the dispute through the real side of the economy. That said, as NAB's FX strategists have been reporting, the \$A has been affected, trading with a close correlation to Emerging Markets currencies and equity markets in recent times. Importantly, as the \$A has weakened with the Australian economy continuing to perform well, this is providing something of a stimulus to some sectors of the economy. Interestingly, a number of customers were beginning to position for stronger outcomes from the Chinese economy following recent policy stimulus and were beginning to increase exposure to

the \$A following its recent decline. That said, most customers were generally a little bearish toward the \$A and \$NZ given expected strength in the \$US and the continuing ructions in equity markets globally.

Chart 4: Australian exports to China at record levels



Chart 5: \$A correlated to Emerging Markets



- Australian politics, and the likelihood of a change of Government at the next election, were also key points of interest, especially, whether the Opposition’s policy to amend negative gearing for residential property might deepen the housing market correction. One point that many investors did not perceive is that the Opposition has a policy of running larger budget surpluses than the Government, something not generally associated with the left side of politics. The policy reflects

Labor’s desire to have some extra fiscal policy firepower for use in case the Australian economy was to slow. That is a reasonable policy approach. To fund this policy, however, Labor will increase taxation of wealthy individuals, either via a reduction in tax concessions (negative gearing changes and changes to distribution of income from trusts) or by increased taxation (the top marginal tax rate is to rise two percentage points).

- In NZ, virtually no-one expected the RBNZ to actually cut interest rates, with most investors believing Governor Orr was seeking a decline in the \$NZ (which has obviously occurred in recent times). Fixed Income Investors confirmed that Australia and NZ were their preferred destinations for holding longer-duration bonds, given bearish views on US Treasuries and the continued expectation that the RBA and RBNZ will lag the Fed. That said, investors generally reported that there was somewhat reduced appetite for \$A bonds (and semis) given yields are now below comparable yields for US bonds.
- On the RBA, a number asked whether the RBA might miss the whole global rate cycle this time around, with the possibility the next move in rates might be down, if the US economy were to fall into recession in 2020. We agreed that this might be a possible scenario, but it was not currently our base case as, first we continued to see little evidence of the build-up of risks that usually preceded recession in the US, while we remained comfortable with the view that the RBA was continuing to make progress in reducing unemployment (and likely at a faster pace than it expected). In time, this could be expected to assist with some lift in wages growth, which in turn would increase the RBA’s confidence that inflation would return to target. With rates well below the RBA’s estimate of neutral (currently assessed to be 3.5%), the Bank would likely follow other central banks in NAB’s view in beginning to remove accommodation, likely also from around the middle of next year if the data on unemployment, wages and inflation continue to emerge as we expect. Customers were again interested in understanding more about developments in the Australian short-end funding markets.

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CALENDAR OF ECONOMIC RELEASES

