

# Economic Horizon: what's in store in 2009?

**CBA Economic Briefing  
for Queensland Clients  
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**John Peters  
Senior Economist  
Commonwealth Bank of Australia - (612) 9312 0112**

**Institutional  
Banking & Markets**



**Commonwealth**



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# What's happened to the World?



*“He who does not forget the past is master of the future....”*

**Sima Qian: Ancient Chinese historian & philosopher**

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*“It's looking crook,” said Daniel Croke; “Bedad, it's cruke, me lad, For never since the banks went broke Has seasons been so bad.”*

*And along these lines the media chorus ran “It's the **economic** end, no doubt.”*

*“We'll all be rooned,” said Hanrahan, “Before the year is out.”*

***SAID HANRAHAN by John O'Brien.. Australian Bush Poet***



# CBA View

- **US, UK and Europe now in deep recession but Asia to grow**
  - no lasting return of confidence and economic recovery until :
    - **US house prices bottom out; and**
    - **unclogging of credit markets & revival of pole- axed financial system**
  - growth in commodity-consuming nations means global price collapse fears overdone
  - Global growth to slow to 0.5% or less in 2009
  
- **Loss of Oz domestic momentum but recession close call**
  - benefits of high terms-of-trade (commodity prices) still flowing;
  - squeeze on household segment easing: via tax cuts; falling mortgage rates; fiscal package payments & lower petrol prices;
  - policymakers (fiscal & monetary) acting aggressively & pre-emptively; **more to come !!**
  - A\$ has fallen by 30% against USD & 20% on TWI (very good for exporters & import competing industries)



# CBA View



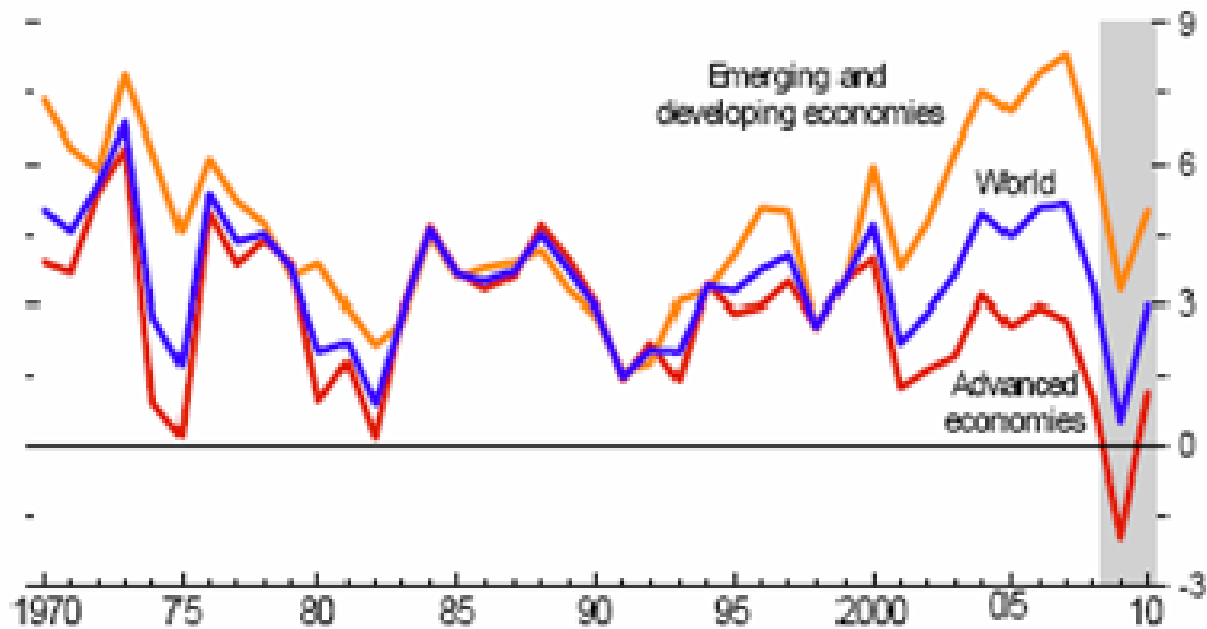
## Key Risks to Australian Outlook

- **Faltering consumer spending**
- **Deflating capex boom**
- **Further loss of momentum of China & major trading partners like India & ASEAN.**
- **A further meltdown in global credit markets (like in wake of Lehman Bros fiasco)**



# IMF slashes global growth forecasts for 2009

Figure 1. GDP Growth  
(Percent change)



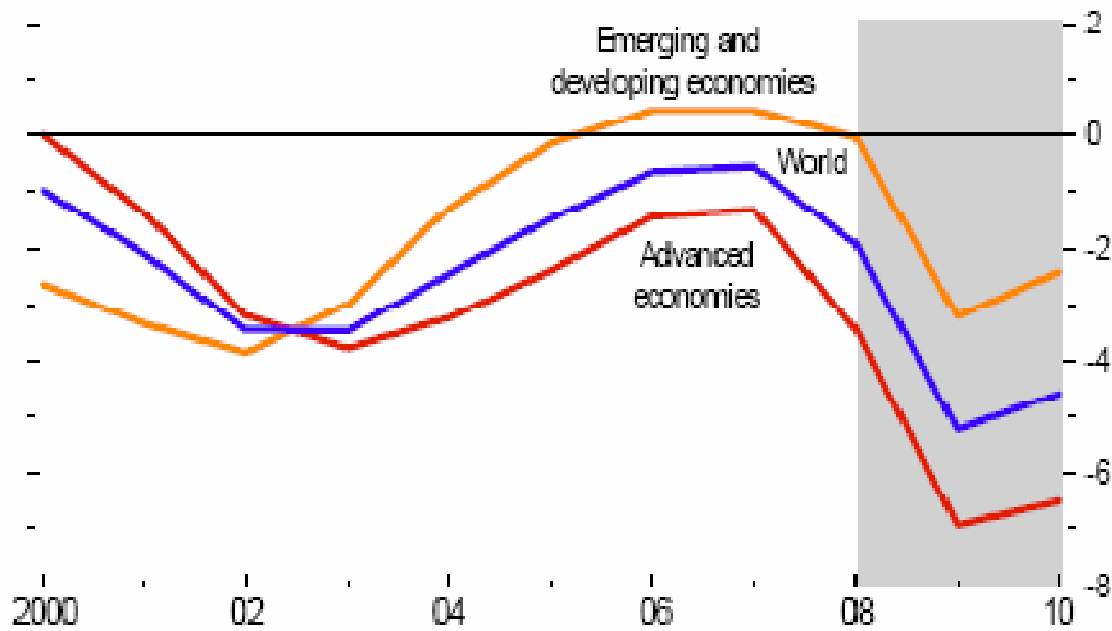
Source: IMF staff estimates.



# Fiscal policy working overtime: G7 budget deficits ballooning



Figure 6. General Government Fiscal Balances  
(Percent of GDP)



Source: IMF staff estimates.

# CBA View



## Economic policy and markets

- RBA to cut further – smaller quantum than aggressive market pricing;
- Market sees cash at 2% by end QII'09 : CBA sees 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -2 $\frac{3}{4}$ %;
- low bond yields to be maintained, and room to rally further in near term;
- A\$ to fall to US\$0.64 as RBA cuts rates further in HI 2009;
- Federal Government has announced two major fiscal packages in past three months & foreshadowed further substantial fiscal easing if necessary. Can run Budget well into deficit if needed.



# What's causing the slowdown – how transmitted?



## ■ Financial

- **global** credit crunch reduces **global** lending.....debts cannot be refinanced
- share price falls create losses for investors, funds & corporates
- forces asset sales to cover debt repayments (deleveraging)....more losses.
- Banking/financial system crisis as counter-party risk predominates.
- *SOLUTION: cut rates, recapitalise banks, lift gov't spending, buy bad debts.*

## ■ Trade

- **Household & company spending squeezed so cut back on imports**
- export growth falls, commodity prices (energy, oil, metals) tumble
- currencies fall – lower AUD is a great export boost

## ■ Confidence

- consumer & business confidence collapses as asset prices fall
- caution dominates...spending slows....investment cancelled....jobs lost
- *SOLUTION: governments lift handouts & capital works spending & funding.*



## A quote to note as US, UK & Europe nationalise banks



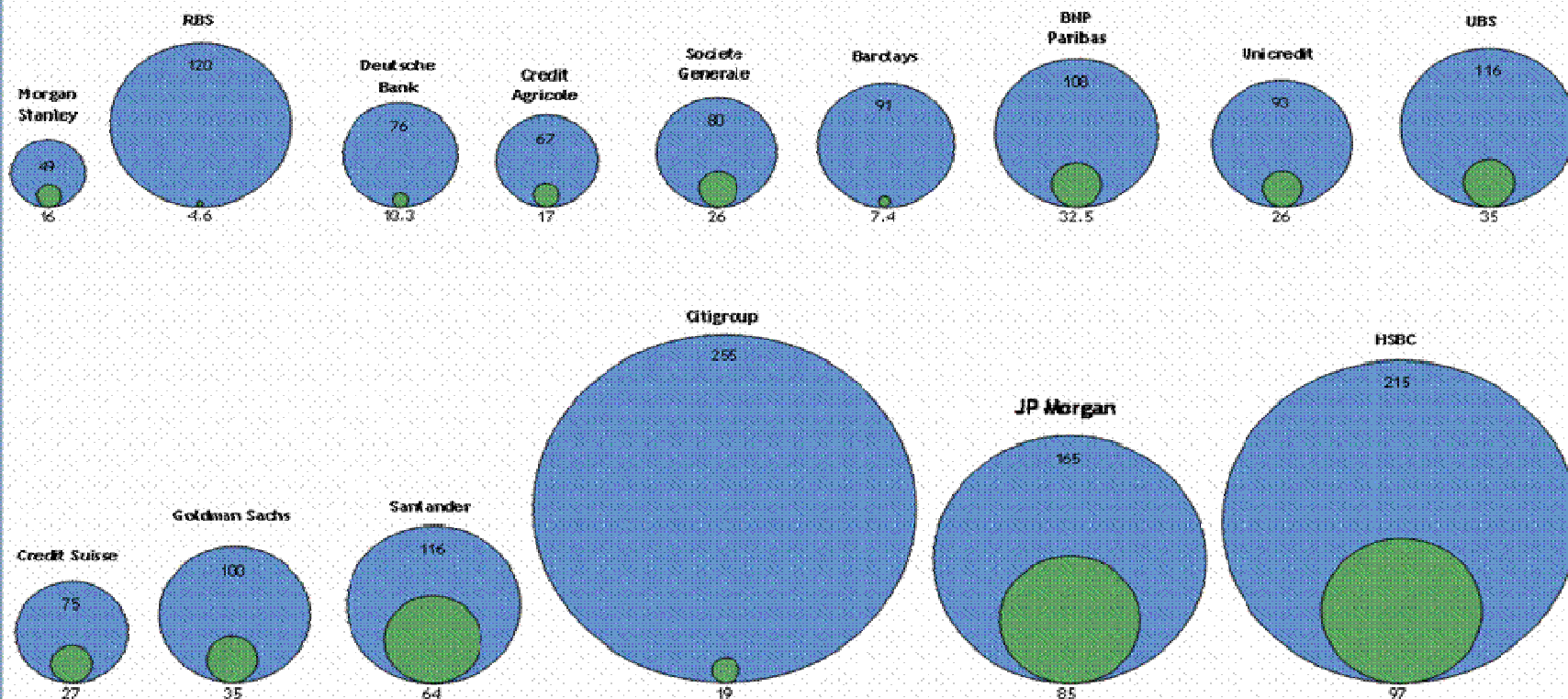
*“ It does not matter if a cat is black or white  
....as long as it can catch mice!...”*

The late Chinese Premier Deng who  
commenced market revolution in China in late  
1970s and 1980s.

# Oz banks in much better shape than most in G7 nations

## Banks: Market Cap

- Market Value as of January 20<sup>th</sup> 2009, \$Bn
- Market Value as of Q2 2007, \$Bn



J.P.Morgan

While JPMorgan considers this information to be reliable, we cannot guarantee its accuracy or completeness.

