

AUSTRALIAN MARKETS WEEKLY

Back in black – the return to surplus



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- The RBA meets on Tuesday, where no change to the cash rate is expected, although we will be watching for any shift in tone, particularly when housing indicators suggest that the RBA is too optimistic on the outlook for construction. On Wednesday, Governor Lowe is speaking on The Housing Market and the Economy. We think that Lowe's speech will cover key channels by which the current housing downturn can affect the macroeconomy. In this respect, he will likely downplay the wealth effect from lower house prices, but it will be important if he signals that the Bank is reconsidering the forecast profile for housing activity.
- There is a flood of data releases, with Q4 GDP the highlight. NAB expects Q4 GDP growth was modest, printing 0.4% q/q/2.6% y/y (mkt: 0.5%/2.7%; RBA: 2.8%). January data for retail sales will also be important, where NAB forecasts a 0.3% lift in sales (mkt: 0.3%).
- Offshore this week, US non-farm payrolls is the highlight, the consensus view of a +0.3% m/m print average hourly earnings would put annual growth at 3.3% y/y, equaling a multi-year high. In China, the Caixin services PMI (Tuesday) and Trade (Friday) are the highlights. The National People's Congress (5 to 15 March) begins on Tuesday where Premier Li Keqiang will announce the 2019 economic growth target. In 2018, the target was 'around 6.5%'. The focus will be on any detail on how Chinese authorities intend to support growth in the face of trade-related headwinds. In Europe, the ECB meets on Thursday, with a growing debate on whether the Governing Council will formally push back its timing of a rate rise from late summer to end December or even into 2020. While the extended run of weak data suggests the ECB will do this, we wonder if President Draghi will hold off given he has time to see if the data improve.
- In this weekly, we look at the turnaround in the budget, where our analysis suggests that the budget returned to surplus in the second half of 2018, driven by strong growth in revenue. The budget already includes some election giveaways, but we see pressure for more election commitments given the polls continue to point to a change of government, especially with the better-than-expected starting point for the budget.

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- [Ask the Economists](#)
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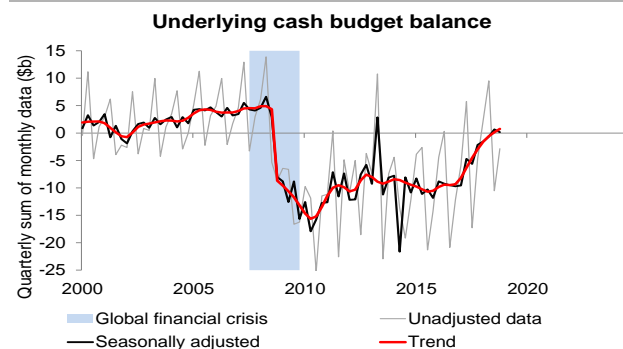
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Key markets over the past week

	Last	% chg week		Last	bp/% chg week
AUD	0.7086	-1.1	RBA cash	1.50	0
AUD/CNY	4.75	-1.0	3y swap	1.80	2
AUD/JPY	79.3	-0.4	ASX 200	6,224	0.6
AUD/EUR	0.623	-1.2	Iron ore	85	4.8
AUD/NZD	1.041	0.0	WTI oil	56.1	1.1

Source: Bloomberg

Chart of the week: The budget is likely back in surplus



Note: The seasonally adjusted and trend estimates were calculated by NAB. Source: Commonwealth of Australia, National Australia Bank

Kieran Davies, Director, Economics, Markets

Back in black – the return to surplus

- The federal government has brought forward the budget to 2 April given the election is planned for May. Our analysis of the monthly financial data suggests that the budget returned to surplus in H2 2018 on the back of strong growth in revenue, although there has been a deterioration in early 2019.
- The budget already includes provision for further personal income tax cuts, although this is small as a share of GDP. With the polls continuing to point to a change of government, we see pressure to offer more election sweeteners, particularly given the better starting point for the budget.
- Notwithstanding the faster-than-expected return to surplus, we are concerned by the sharp slowdown in growth in taxes in early 2019. We plan to do more analysis to see how this fits with other indicators pointing to a broader economic slowdown in late 2018.