Country	Economic Indicator	Period	Forecast	Consensus	Actual	Previous	GMT	AEDT
Monday, 29 October 2018								
JN	Retail Sales MoM	Sep		-0.2		0.9	23.50	10.50
UK	Mortgage Approvals	Sep		64.65		66.4	9.30	20.30
US	PCE Core MoM / YoY	Sep		0.1/2		0/2	12.30	23.30
US	Dallas Fed Manf. Activity	Oct		28.1		28.1	14.30	1.30
Tuesday, 30 October 2018								
JN	Jobless Rate	Sep		2.4		2.4	23.30	10.30
AU	Building Approvals MoM / YoY	Sep	5.5/-10.2	3.8/-9		-9.4/-13.6	0.30	11.30
AU	RBA's Bullock gives speech in Sydney						2.10	13.10
GE	CPI Saxony MoM / YoY	Oct		/		0.4/2.3	8.00	19.00
GE	Unemployment Change (000's) / Rate	Oct		-11/5.1		-23/5.1	8.55	19.55
EC	Economic Confidence	Oct		110		110.9	10.00	21.00
EC	Consumer Confidence	Oct F		-2.7		-2.7	10.00	21.00
EC	GDP SA QoQ / YoY	3Q A		0.3/1.8		0.4/2.1	10.00	21.00
GE	CPI MoM/YoY	Oct P		0.1/2.4		0.4/2.3	13.00	0.00
Wednesday, 31 October 2018								
NZ	Building Permits MoM	Sep				7.8	21.45	8.45
JN	Industrial Production MoM / YoY	Sep P		-0.3/-2.1		0.2/0.2	23.50	10.50
NZ	ANZ Business Confidence	Oct				-38.3	0.00	11.00
AU	CPI QoQ / YoY	3Q	0.5/1.9	0.5/1.9		0.4/2.1	0.30	11.30
AU	CPI Trimmed Mean QoQ / YoY	3Q	0.3/1.8	0.4/1.9		0.5/1.9	0.30	11.30
AU	CPI Weighted Median QoQ / YoY	3Q		0.4/1.9		0.5/1.9	0.30	11.30
AU	Private Sector Credit MoM / YoY	Sep	0.4/4.6	0.4/4.5		0.5/4.5	0.30	11.30
CH	Non-manufacturing PMI	Oct		54.9		54.9	1.00	12.00
CH	Manufacturing PMI	Oct		50.6		50.8	1.00	12.00
JN	BOJ Outlook Report							around 2pm
JN	BOJ Policy Balance Rate	31 Oct				-0.1		around 2pm
JN	Housing Starts YoY	Sep		-0.77		1.611	5.00	16.00
EC	Unemployment Rate	Sep		8.1		8.1	10.00	21.00
EC	CPI Core YoY	Oct A		1.1		0.9	10.00	21.00
EC	CPI Estimate YoY	Oct		2.2		2.1	10.00	21.00
US	MBA Mortgage Applications	26 Oct				4.9	11.00	22.00
US	ADP Employment Change	Oct		187		230	12.15	23.15
CA	GDP MoM / YoY	Aug		0.1/2.4		0.2/2.4	12.30	23.30
US	Chicago Purchasing Manager	Oct		60		60.4	13.45	0.45
Thursday, 1 November 2018								
NZ	QV House Prices YoY	Oct				4.6	16.00	3.00
NZ	ANZ Job Advertisements MoM	Oct				-0.3	21.00	8.00
AU	AiG Perf of Mfg Index	Oct				59	21.30	8.30
AU	CoreLogic House Px MoM	Oct				-0.6	23.00	10.00
AU	Export Price Index QoQ / Import Price Index QoQ	3Q		2.2/1		1.9/3.2	0.30	11.30
AU	Trade Balance	Sep	1400	1700		1604	0.30	11.30
CH	Caixin China PMI Mfg	Oct		50		50.6	1.45	12.45
JN	Vehicle Sales YoY	Oct				-3.1	5.00	16.00
AU	Commodity Index SDR YoY	Oct				4.8	5.30	16.30
UK	Markit UK PMI Manufacturing SA	Oct		53		53.8	9.30	20.30
UK	Bank of England Bank Rate	1 Nov		0.75		0.75	12.00	23.00
UK	BOE Asset Purchase Target	Nov		435		435	12.00	23.00
UK	Bank of England Inflation Report						12.00	23.00
UK	BOE's Carney speaks at press conference in London						12.30	23.30
US	Initial Jobless Claims	27 Oct		212		215	12.30	23.30
CA	Markit Canada Manufacturing PMI	Oct				54.8	13.30	0.30
US	Markit US Manufacturing PMI	Oct F		55.8		55.9	13.45	0.45
US	Construction Spending MoM	Sep		0		0.1	14.00	1.00
US	ISM Manufacturing	Oct		59		59.8	14.00	1.00
Friday, 2 November 2018								
NZ	ANZ Consumer Confidence Index	Oct				117.6	21.00	8.00
JN	Monetary Base YoY	Oct				5.9	23.50	10.50
AU	PPI QoQ / YoY	3Q		/		0.3/1.5	0.30	11.30
AU	Retail Sales MoM / Ex Inflation QoQ	Sep	0.4/0.6	0.3/0.4		0.3/1.2	0.30	11.30
EC	Markit Eurozone Manufacturing PMI	Oct F		52.1		52.1	9.00	20.00
US	Trade Balance	Sep		-53.55		-53.2	12.30	23.30
CA	Net Change in Employment	Oct		12.5		63.3	12.30	23.30
CA	Unemployment Rate	Oct		5.9		5.9	12.30	23.30
CA	Hourly Earnings Permanent Empl YoY	Oct		2.26		2.2	12.30	23.30
US	Change in Nonfarm Payrolls	Oct		193		134	12.30	23.30
US	Unemployment Rate	Oct		3.7		3.7	12.30	23.30
US	Average Hourly Earnings MoM / YoY	Oct		0.2/3.2		0.3/2.8	12.30	23.30
US	Factory Orders	Sep		0.5		2.3	14.00	1.00
Upcoming Central Bank Interest Rate Announcements								
Japan, BoJ		31-Oct	-0.1%	-0.1%		-0.1%		
UK, BOE		1-Nov	0.75%	0.75%		0.75%		
Australia, RBA		6-Nov	1.5%	1.5%		1.5%		
US, Federal Reserve		8-Nov	2-2.25%	2-2.25%		2-2.25%		
New Zealand, RBNZ		8-Nov	1.75%	1.75%		1.75%		
Canada, BoC		5-Dec	1.75%	1.75%		1.75%		
Europe, ECB		13-Dec	-0.4%	-0.4%		-0.4%		