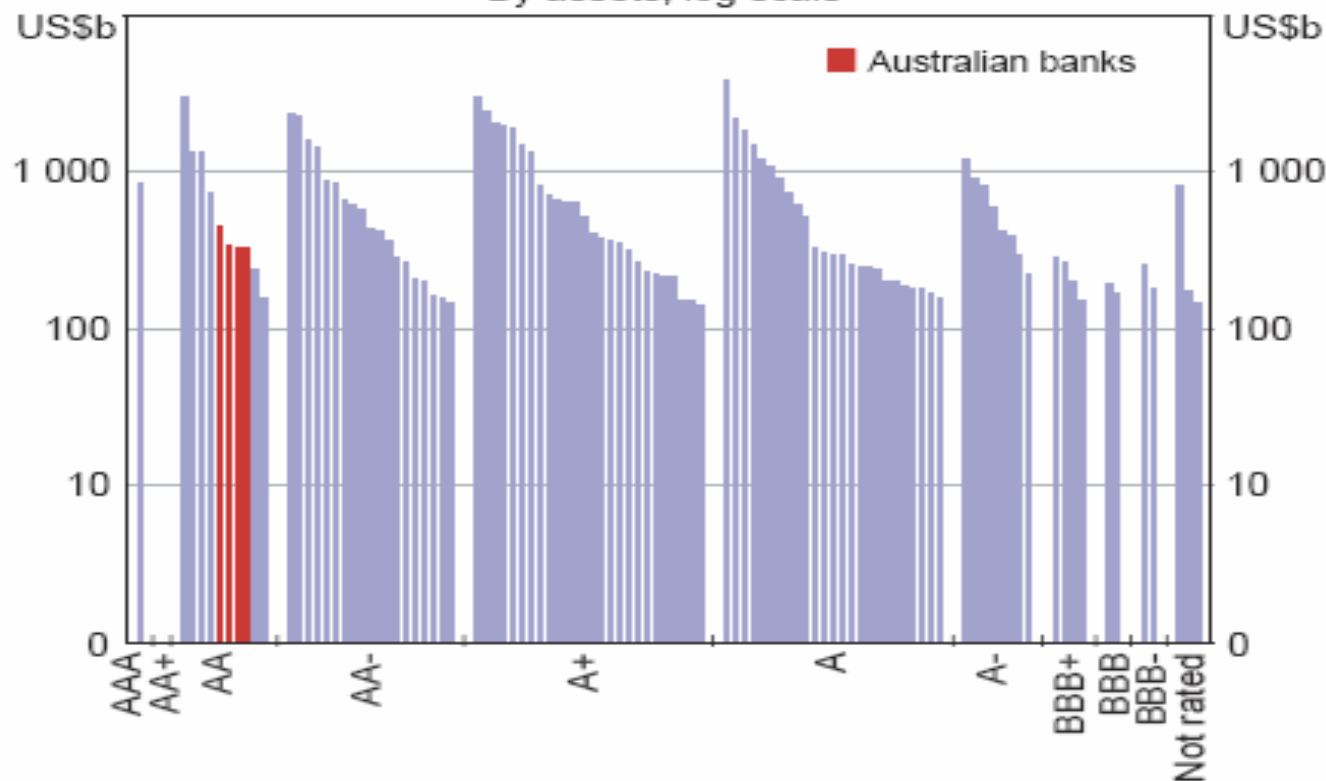
Source: Bloomberg, Jan 20<sup>th</sup> 2009

# Oz banks in much better shape than most in G7 banks



## Credit Ratings of the Largest 100 Banking Groups\*

By assets, log scale



\* Holding company ratings  
Sources: Bloomberg; *The Banker*

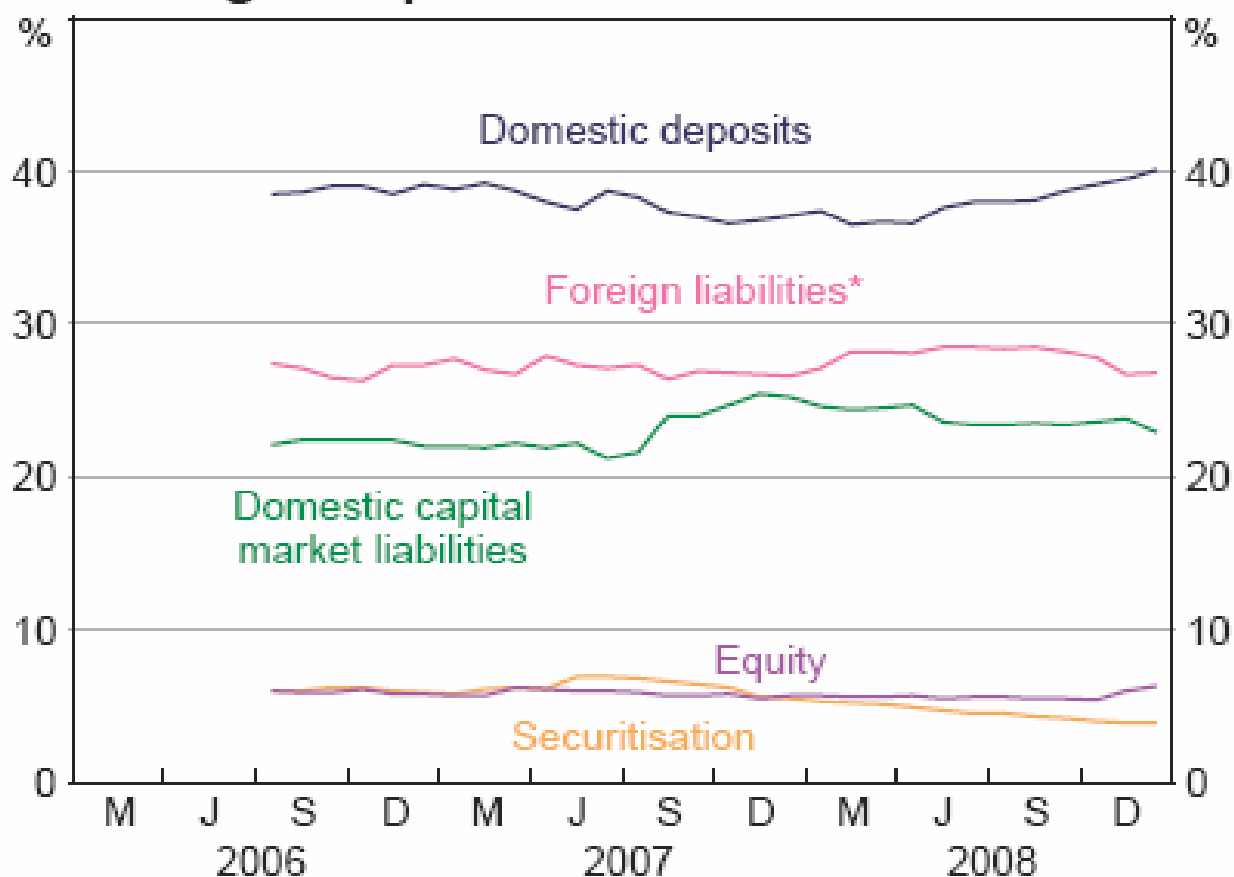
- 4 Oz major banks are among only 11 globally with AA RATING or better!



# Oz banks in much better shape than most in G7 banks



## Funding Composition of Banks in Australia



\* Adjusted for movements in foreign exchange rates  
Sources: APRA; RBA

- 4 Oz major banks funded to the tune of a substantial 40% by domestic deposits



# Australian Economic & Financial Market Outlook



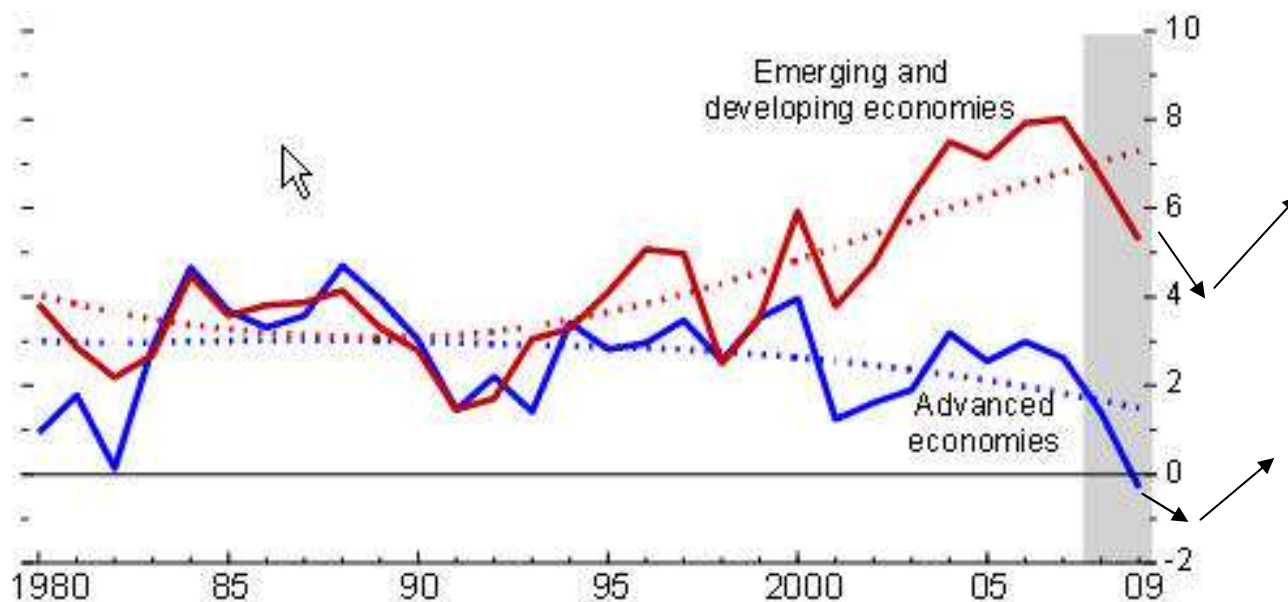
## Direction of Risks in 2009

International Growth	↓	Global growth to slump to 1/2%pa
Domestic Growth	↓	1%pa <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Household spending &amp; dwelling investment <i>weak</i></li><li>- Business invest. <i>easing</i>. Fed &amp; State Govt spending <i>strong</i></li></ul>
Monetary Policy	↓	RBA has cut rates by 4% to 3 1/4% since Sep Biggest cuts since early 1990s & now at early 1960s levels <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- We see more easing (2 1/2-2 3/4% cash) in H1 09</li></ul>
Underlying CPI	↑	To stay around 3 1/2-4 1/2% in 2009.
AUD Outlook	↓	To ease to US\$ 0.64 by March 09



# Trade: Asia's outlook much better than G7

**Figure 1. Real GDP Growth and Trend**  
(Percent change)



Source: IMF staff estimates.

- IMF forecasts have Asia slowing to just under 5%pa GDP from 8%pa.
- G7 expected to be in deep recession next year. But based on *current* policies.



# Trade: China's economy bottoming out?



Chart 1: PMI has rebounded after a sharp drop

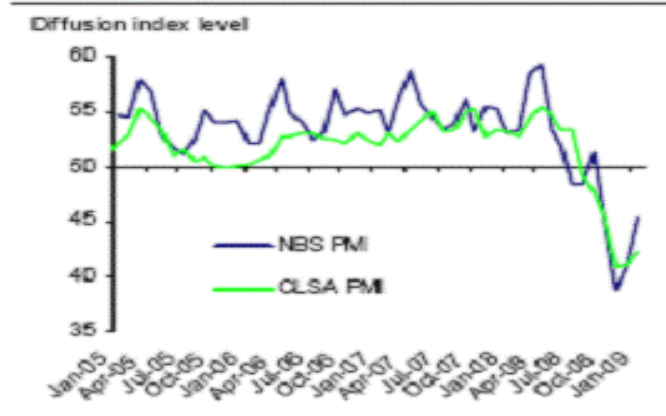


Chart 2: Bank lending is surging

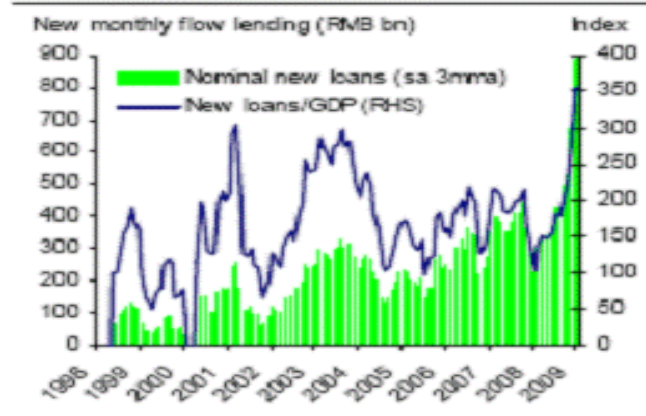


Chart 3: Is the decline in construction activity slowing?

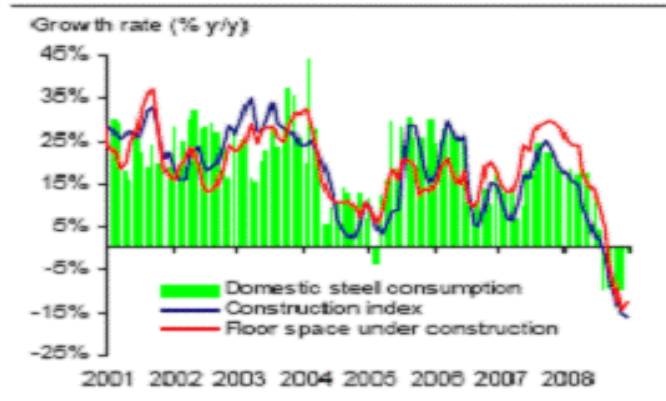


Chart 4: Traders are restocking steel products



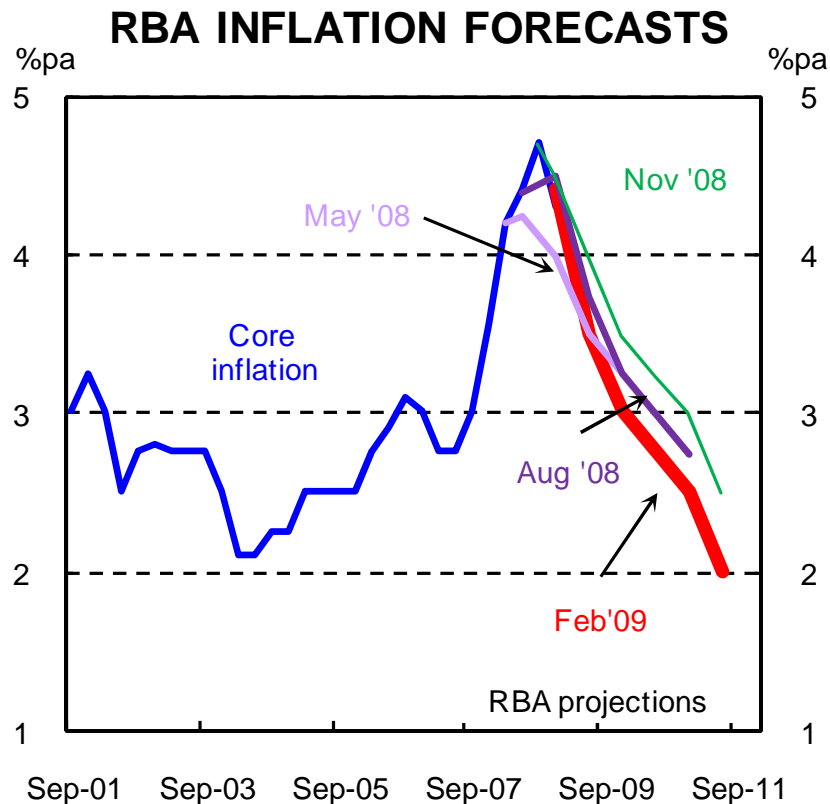
# Factors to help buffer Australia against global slump.