The NSW election is on 23 March and a federal election is planned in May

Politics does not always excite financial markets, but the coming months are important with a state election in New South Wales on 23 March and a federal election planned for May.

The exact date of the federal election has not been announced but could be either 11 or 18 May given Easter holidays in April. The 18 May is the latest possible date for the typical simultaneous half-Senate and House of Representatives election). This suggests that the Prime Minister will likely call the election on either 8 or 15 April.

Polling points to a very close contest in NSW and a change of federal government in May

In New South Wales, the Liberal-National Coalition holds a 54.3%/45.7% margin over the opposition Labor Party, calculated on a two-party preferred basis. Polling is undertaken less often at the state level, but polls have suggested since late 2018 that the New South Wales election will be very close at about 50%/50%.¹

Nationally, the Liberal-National Coalition has a much narrower margin over the Labor Party of 50.4%/49.6%. In this case, though, the polling has pointed to a change of government for more than two years (see, for example, the Newspoll results in Chart 1).

The federal budget has been brought forward to 2 April

With the federal government planning on holding the election in May, the budget is due early this year, brought forward from 14 May to 2 April.

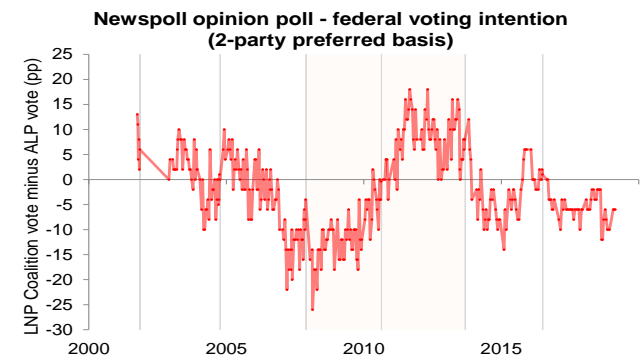
Given the time it takes to prepare the budget, we think that much of the work on the statement would have been done by now, although the estimates will be updated for Q4 GDP, which is due this Wednesday.

The budget will be updated by the Secretaries of Treasury and the Department of Finance in the Pre-election Economic and Fiscal Outlook, although

¹ For example, see the ReachTel, Newspoll and Essential polls reported at <https://www.pollbludger.net/nsw2019/polltracker.htm>.

we expect this will add little new information given that it will be released shortly after the budget itself.²

Chart 1: Newspoll shows the Labor Party still has a large lead over the Liberal/National coalition

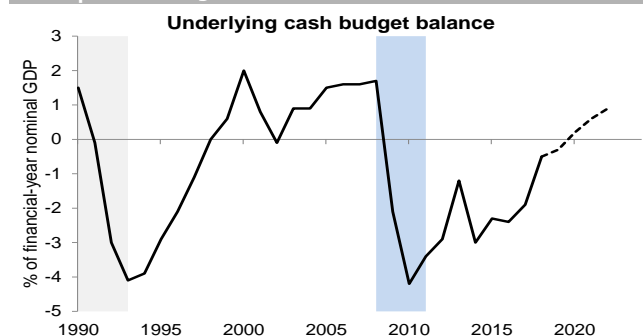


Note: The data are interpolated between polling dates.
Source: Australian Electoral Commission, Newspoll, National Australia Bank

Monthly data suggest that the budget may be back in surplus sooner than the government forecast

The government is currently forecasting a return to surplus in 2019-20, estimating a surplus of 0.2% of GDP for the underlying cash balance (see Chart 2). That said, in November 2018 the Prime Minister raised the prospect that the budget could be in surplus sooner when he said that the April budget would be a “surplus budget”.³

Chart 2: The federal government is forecasting a return to surplus in 2019-20



Source: Commonwealth of Australia, Melbourne Institute, National Australia Bank

Our view, though, is that the budget may already be back in surplus, based on our analysis of the government’s monthly financial statements.

The rolling annual sum of the volatile monthly figures has shown sharp improvement, narrowing from a deficit of \$10.1b in the year to June 2018 to \$1.6b in the year to December 2018 (see Chart 3). That said, the rolling annual sum widened to \$3.8b in January, suggesting that there was some deterioration in early 2019.