GMT: Greenwich Mean Time; AEST: Australian Eastern Standard Time; AEDT: Australian Eastern Daylight Time

FORECASTS

		Annual % change				Quarterly % change															
		2017	2018	2019	2020	2017			2018			2019			2020						
						Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Australia Forecasts																					
Household Consumption	2.7	2.9	2.5	2.5	0.4	0.9	0.6	1.1	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7
Underlying Business Investment	3.3	3.0	5.0	5.8	3.3	0.0	3.8	0.3	0.7	-0.7	1.3	0.1	2.1	1.5	1.8	1.4	1.2	1.7	1.1	1.3	
Residential Construction	-2.2	2.7	-5.3	-1.9	-3.3	-0.2	-1.7	0.3	3.6	1.7	-2.6	-0.3	-2.2	-1.9	-0.9	-1.2	-0.3	0.0	0.3	0.6	
Underlying Public Spending	4.5	4.6	4.2	4.5	0.9	1.1	1.6	1.1	1.5	0.6	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	
Exports	3.5	5.0	4.8	2.5	-1.6	2.3	1.0	-1.5	3.0	1.1	1.7	1.0	1.4	1.3	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.7	
Imports	7.8	5.0	3.6	4.9	3.0	0.2	2.3	1.7	1.7	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.9	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.4	
Net Exports (a)	-1.0	-0.1	0.1	-0.6	-1.0	0.4	-0.3	-0.7	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	-0.2	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	
Inventories (a)	-0.1	0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.5	-0.9	0.4	0.0	0.2	-0.1	-0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Domestic Demand - qtr%					0.7	0.8	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.9	
Dom Demand - ann %	3.0	3.2	2.6	3.0	2.3	2.6	3.6	3.4	3.7	3.4	3.0	2.6	2.3	2.4	2.7	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.1	
Real GDP - qtr %					0.4	0.7	0.7	0.7	1.1	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.7	
Real GDP - ann %	2.2	3.3	2.7	2.5	1.9	1.9	2.7	2.4	3.2	3.4	3.3	3.2	2.7	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.3	2.5	
CPI headline - qtr %					0.5	0.2	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.9	
CPI headline - ann %	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.6	2.1	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.9	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.1	2.2	2.5	2.7	2.9	
CPI underlying - qtr %					0.4	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	
CPI underlying - ann %	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.4	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.9	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.5	2.7	
Wages (Pvte WPI - qtr %)					0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	
Wages (Pvte WPI - ann %)	1.8	2.1	2.5	2.7	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.8	
Unemployment Rate (%)	5.6	5.4	5.1	4.9	5.9	5.6	5.4	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.3	5.3	5.2	5.0	5.0	5.0	4.9	4.8	4.8	4.9	
Terms of trade	12.2	-0.7	-0.7	0.0	5.2	-5.7	-0.1	-0.1	3.6	-1.3	-1.7	-3.4	-0.8	-1.2	-0.9	0.3	-0.4	0.3	-0.4	0.2	
G&S trade balance, \$Abn	10.0	7.4	-12.7	-27.5	6.8	2.9	1.6	-1.4	3.3	2.8	2.3	-1.1	-1.4	-2.5	-4.2	-4.5	-5.6	-6.1	-7.5	-8.2	
% of GDP	0.6	0.4	-0.6	-1.3	1.5	0.7	0.4	-0.3	0.7	0.6	0.5	-0.2	-0.3	-0.5	-0.9	-0.9	-1.1	-1.2	-1.5	-1.6	
Current Account (% GDP)	-2.6	-3.0	-4.1	-4.8	-1.6	-2.5	-2.8	-3.6	-2.5	-2.9	-3.0	-3.7	-3.7	-4.0	-4.3	-4.3	-4.6	-4.6	-4.9	-5.0	