- Aggressive RBA rate cuts - more coming as RBA stays pre-emptive
- Fiscal stimulus amounting to 4.5% of GDP (3% from recently announced \$10.4 billion & \$42 billion plus 1.5% from automatic rundown in surplus as economy slows – ie automatic stabilisers)
- 20% fall in AUD on trade weighted terms; 30% against USD
- 30% drop in petrol prices in recent months
- Historically *high terms of trade* despite easing commodity prices of late. Most major trading partners still growing.
- Strong record company profits ( stand at 25% of GDP vs historical average of 14% of GDP) – also companies lowly geared
- Relatively low unemployment – still at 3 decade lows
- Large States' pipeline of infrastructure spending
- Fat order book of investments in engineering, construction and mining
- Roll call of major (ie G7 economies easing both fiscal & monetary policies



# How Far Will The RBA Go?

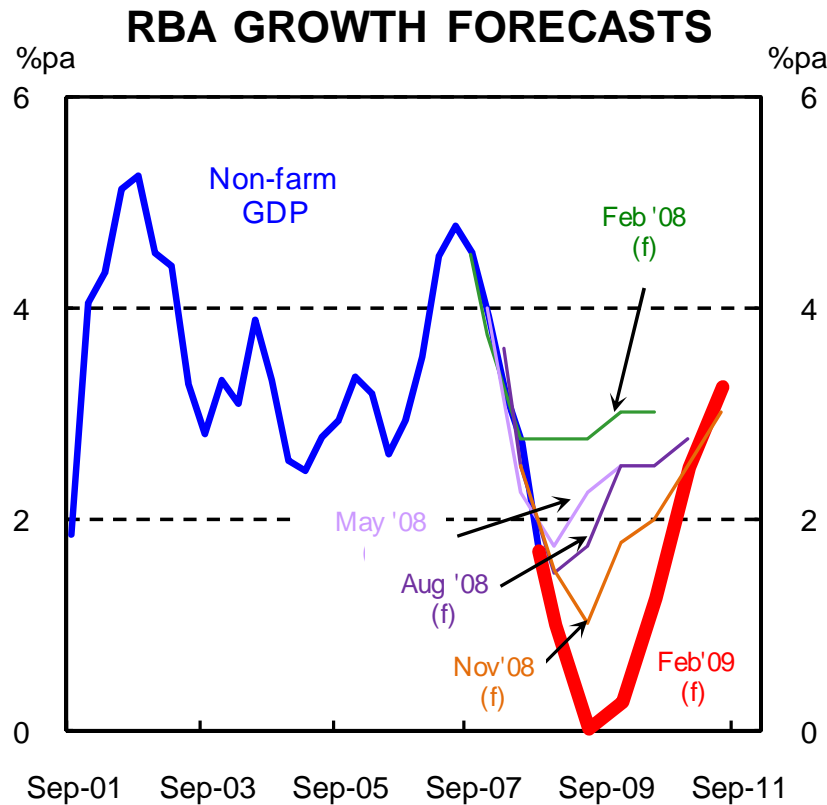
## Inflation



- The RBA revised down its CPI forecasts in the February *Statement on Monetary Policy (SMP)*.
- First “downgrade” since late 2006.
- Pace of disinflation still modest - *underlying* inflation not expected to be back below 3% until mid 2010.
- The idea that inflation is on track back to the 2-3% target has allowed the RBA to respond quickly to the global crisis.
- Lower oil prices mean that *headline* inflation will slow more quickly.



# How Far Will The RBA Go?

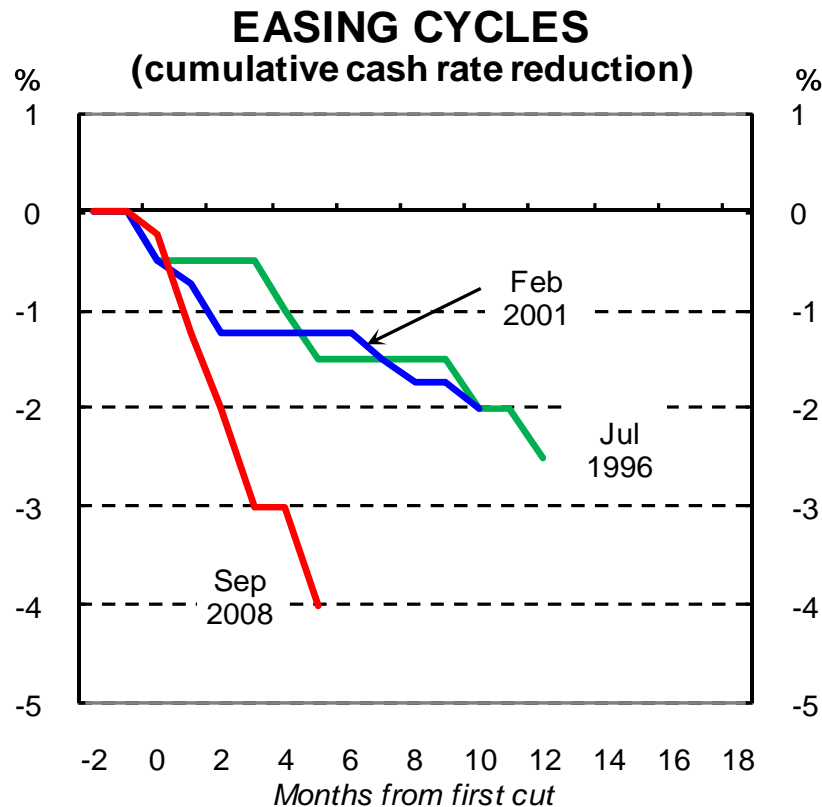


- RBA projections envisage a significant and deepening growth slowdown is under way.
- RBA forecasts imply the weakest three-year period of growth since the early 1990's recession.
- A “material” rise in unemployment is expected.



# How Far Will The RBA Go?

All change

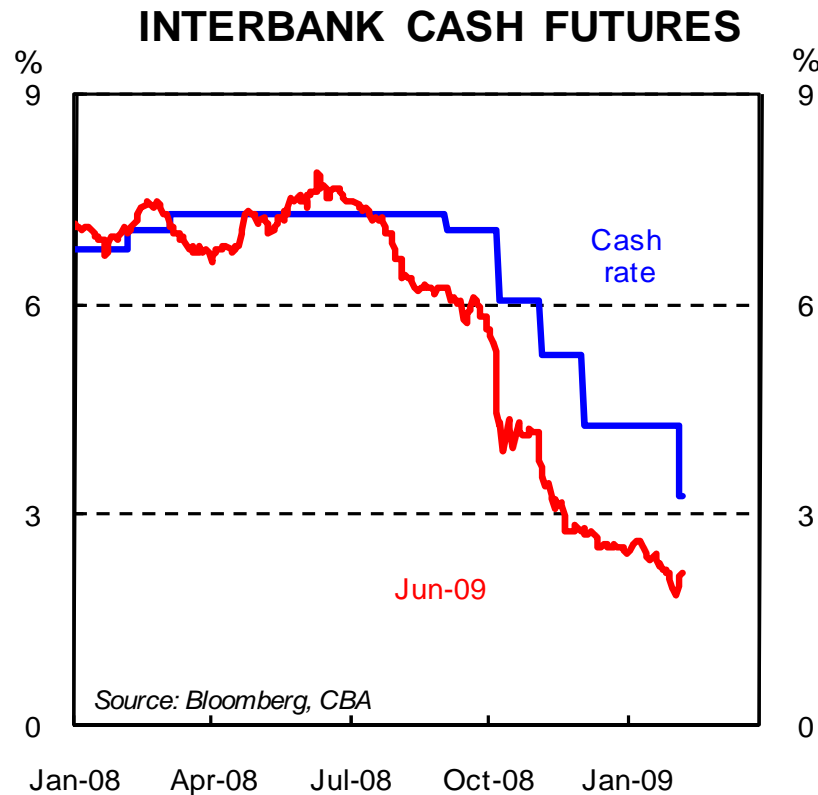


- Speed of turnaround in global economy and step up in financial crisis surprised RBA (and others).
- Rate *rises* were being debated up until May.
- Policy settings over tight for the changed environment.
- Needed to get back to neutral (and below) as quickly as possible.



# How Far Will The RBA Go?

Is the market right?

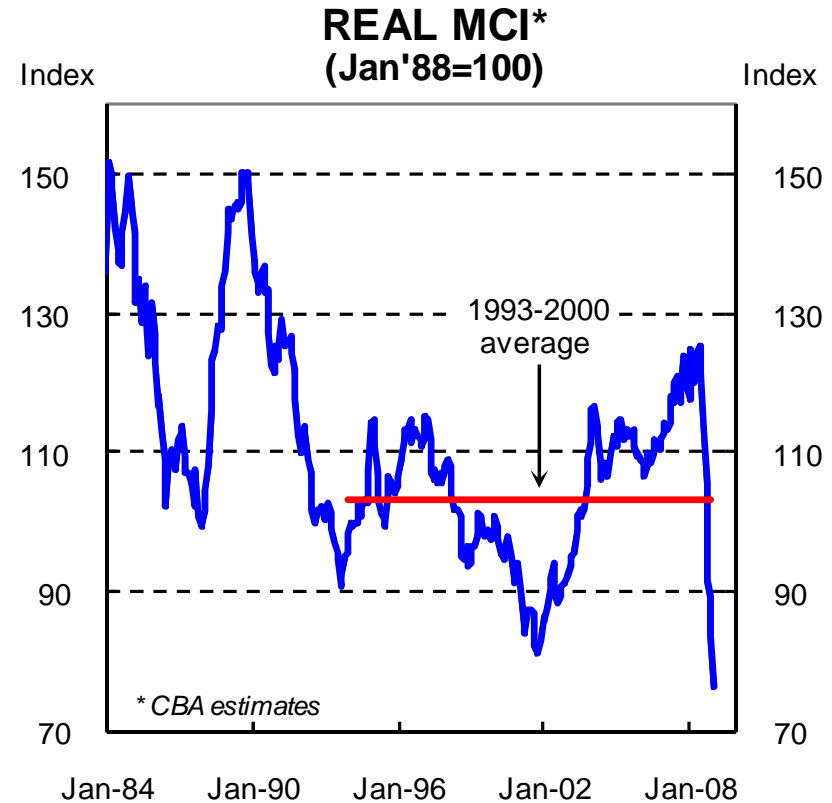
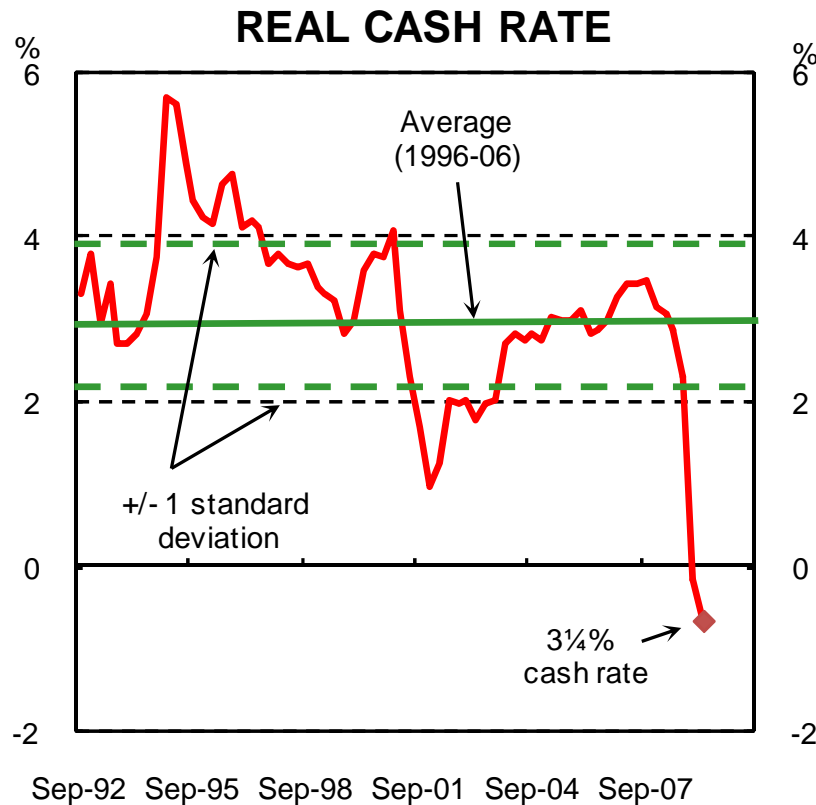


- The RBA has cut the cash rate by 400bpts since September, taking the cash rate to 3¼%.
- Policy is now very accommodative – the policy transmission mechanism is working.
- RBA preparing to pause – signalling that the period of rapid, large rate cuts is over (short of a further intensification of the global downturn).