Summing the monthly numbers into quarters, our rough seasonal adjustment of the data suggests that the budget was slightly in surplus in the second half of 2018,

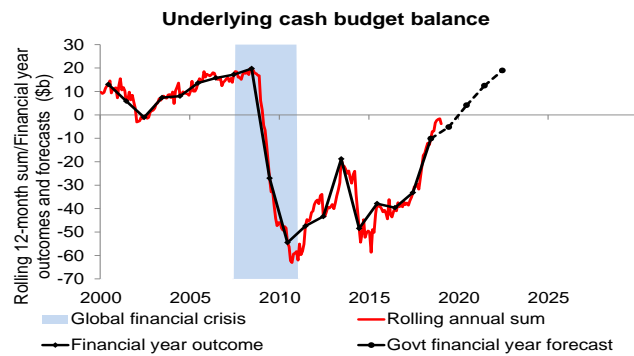
² Under the Charter of Budget Honesty, the Pre-election Economic and Fiscal Outlook is due within 10 days of the issue of writs for a general election.

³ Journalists asked the Prime Minister when exactly the budget would be in surplus, but the answer was unclear. See the transcript of the joint press conference with the Treasurer, held on 27 November 2018 (<https://www.pm.gov.au/media/press-conference-treasurer>).

averaging about \$0.8b per quarter. Again, though, we are mindful that the budget may have slipped in early 2019 based on the January data.

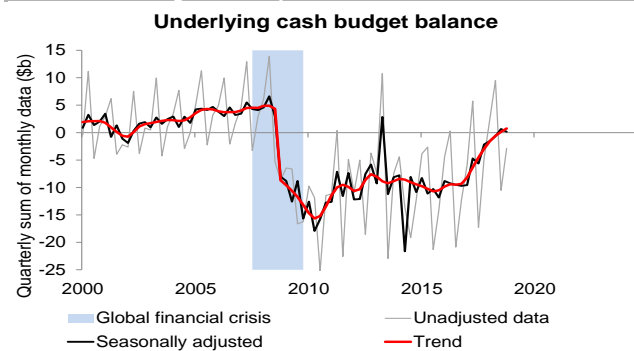
This interpretation is reinforced by the ABS national accounts measure of the underlying budget balance, which returned to a slight surplus of 0.3% of GDP in Q3 2018 (Q4 data are due out on 28 March).

Chart 3: There has been a sharp improvement in the rolling annual sum of the monthly budget data



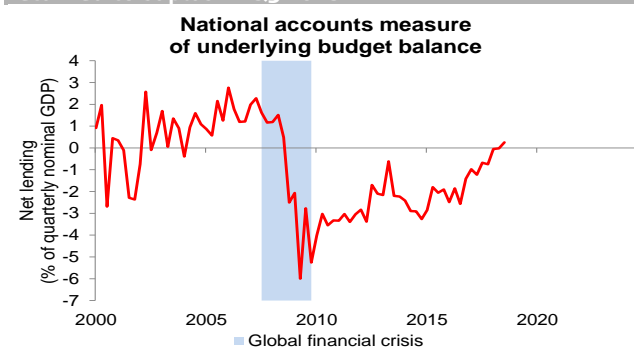
Note: The rolling annual sum was calculated using unadjusted monthly data.
Source: Commonwealth of Australia, National Australia Bank

Chart 4: Our rough seasonal adjustment of the data shows the budget in surplus in the second half of 2018



Note: The seasonally adjusted and trend estimates were calculated by NAB.
Source: Commonwealth of Australia, National Australia Bank

Chart 5: The national accounts measure of the budget returned to surplus in Q3 2018



Note: Seasonally adjusted data.
Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, National Australia Bank