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

Exchange Rate Forecasts

	29-Oct	Dec-18	Mar-19	Jun-19	Sep-19	Dec-19
Majors						
AUD/USD	0.7095	0.71	0.72	0.73	0.75	0.75
NZD/USD	0.6529	0.65	0.65	0.66	0.68	0.69
USD/JPY	111.87	112	110	110	108	106
EUR/USD	1.1394	1.18	1.20	1.22	1.25	1.30
GBP/USD	1.2831	1.26	1.28	1.30	1.34	1.40
USD/CHF	0.9984	0.96	0.94	0.95	0.94	0.91
USD/CAD	1.3103	1.27	1.26	1.25	1.25	1.24
USD/CNY	6.9512	6.90	7.10	7.20	7.20	7.15

Australian Cross Rates						
AUD/NZD	1.0867	1.10	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.09
AUD/JPY	79.4	79	79	80	81	80
AUD/EUR	0.6227	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.58
AUD/GBP	0.5530	0.56	0.56	0.56	0.56	0.54
AUD/CNY	4.9319	4.90	5.11	5.26	5.43	5.36
AUD/CAD	0.9297	0.90	0.91	0.91	0.94	0.93
AUD/CHF	0.7084	0.68	0.68	0.69	0.71	0.68

Interest Rate Forecasts

	29-Oct	Dec-18	Mar-19	Jun-19	Sep-19	Dec-19
Australia Rates						
RBA Cash rate	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.75	1.75	2.00
3 month bill rate	1.92	1.95	1.95	2.15	2.15	2.40
3 Year Swap Rate	2.08	2.20	2.30	2.70	2.90	3.10
10 Year Swap Rate	2.76	3.05	3.10	3.50	3.60	3.70
Offshore Policy Rates						
US Fed funds	2.25	2.50	2.75	3.00	3.25	3.25
ECB deposit rate	-0.40	-0.40	-0.40	-0.40	-0.20	0.00
BoE repo rate	0.75	0.75	0.75	1.00	1.00	1.25
BoJ excess reserves rate	-0.10	-0.10	-0.10	-0.10	-0.10	-0.10
RBNZ OCR	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	2.00	2.25
China 1yr lending rate	4.35	4.35	4.35	4.35	4.35	4.35
China Reserve Ratio	14.5	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0
10-year Benchmark Bond Yields						
Australia	2.57	3.00	3.05	3.30	3.40	3.50
United States	3.08	3.25	3.25	3.50	3.50	3.50
New Zealand	2.51	3.10	3.20	3.45	3.60	3.70

Sources: NAB Global Markets Research; Bloomberg; ABS

Global GDP

Dec year	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	20 Yr Avg
Australia	2.5	2.6	2.2	3.3	2.7	2.5	3.4
US	2.9	1.5	2.3	2.8	2.3	1.7	2.6
Eurozone	2.1	1.8	2.6	2.1	2.0	1.8	1.5
UK	2.3	1.9	1.8	1.5	1.7	1.6	2.4
Japan	1.4	0.9	1.7	0.9	1.0	0.7	0.8
China	6.9	6.7	6.9	6.5	6.3	6.0	9.2
India	8.2	7.1	6.7	6.8	7.2	6.9	6.6
New Zealand	3.5	4.0	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.7	3.0
World	3.5	3.2	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.5	3.5
MTP Top 5	4.1	3.8	4.2	4.0	3.8	3.4	5.0

Commodity prices (\$US)

	29-Oct	Dec-18	Mar-19	Jun-19	Sep-19	Dec-19
Brent oil	77.6	82	85	80	77	78
Gold	1233	1247	1276	1297	1305	1318
Iron ore	73.1	68	63	60	61	62
Hard coking coal	216	195	180	175	160	165
Thermal coal	108	110	105	103	101	100
Copper	6179	6250	6350	6500	6600	6700
Aust LNG (*)	14.4	13.5	14.3	14.6	13.4	13.0

(*) Implied Australian LNG export prices.

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