# How Far Will The RBA Go?

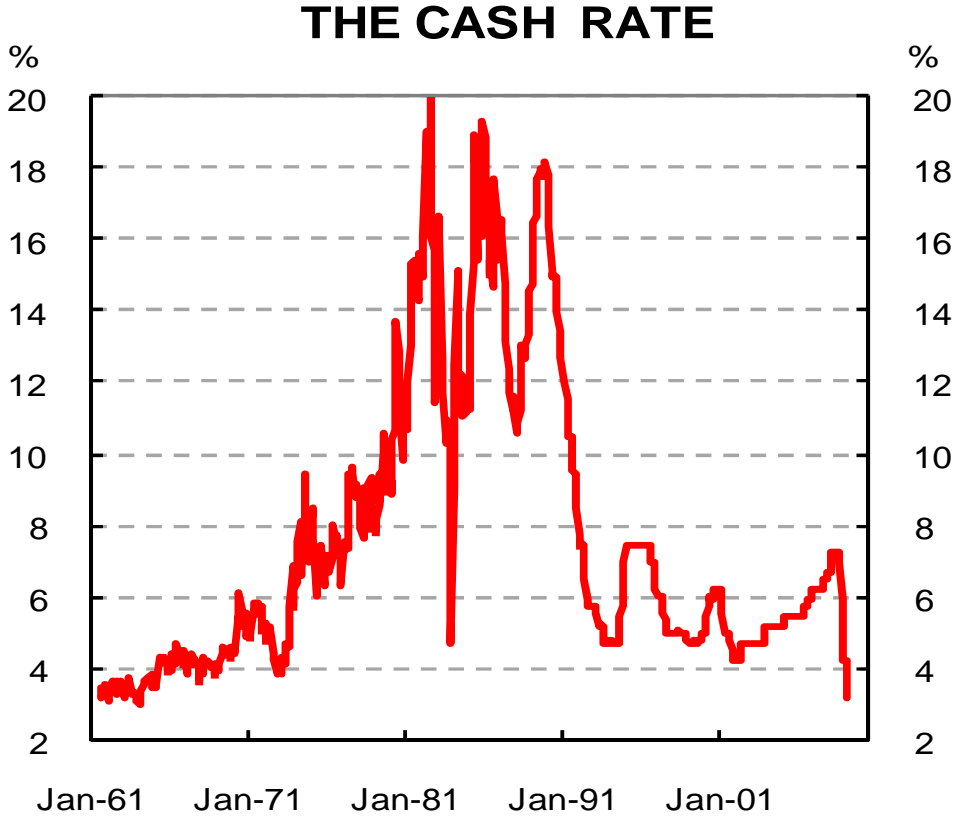
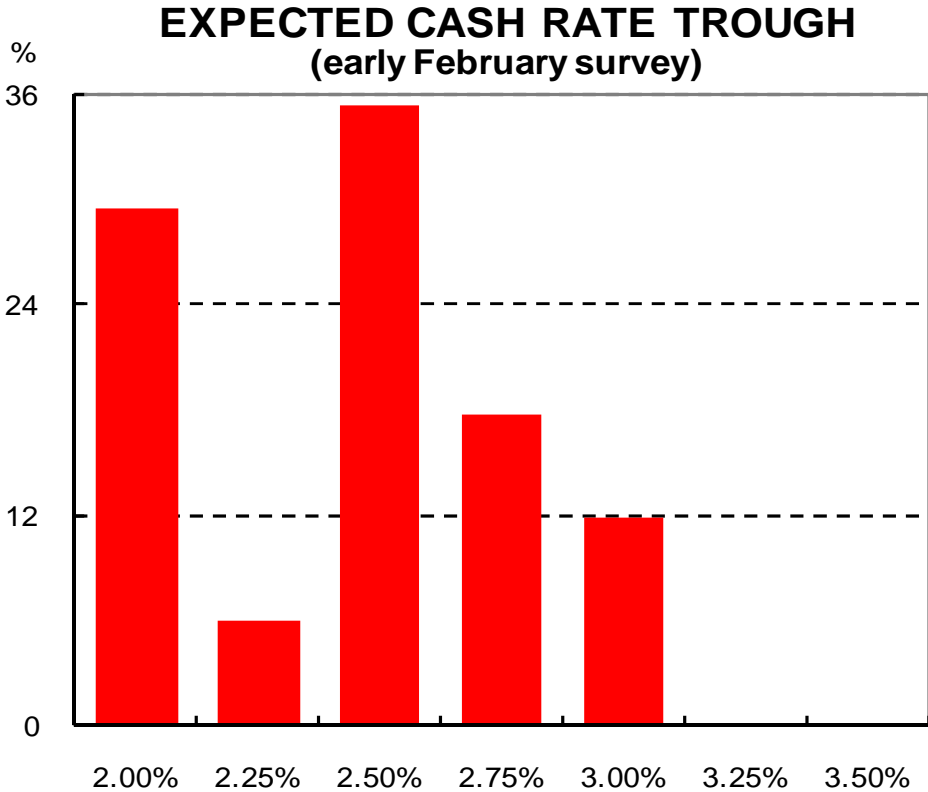
## Financial conditions



- The real cash rate is now in negative territory.
- The sharp drop in the AUD has eased financial conditions more generally.

# How Far Will The RBA Go?

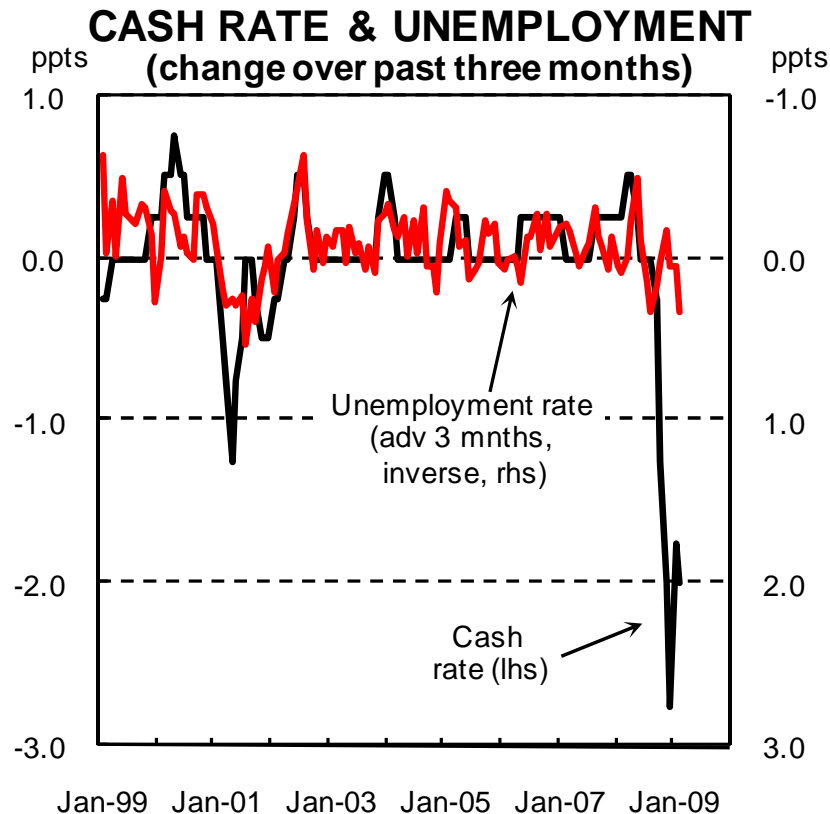
The only way is down



- Economic commentators expect further cuts.
- Consensus has terminal cash rate at 2¼%.

# How Far Will The RBA Go?

## What to watch?

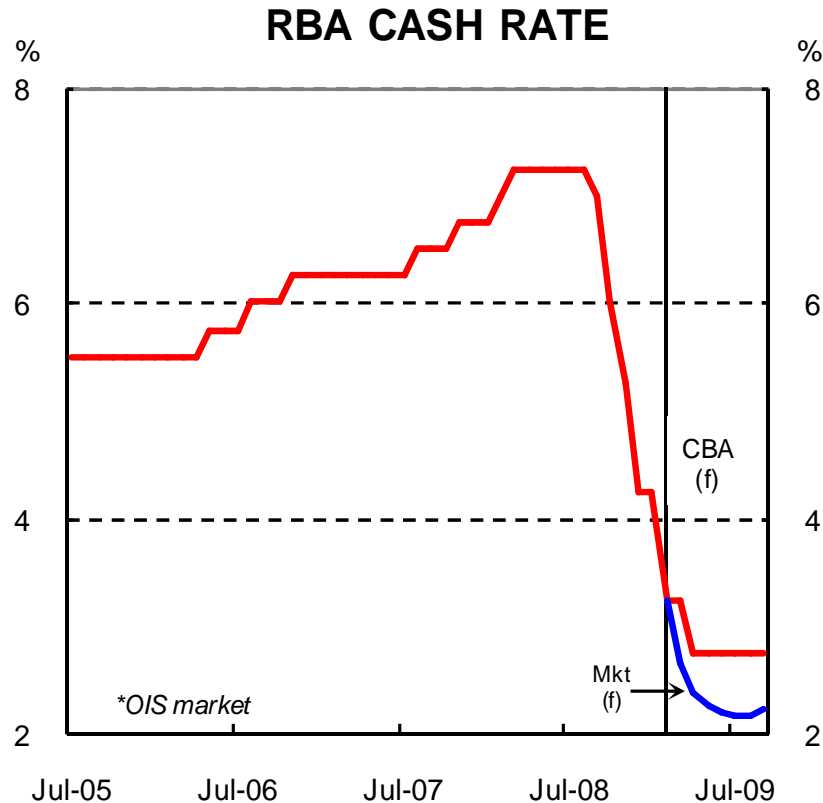


- Unemployment remains the best indicator of the relationship between the real economy and RBA action.
- Divergence underlines that rapid-fire rate cuts have run well ahead of real economy requirements.



# How Far Will The RBA Go?

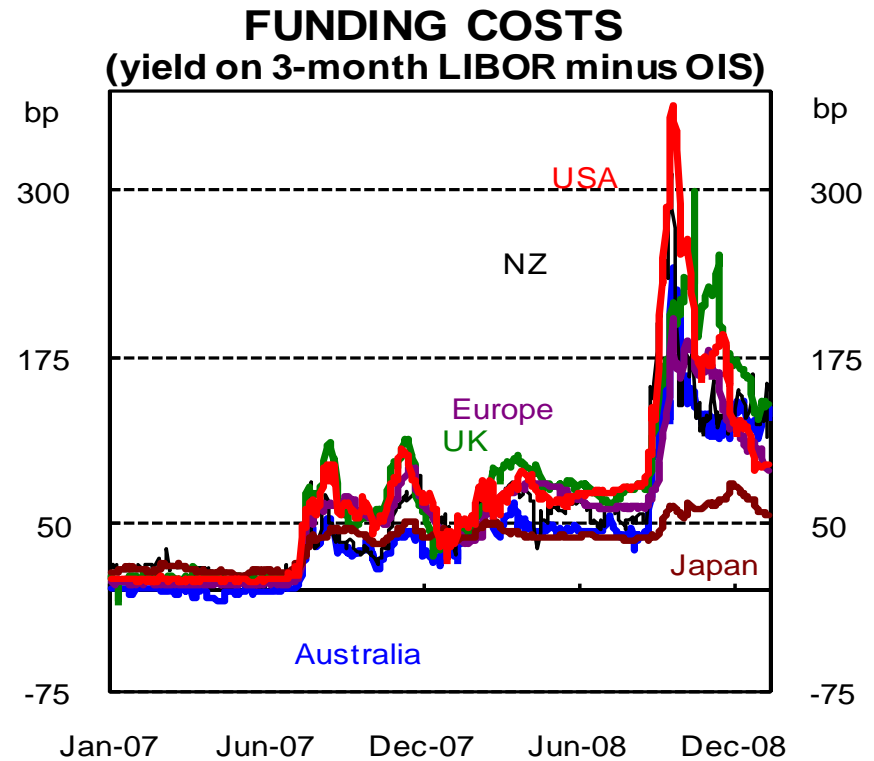
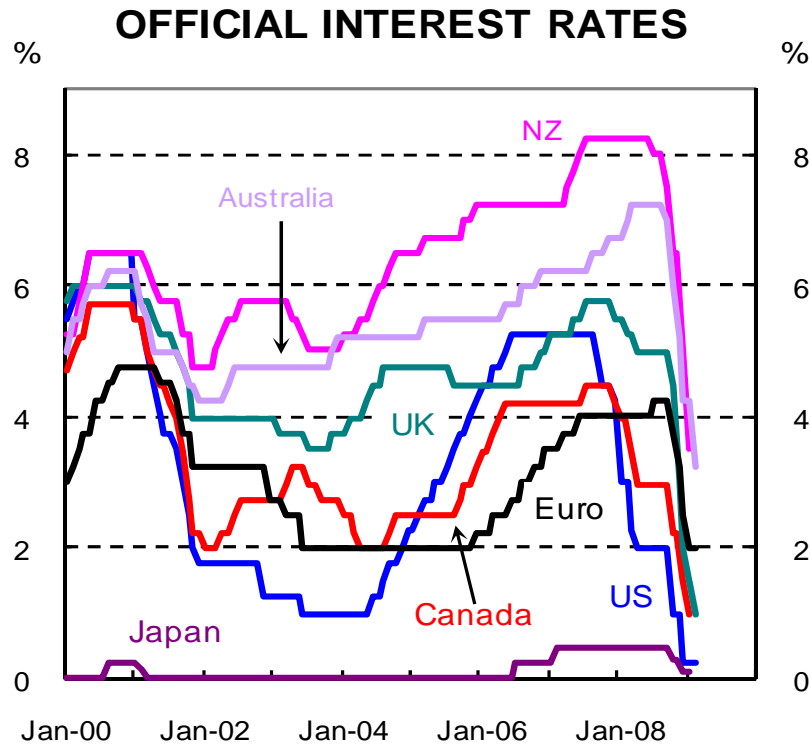
CBA view



- The risks favour further rate cuts.
- We expect the cash rate to reach 2 1/2- 2 3/4% by mid 2009.
- Our background economic views, global stabilisation packages and domestic fiscal stimulus mean we favour a profile a little more restrained than current market pricing.