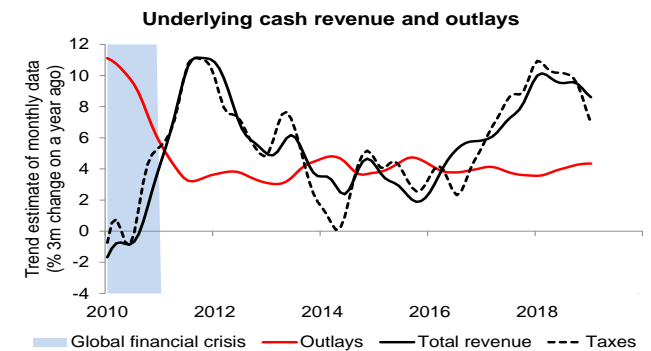
The turnaround in the budget has been driven by strength in revenue

The sharp turnaround in the budget has been driven by increased revenue, where annual growth in trend terms held at 10% for almost all of 2018. This is the fastest growth since the economy pulled out of the global financial crisis.

This contrasts with annual growth in total outlays, which has been steady at a relatively modest 4% in trend terms since 2016.

The improvement in revenue has reflected stronger taxes, where annual growth in trend terms peaked at 11% in early 2018 and is currently running at 7%, which is the slowest growth since early 2017. The strength in taxes mainly reflects strength in income tax.

Chart 6: The improvement in the budget has been driven by strong growth in revenue



Note: The seasonally smoothed estimates were constructed by NAB.
Source: Commonwealth of Australia, National Australia Bank

The government is likely to be tempted to bump up its election giveaways

The budget already includes some election giveaways, with the Mid-Year Economic and Fiscal Outlook, including roughly \$9b of revenue “decisions taken but not yet announced”, code for personal income tax cuts.

Although these giveaways appear large in dollar terms, they are summed over the period from 2018-19 to 2021-22. On our calculation, the cuts equate to about 0.1% of GDP in 2019-20, which suggests to us that the government may well be tempted to use the better starting point for the budget to make additional election promises.

We are monitoring the recent slowdown in growth in taxes

Although we see a clear opportunity for the government to offer more election giveaways, we are concerned at the recent sharp slowdown in growth in taxes. This is important because other indicators point to a broader slowdown in activity at the end of 2018, such that we plan to examine the tax data more closely to see if we can get a better picture of the state of the economy in Q2 2019.

The Labor Party aims for larger surpluses

Finally, note that if there is a change of government, the Labor Party is aiming for *larger* surpluses over the medium- to longer-term than forecast by the Liberal-National Coalition.⁴ In our view, we think that the timing of this objective could be reassessed given the risk that growth remains subpar for longer.

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⁴ See Opposition Treasurer Chris Bowen, “A Shorten Labour Government’s approach to budget and fiscal policy”, 16 May 2018 (<https://www.chrisbowen.net/transcripts/speeches/a-shorten-labor-government-s-approach-to-budget-and-fiscal-policy/>).