# Interest Rates – Fed rates at 0%, RBA to 2½%



- US in recession...so rates should fall further as deflation threats loom.
- US 3 month rates falling, but reflect uncertainty & high cost of “market funds”.
- Australia has downside risks to growth.....so rates are falling....to 2½% in '09.

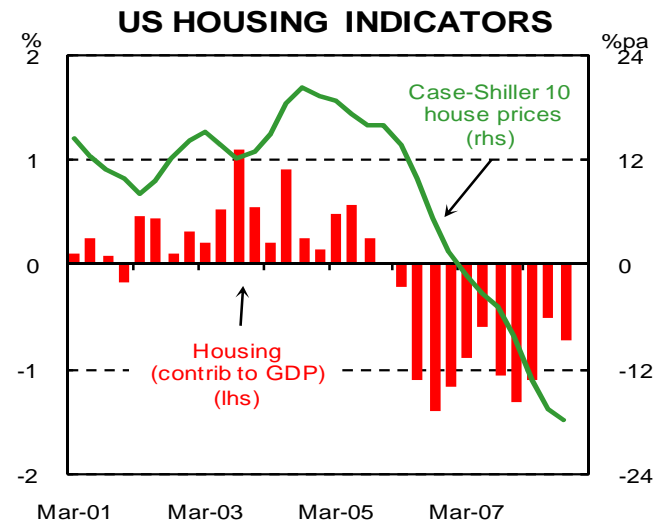
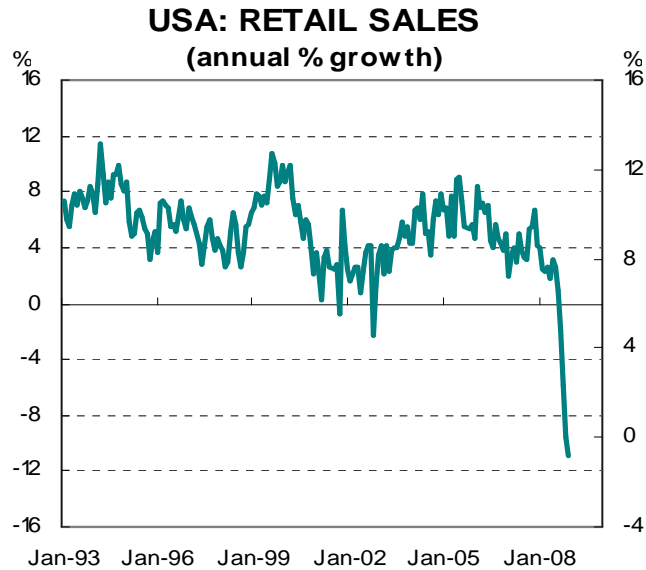
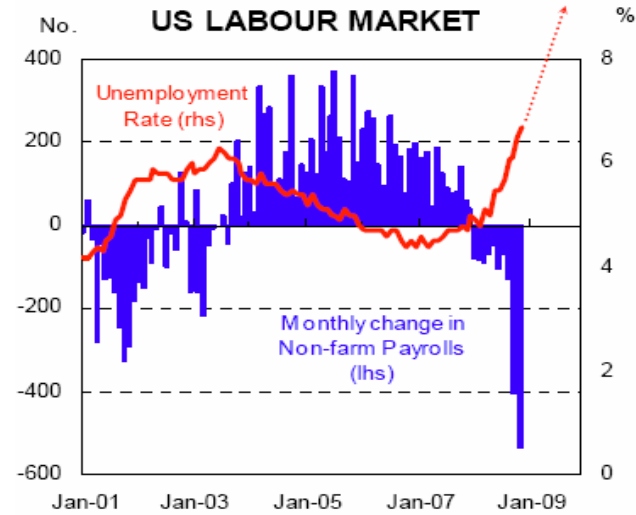
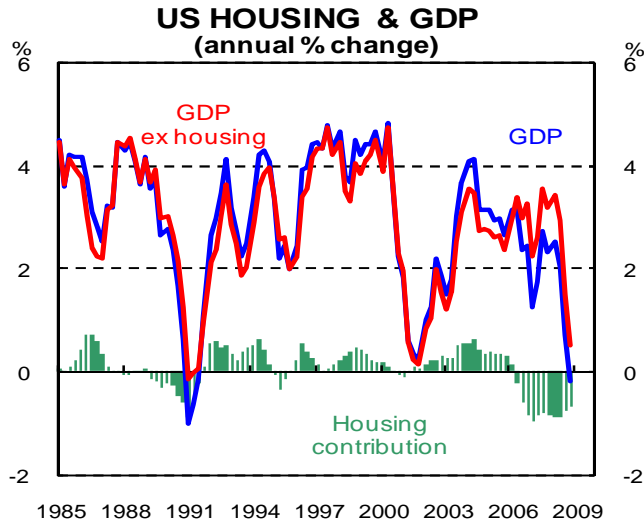


# Australian & US Economic Outlooks for 2009

	Australia		United States	
	2008 (e)	2009 (f)	2008 (e)	2009 (f)
<b>GDP %pa</b>	2.4	1.1	1.0	-1.6
<b>Household Spending %</b>	2.2	1.7	Flat	- 1.2
<b>Unemp rate %</b>	4.4	6.0	7.0	10.0
<b>CPI %pa</b>	3.7	2.4	2.4	0.3
<b>Wages %pa</b>	4.1	3.7	3.0	2.5
<b>Cash Rate</b>	4¼	2½- 2¾	0- 0.5	0- 0.5
<b>10 Yr Bond Yield</b>	3.99	3.5	2.21	2.0

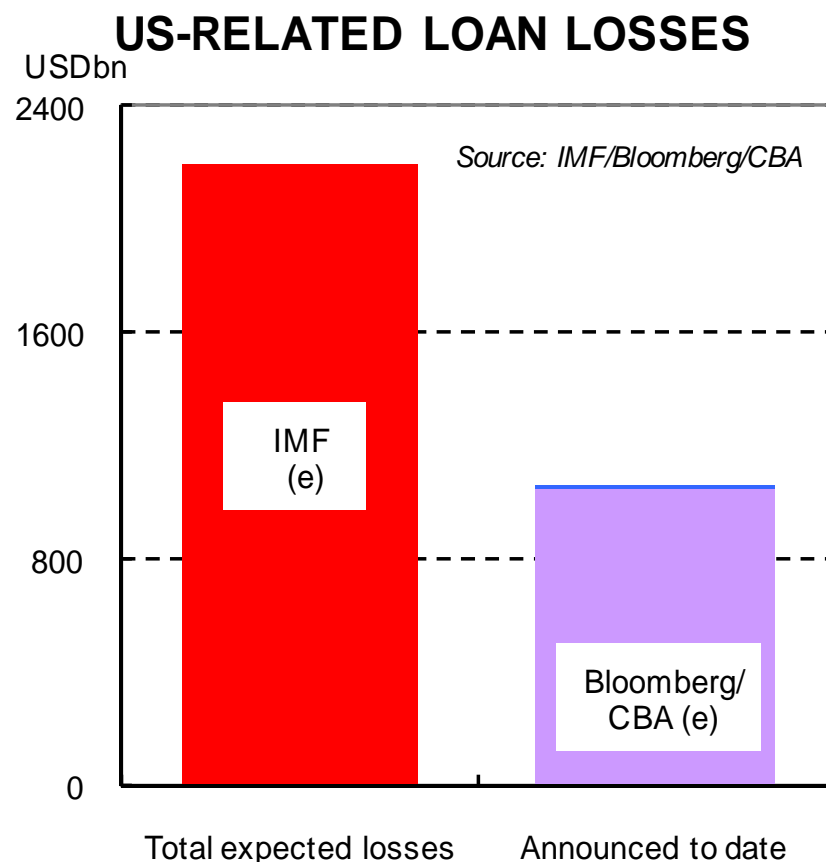


# Economic data shows US economy mired in recession



# Confidence, Markets & The Economy

## Disclosure scorecard

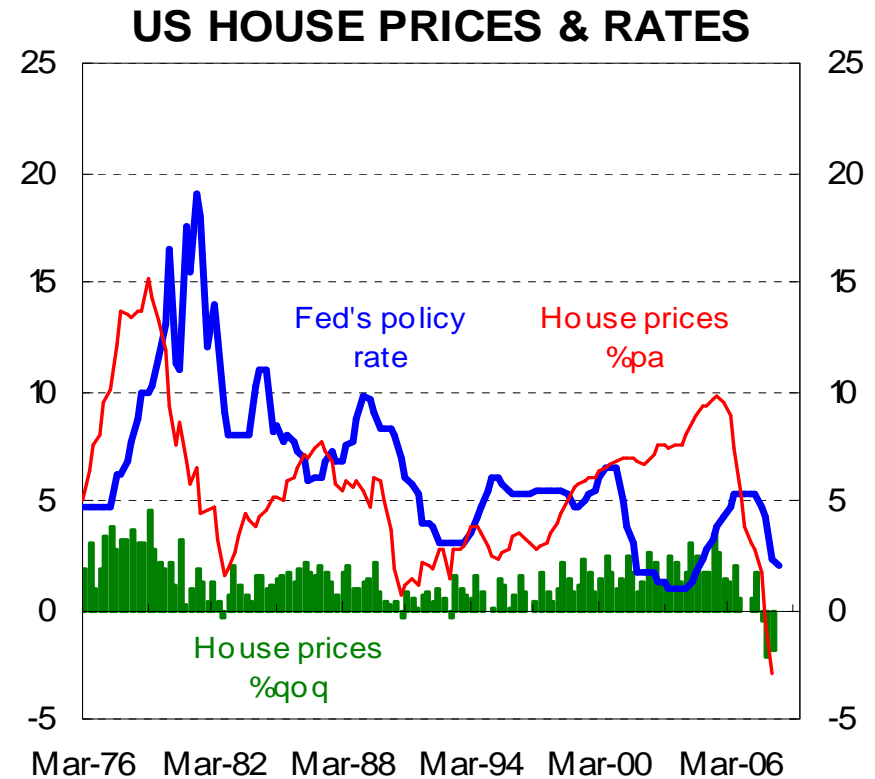
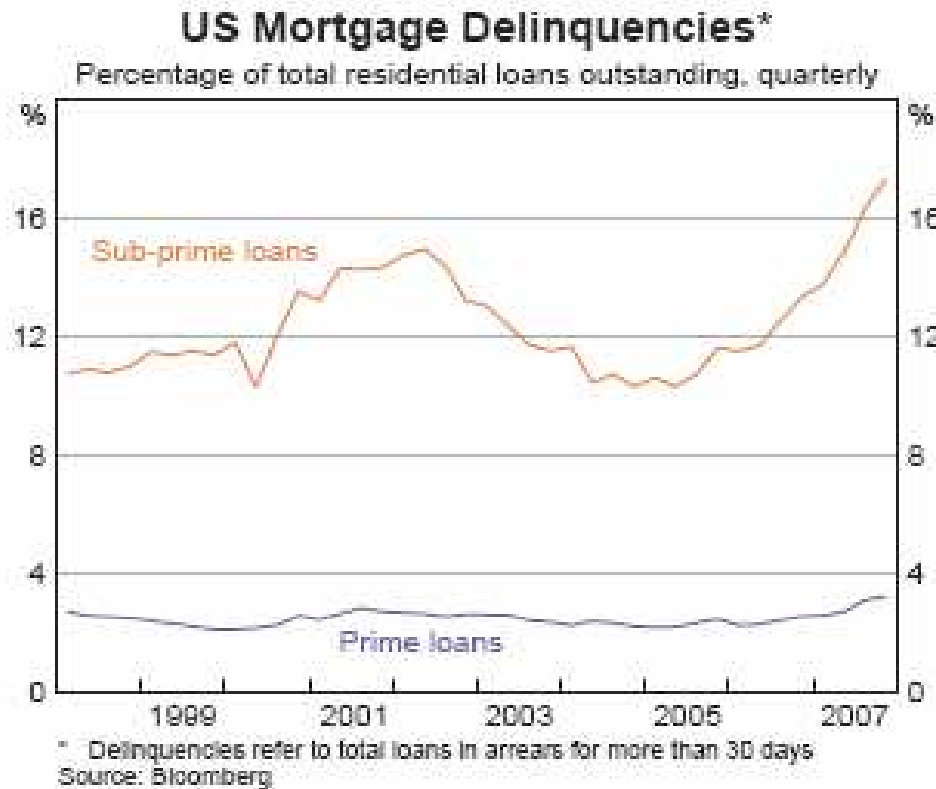


- **IMF estimates US-related loan losses at USD2.2trn.**
- **USD1.0trn written off to date.**
- **So 48% of potential losses accounted for so far.**
- **Risk lie with a further round of write offs as long as US house prices keep falling and real economy slows.**