CALENDAR OF ECONOMIC RELEASES

Country	Economic Indicator	Period	Forecast	Consensus	Actual	Previous	GMT	AEDT
Monday, 4 March 2019								
EC	PPI MoM / YoY	Jan		0.3/2.9		-0.8/3	10.00	21.00
US	Construction Spending MoM	Dec		0.2		0.8	15.00	2.00
Tuesday, 5 March 2019								
AU	AiG Perf of Services Index	Feb				44.3	21.30	8.30
NZ	ANZ Commodity Price	Feb	2			2.1	0.00	11.00
AU	Government Finances	4Q				0.30	0.30	11.30
AU	BoP Current Account Balance	4Q	-11.5	-9		-11	0.30	11.30
AU	Net Exports of GDP	4Q	-0.3	-0.1		0.4	0.30	11.30
JN	Nikkei Japan PMI Services	Feb				51.6	0.30	11.30
CH	Caixin China PMI Services	Feb		53.5		53.9	1.45	12.45
CH	Caixin China PMI Composite	Feb				52.2	1.45	12.45
AU	RBA Cash Rate Target	5 Mar		1.5		1.5	3.30	14.30
GE	Markit Germany Services PMI	Feb F		55.1		55.1	8.55	19.55
UK	Financial Policy Committee minutes from Feb. 26 meeting						9.30	20.30
EC	Retail Sales MoM / YoY	Jan		1.3/2.1		-1.6/0.8	10.00	21.00
US	Markit US Services PMI	Feb F		56.2		56.2	14.45	1.45
US	ISM Non-Manufacturing Index	Feb		57.3		56.7	15.00	2.00
US	New Home Sales	Dec		590		657	15.00	2.00
UK	BOE Governor Mark Carney Testifies to House of Lords						15.35	2.35
NZ	QV House Prices YoY	Feb				2.9	16.00	3.00
US	Fed's Barkin Speaks at the Rural Economy						16.30	3.30
Wednesday, 6 March 2019								
NZ	Dairy Auction Avg. Winning Price MT	5 Mar				3271	early am	
AU	RBA Governor Lowe speech in Sydney – The Housing Market and the Economy						22.10	9.10
AU	GDP SA QoQ / YoY	4Q		0.5/2.7		0.3/2.8	0.30	11.30
JN	BOJ Harada makes a speech in Kofu						1.30	12.30
EC	OECD Interim Economic Outlook						10.00	21.00
US	MBA Mortgage Applications	36951				5.3	12.00	23.00
UK	BOE's Cunliffe speaks in London.						12.15	23.15
US	ADP Employment Change	Feb		190		213	13.15	0.15
US	Trade Balance	Dec		-57.8		-49.3	13.30	0.30
CA	Bank of Canada Rate Decision	6 Mar		1.75		1.75	15.00	2.00
US	Fed's Williams Speaks to Economic Club of New York						17.00	4.00
US	Fed's Mester Participates in Moderated Discussion						17.00	4.00
UK	BOE's Saunders Speaks in London.						17.30	4.30
US	U.S. Federal Reserve Releases Beige Book						19.00	6.00
Thursday, 7 March 2019								
CH	Foreign Reserves	Feb		3087.9		3087.92	7 March	
AU	AiG Perf of Construction Index	Feb				43.1	21.30	8.30
NZ	Wholesale Trade	4Q	2.5			1	21.45	8.45
AU	Trade Balance	Jan		2750		3681	0.30	11.30
AU	Retail Sales MoM	Jan	0.3	0.3		-0.4	0.30	11.30
JN	Leading Index CI	Jan P		96.1		97.5	5.00	16.00
UK	BOE's Tenreiro Speaks in Glasgow.						9.30	20.30
EC	GDP SA QoQ / YoY	4Q F		0.2/1.2		0.2/1.2	10.00	21.00
EC	ECB Main Refinancing Rate	7 Mar		0		0	12.45	23.45
EC	ECB Marginal Lending Facility	7 Mar		0.25		0.25	12.45	23.45
EC	ECB Deposit Facility Rate	7 Mar		-0.4		-0.4	12.45	23.45
EC	ECB's Draghi Speaks in Frankfurt After Policy Decision						13.30	0.30
US	Initial Jobless Claims	2 Mar		225		225	13.30	0.30
CA	Building Permits MoM	Jan		-1.5		6	13.30	0.30
CA	Bank of Canada's Lynn Patterson speech in Hamilton						17.00	4.00
US	Fed's Brainard Speaks on Economy and Monetary Policy Outlook						17.15	4.15
Friday, 8 March 2019								
NZ	Building Work Put in Place	4Q	0.5			0.7	21.45	8.45
NZ	Manufacturing Sales	4Q				-1.6	21.45	8.45
JN	GDP SA QoQ / Annualised SA QoQ	4Q F		0.4/1.7		0.3/1.4	23.50	10.50
JN	GDP Deflator YoY	4Q F		-0.3		-0.3	23.50	10.50
JN	BoP Current Account Balance	Jan		161		452.8	23.50	10.50
JN	Trade Balance BoP Basis	Jan P		-1133.1		216.2	23.50	10.50
CH	Trade Balance	Feb		27		39.16	8 March	
CH	Exports YoY / Imports YoY	Feb		-2.7/0.6		9.1/-1.5	8 March	
GE	Factory Orders MoM / YoY	Jan		0.5/-3.1		-1.6/-7	7.00	18.00
CA	Housing Starts	Feb		203.5		207.968	13.15	0.15
US	Building Permits / Housing Starts	Jan		1287/1184		1326/1078	13.30	0.30
US	Change in Nonfarm Payrolls / Unemployment Rate	Feb		185/3.9		304/4	13.30	0.30
US	Average Hourly Earnings MoM / YoY	Feb		0.3/3.3		0.1/3.2	13.30	0.30
CA	Net Change in Employment / Unemployment Rate	Feb		-2.5/5.79		66.8/5.8	13.30	0.30
CA	Hourly Wage Rate Permanent Employees YoY	Feb		1.87		1.8	13.30	0.30
CA	Capacity Utilization Rate	4Q		82.1		82.6	13.30	0.30
Upcoming Central Bank Interest Rate Announcements								
Australia, RBA		5-Mar	1.5%	1.5%		1.5%		
Canada, BoC		6-Mar	1.75%	1.75%		1.75%		
Europe, ECB		7-Mar	-0.4%	-0.4%		-0.4%		
Japan, BoJ		15-Mar	-0.1%	-0.1%		-0.1%		
US, Federal Reserve		20-Mar	2.25-2.5%	2.25-2.5%		2.25-2.5%		
UK, BOE		21-Mar	0.75%	0.75%		0.75%		
New Zealand, RBNZ		27-Mar	1.75%	1.75%		1.75%		