# US Housing on the Ropes!!

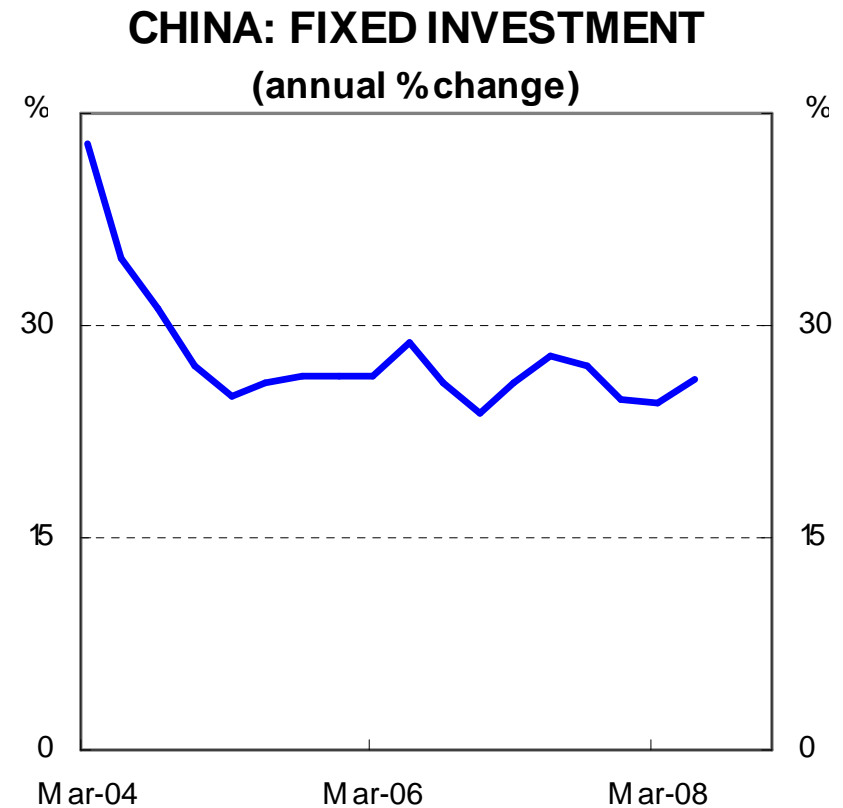
## Train Wreck ?



- US housing sector in black hole – dragging US economy down...and out!
- US house prices and building activity have slumped.



# Is The Commodity Boom Over?

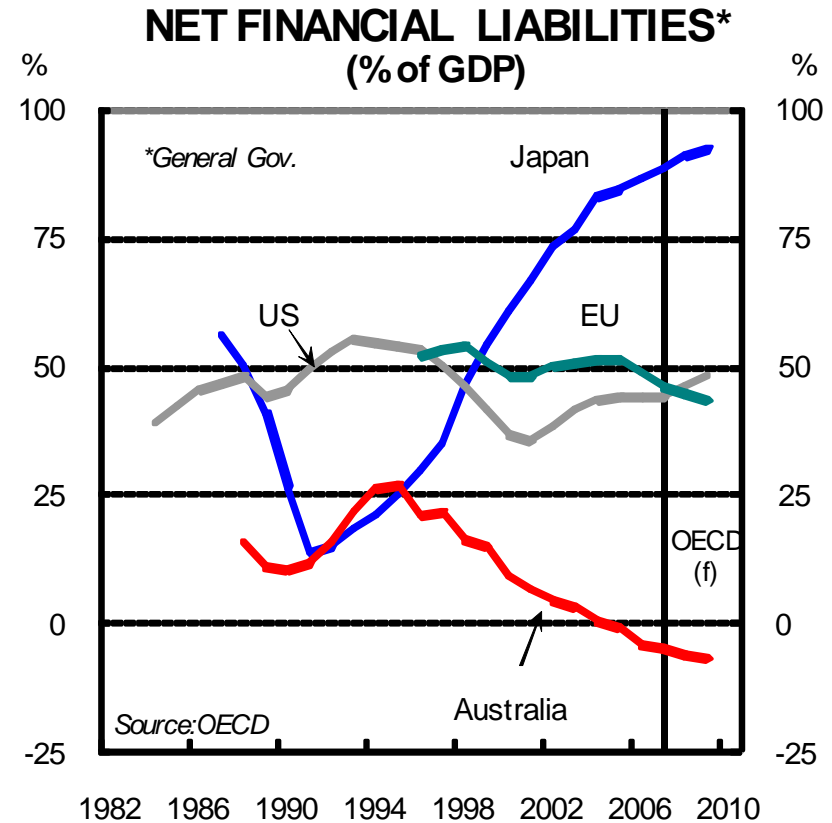
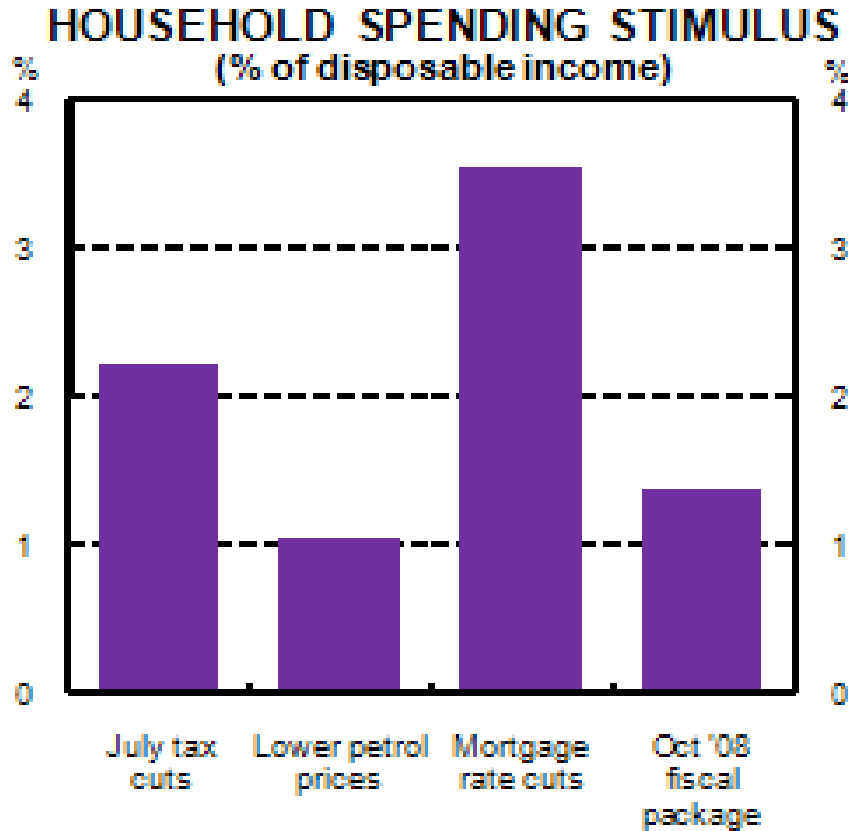


- Chinese consumer and business indicators still look robust.
- Slowing inflation has allowed an easing in the policy stance.



# Australia Is Protected

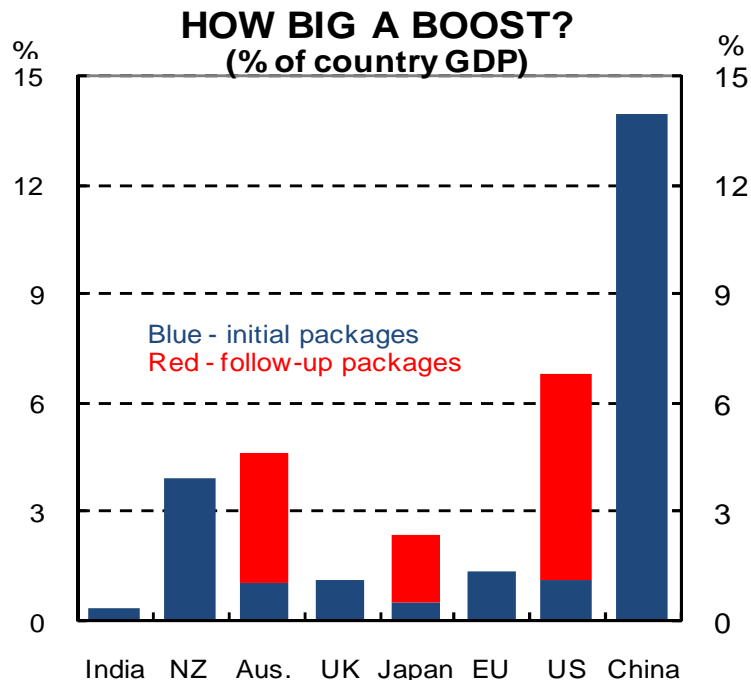
## Policy firepower



- Australia has plenty of monetary and fiscal policy firepower.
- This firepower is now in play.



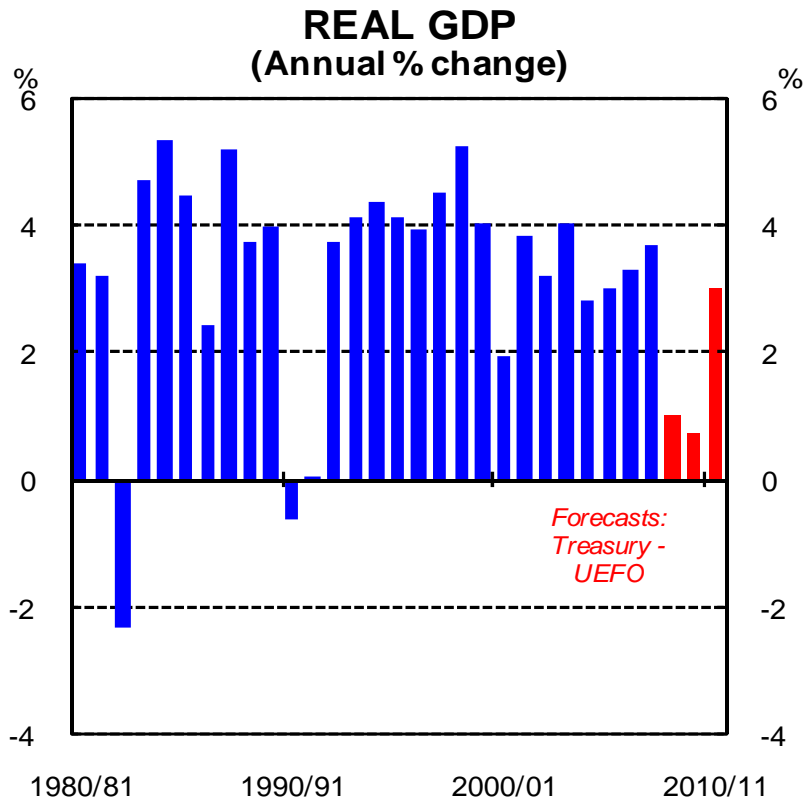
# All hands to the fiscal pump...



- The Federal Government has announced a \$42 billion fiscal package,
  - immediate stimulus of \$12.7 billion, coupled with
  - a \$28.8 billion infrastructure package aimed at schools, housing, energy efficiency, and roads infrastructure.
- These measures are aimed at lifting productivity in the longer term.
- The Global Financial Crisis sideswiped the Budget numbers, gouging the bottom line via diving tax revenues and sharply higher spending.
- The 2008/09 Budget is now forecast to post a deficit of \$22.5 billion (1.9% of GDP) from a MYEFO forecast surplus of \$5.4 billion, and from a lofty \$21.7 billion surplus forecast last May.



# All hands to the fiscal pump... as growth tumbles

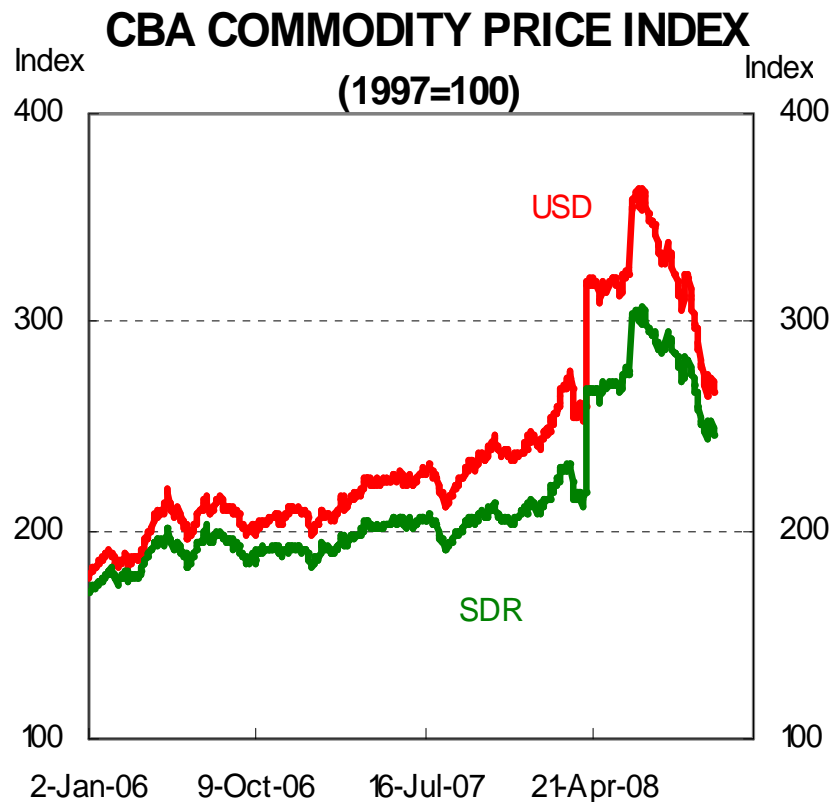


- Fed's 2008/2009 GDP growth
- forecast has been sliced to 1%, with paltry  $\frac{3}{4}\%$  growth forecast in 2009/10.
- Unemployment is now forecast to be  $5\frac{1}{2}\%$  in June 2009 and 7% in June 2010.



# Is The Commodity Boom Over?

## The cycle

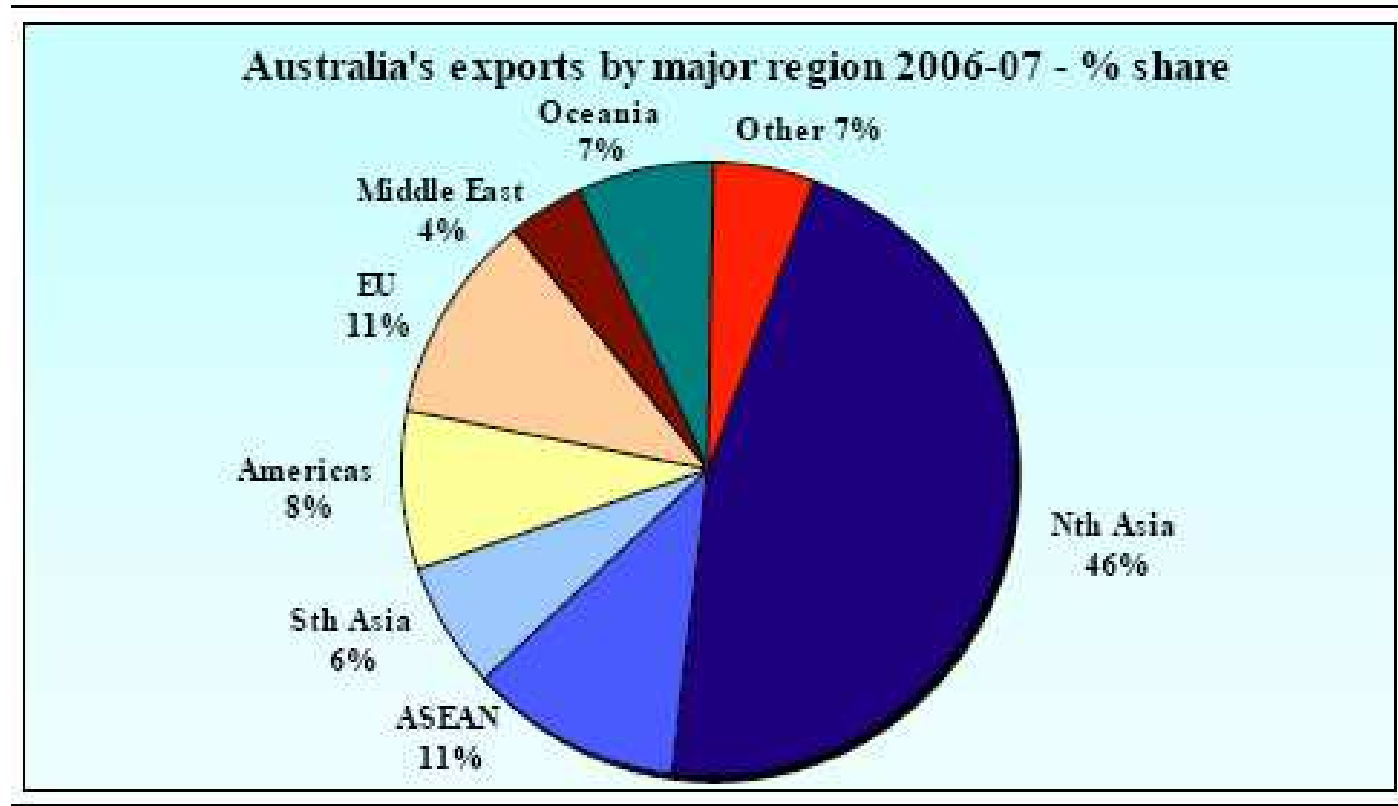


- **Speculative interest in commodity markets has eased sharply.**
- **But reduced speculative interest has had only a limited impact on commodity prices.**



# The Australian economy coupled to Asia not US.

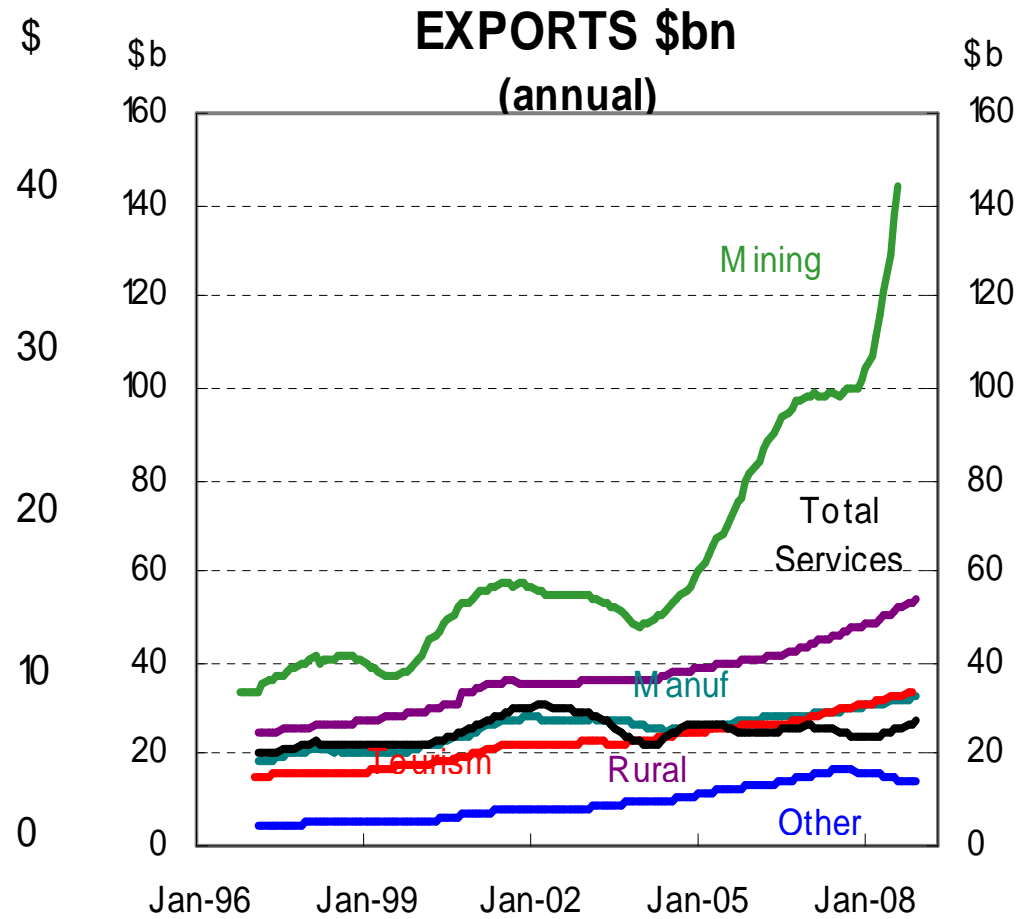
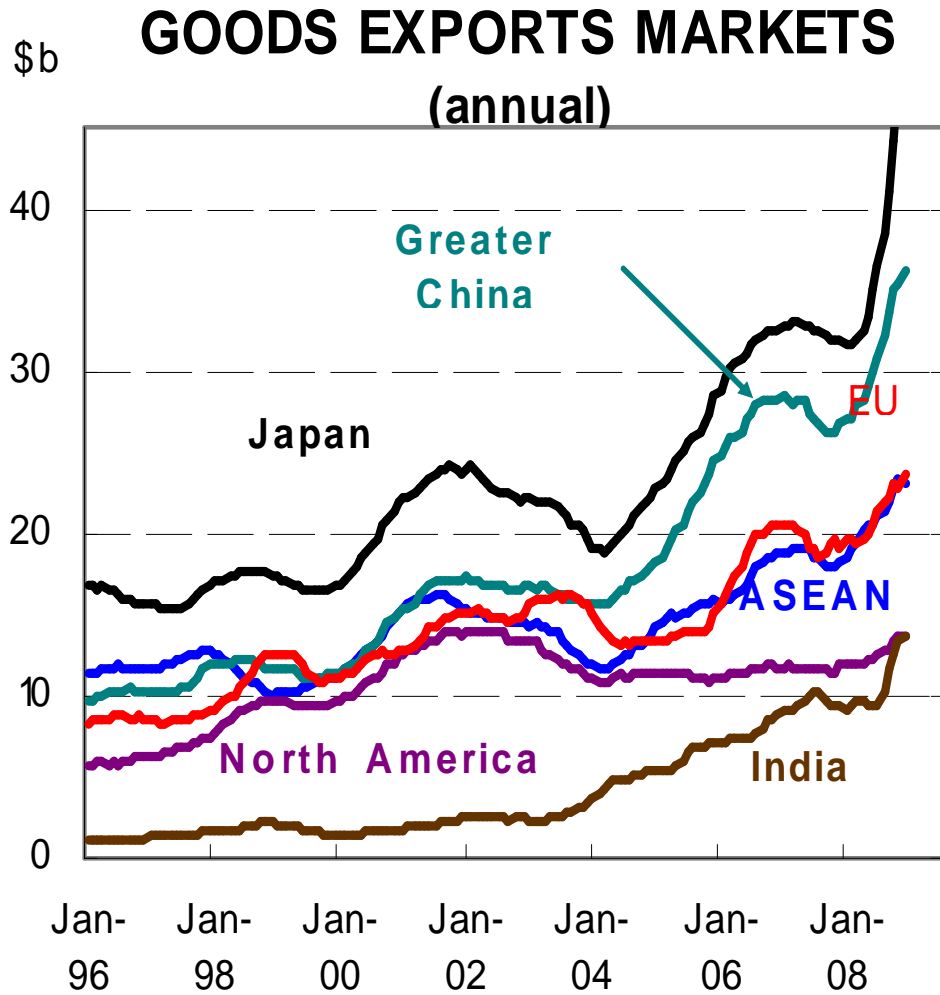
Structural break: Asia eclipses United States for OZ exports



Source: RBA; DFAT

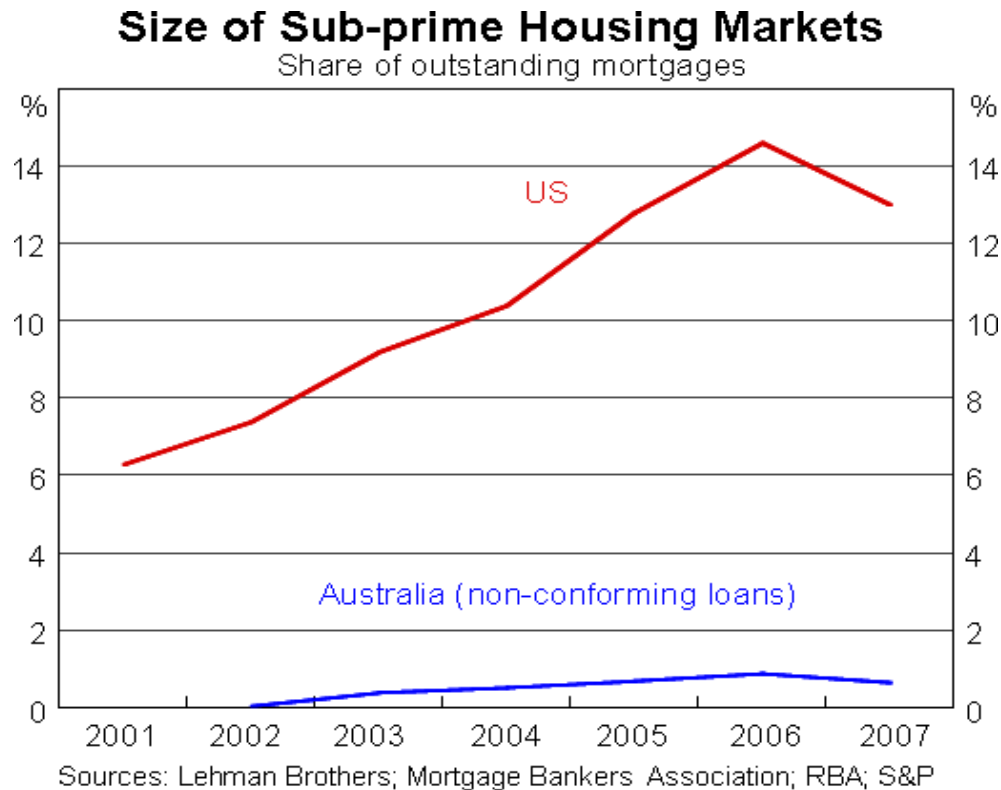


# Trade: China & Asia overwhelm US & Europe



# Australia Is Different

Less sub-prime risk

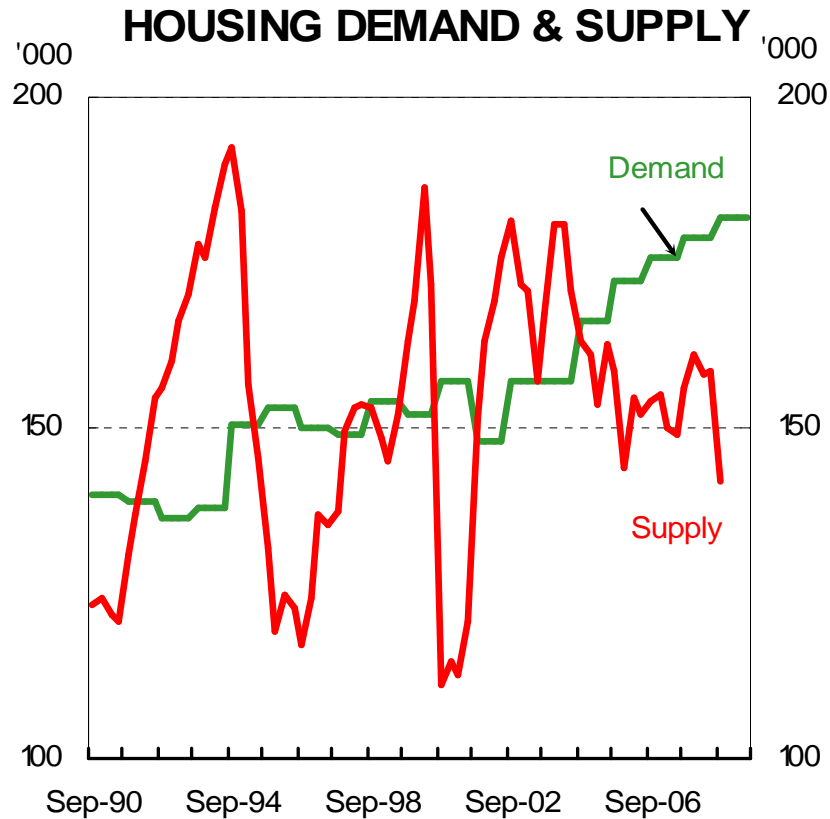


- **Non-conforming segment closest approximation to US sub prime.**
- **Arrears in non-conforming segment up – but <1% of loans (vs 13% in US).**