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

FORECASTS

Economic Forecasts

	Annual % change			Quarterly % change															
	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	2.5	2.1	2.4	0.4	0.8	0.6	1.1	0.3	0.9	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
Underlying Business Investment	1.6	3.8	5.7	3.3	0.3	3.7	0.4	0.8	-0.8	-2.5	1.6	1.3	1.7	2.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.0	1.7
Residential Construction	4.7	-7.7	-8.6	-3.8	0.2	-1.3	0.3	3.8	1.9	1.0	-2.5	-2.6	-3.1	-3.0	-2.3	-2.2	-1.9	-2.1	-0.9
Underlying Public Spending	4.3	4.1	4.5	1.1	1.4	1.0	1.1	1.4	0.5	1.5	0.6	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
Exports	5.1	3.7	2.5	-1.9	2.8	0.8	-1.5	4.3	1.2	0.1	-0.4	1.8	1.5	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.6
Imports	3.8	1.6	3.7	3.0	0.2	3.3	0.6	1.9	0.5	-1.5	0.5	0.5	0.8	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	1.1
Net Exports (a)	0.3	0.5	-0.2	-1.0	0.5	-0.5	-0.5	0.5	0.2	0.3	-0.2	0.3	0.2	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1
Inventories (a)	0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.4	-0.7	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	-0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Domestic Demand - qtr%				0.7	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7
Dom Demand - ann %	2.9	2.0	2.5	2.2	2.5	3.5	3.2	3.4	3.2	2.7	2.2	1.8	1.7	2.1	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.6
Real GDP - qtr %				0.4	0.8	0.6	0.5	1.0	0.9	0.3	0.4	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.7
Real GDP - ann %	2.9	2.4	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.8	2.4	3.0	3.1	2.8	2.6	2.3	2.2	2.6	2.7	2.4	2.2	2.1	2.2
CPI headline - qtr %				0.5	0.2	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7
CPI headline - ann %	1.9	1.9	2.6	2.1	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.9	2.1	1.9	1.8	1.5	1.8	2.0	2.2	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.5
CPI underlying - qtr %				0.5	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5
CPI underlying - ann %	1.8	1.9	2.3	1.7	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.0	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.8	2.0	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3
Wages (Pvte WPI - qtr %)				0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
Wages (Pvte WPI - ann %)	2.1	2.5	2.7	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.8
Unemployment Rate (%)	5.3	4.9	4.9	5.9	5.6	5.5	5.4	5.5	5.6	5.1	5.1	5.0	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.8	4.9	4.9
Terms of trade	1.3	-1.1	-0.1	5.3	-5.9	-0.1	-0.1	3.1	-1.1	0.9	2.4	-3.8	0.3	-1.9	0.9	0.6	-0.3	-0.9	0.1
G&S trade balance, \$Abn	23.1	22.1	16.6	6.7	3.3	0.9	-1.2	4.2	3.9	6.6	8.4	5.5	6.7	4.6	5.3	5.5	4.8	3.3	3.0
% of GDP	1.2	1.1	0.8	1.5	0.7	0.2	-0.3	0.9	0.8	1.4	1.7	1.1	1.4	0.9	1.1	1.1	0.9	0.6	0.6
Current Account (% GDP)	-2.2	-2.4	-2.7	-1.6	-2.4	-2.9	-3.4	-2.3	-2.6	-2.2	-1.8	-2.4	-2.2	-2.6	-2.5	-2.4	-2.6	-2.8	-2.9

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

Exchange Rate Forecasts

	4-Mar	Mar-19	Jun-19	Sep-19	Dec-19
Majors					
AUD/USD	0.7085	0.71	0.70	0.73	0.75
NZD/USD	0.6806	0.68	0.67	0.69	0.70
USD/JPY	111.99	113	113	110	108
EUR/USD	1.1366	1.15	1.18	1.20	1.23
GBP/USD	1.3234	1.35	1.40	1.43	1.45
USD/CHF	0.9993	0.98	0.98	0.99	0.97
USD/CAD	1.3291	1.31	1.31	1.27	1.27
USD/CNY	6.7030	6.75	6.70	6.68	6.60

Australian Cross Rates

AUD/NZD	1.0410	1.04	1.04	1.06	1.07
AUD/JPY	79.3	80	79	80	81
AUD/EUR	0.6234	0.62	0.59	0.61	0.61
AUD/GBP	0.5354	0.53	0.50	0.51	0.51
AUD/CNY	4.7491	4.79	4.69	4.88	4.92
AUD/CAD	0.9417	0.93	0.92	0.93	0.95
AUD/CHF	0.7080	0.70	0.69	0.72	0.72

Interest Rate Forecasts

	4-Mar	Mar-19	Jun-19	Sep-19	Dec-19
Australia Rates					
RBA Cash rate	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50
3 month bill rate	1.88	1.95	1.90	1.90	1.90
3 Year Swap Rate	1.80	1.85	1.85	1.95	2.05
10 Year Swap Rate	2.43	2.60	2.60	2.70	2.80
Offshore Policy Rates					
US Fed funds	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50
ECB deposit rate	-0.40	-0.40	-0.40	-0.20	0.00
BoE repo rate	0.75	0.75	1.00	1.00	1.25
BoJ excess reserves rate	-0.10	-0.10	-0.10	-0.10	-0.10
RBNZ OCR	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	2.00
China 1yr lending rate	4.35	4.35	4.35	4.35	4.35
China Reserve Ratio	13.5	13.0	12.5	12.0	12.0
10-year Benchmark Bond Yields					
Australia	2.19	2.40	2.40	2.50	2.60
United States	2.76	2.80	2.80	3.00	3.00
New Zealand	2.20	2.85	3.10	3.20	3.30

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	2.4	2.9	2.4	2.2	3.4
US	2.9	1.6	2.2	2.9	2.1	1.8	2.6
Eurozone	2.0	1.9	2.5	1.9	1.4	1.6	1.5
UK	2.3	1.8	1.8	1.4	1.3	1.6	2.4
Japan	1.4	1.0	1.9	0.8	0.9	0.6	0.8
China	6.9	6.7	6.9	6.6	6.3	6.0	9.2
India	8.2	7.1	6.7	7.4	7.1	7.2	6.6
New Zealand	3.5	3.9	3.1	2.8	2.6	2.6	3.0
World	3.5	3.3	3.8	3.7	3.5	3.5	3.5
MTP Top 5	4.1	3.8	4.3	4.0	3.6	3.4	5.0

Commodity prices (\$US)

	4-Mar	Mar-19	Jun-19	Sep-19	Dec-19
Brent oil	65.3	60	65	65	70
Gold	1297	1300	1320	1330	1350
Iron ore	84.0	84	82	78	76
Hard coking coal	215	200	193	178	170
Thermal coal	97	95	93	98	95
Copper	6502	6100	6250	6400	6300
Aust LNG (*)	16.2	14.0	11.3	11.6	11.4

(*) Implied Australian LNG export prices.

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