# Australia Is Different

## Housing demand outstripping supply

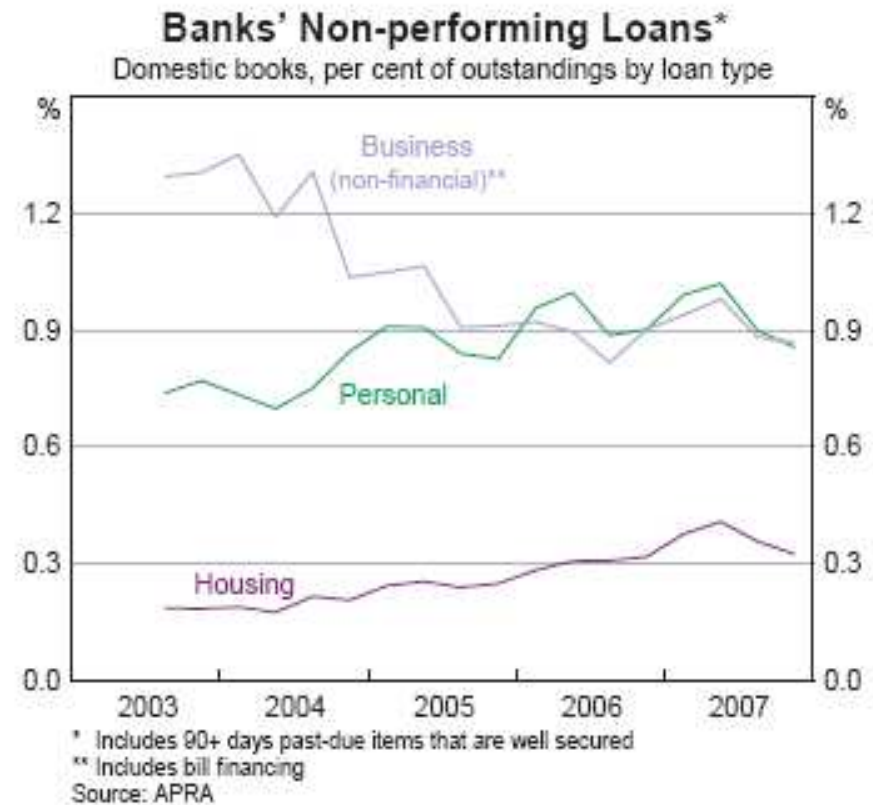
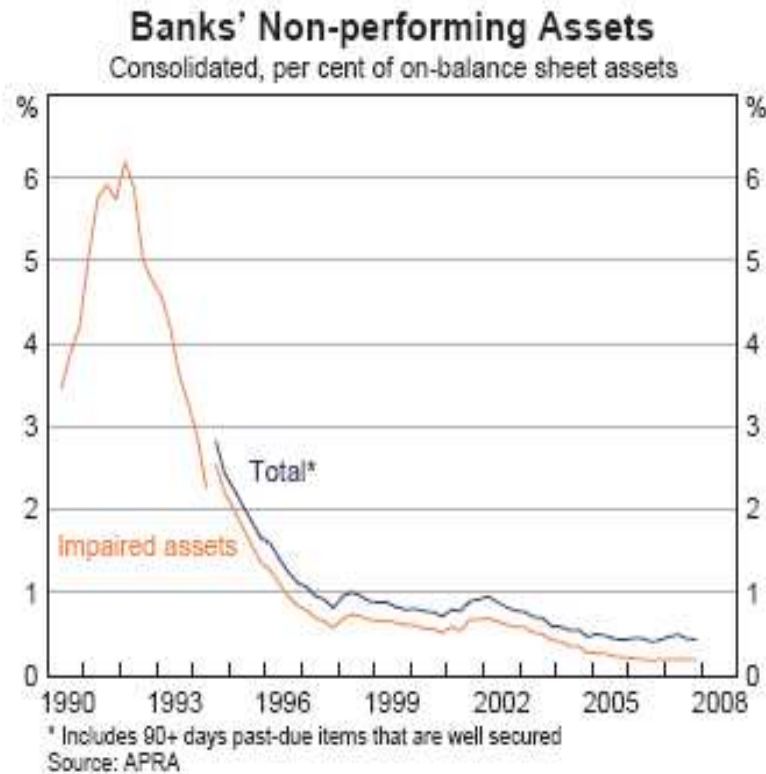


- Australian market characterised by excess demand – no overhang of unsold home to weigh on prices.



# Contagion & Australia

So Far So Good !!



- Strains greatest for those who borrowed at the height of the housing boom.

Source: RBA Financial Stability Review, May 2008

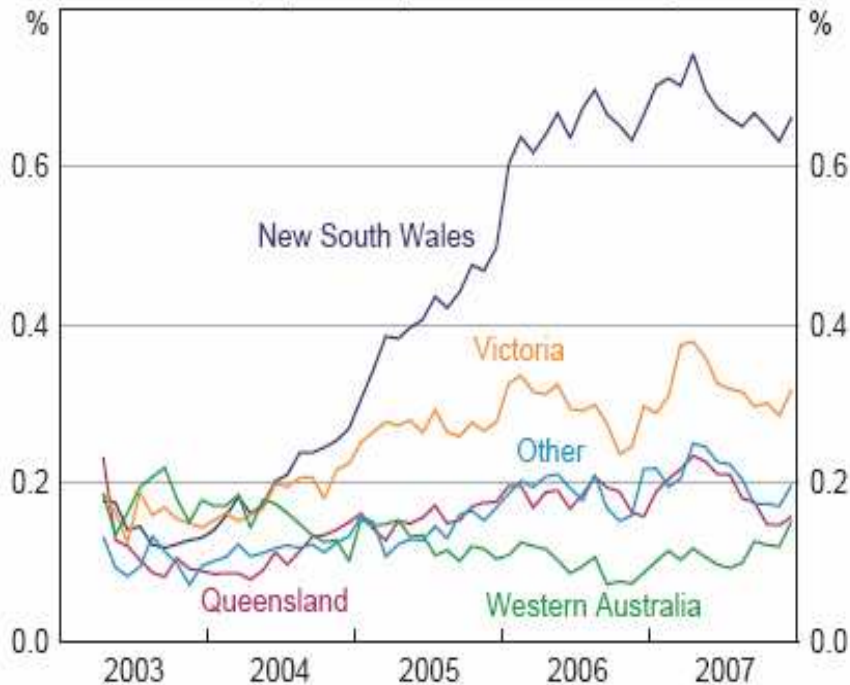


# Housing – National arrears levels low. NSW weakest.

## Localised pressures

Housing Loan Arrears by State\*

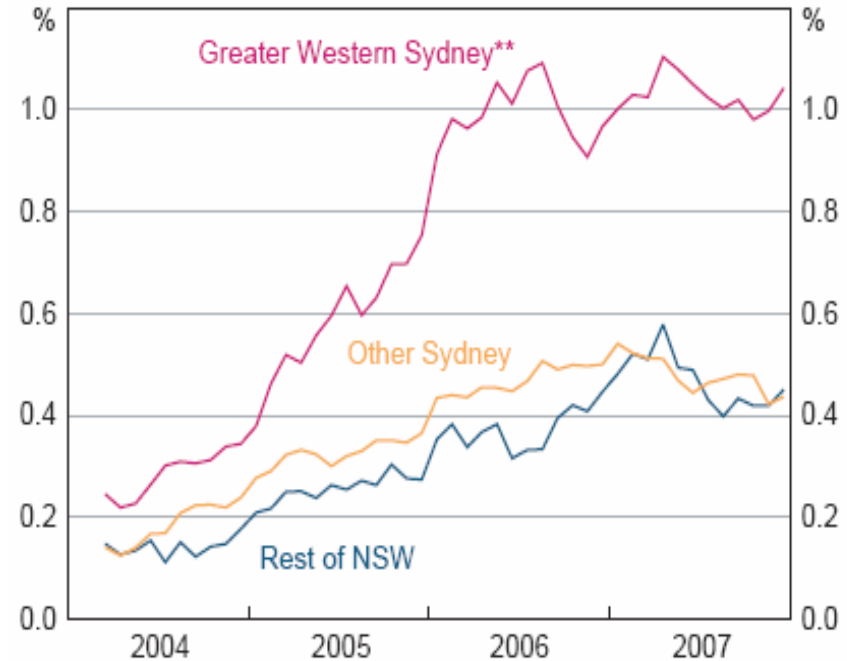
90+ days past due, per cent of outstandings



\* Prime securitised loans  
Sources: ABS; Perpetual; RBA

Housing Loan Arrears in NSW\*

90+ days past due, per cent of outstandings

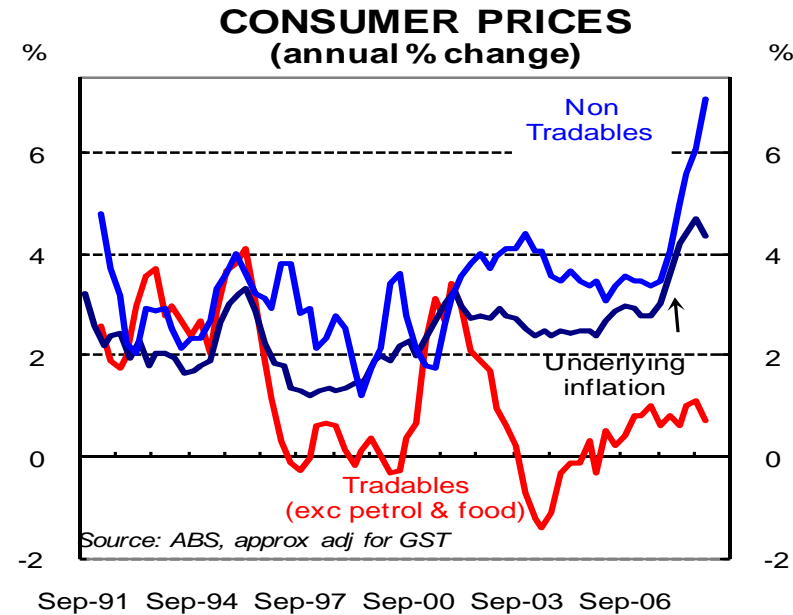
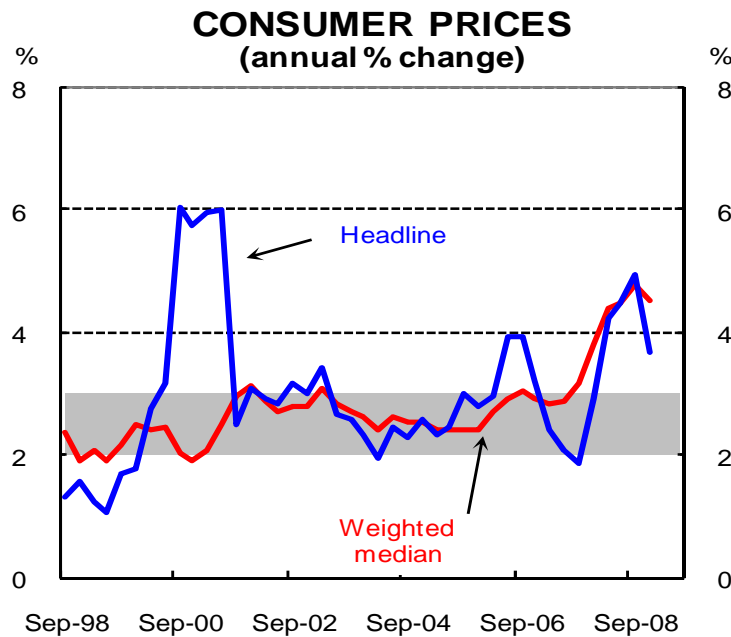


\* Prime securitised loans  
\*\* Blacktown, Canterbury-Bankstown, Fairfield-Liverpool, and Central Western, Inner Western, Outer South Western and Outer Western Sydney regions  
Sources: ABS; Perpetual; RBA

- **Strains greatest in NSW – borrowed the most at the height of the boom - squeezed most by higher rates, lower house prices, underperformance of NSW economy.**



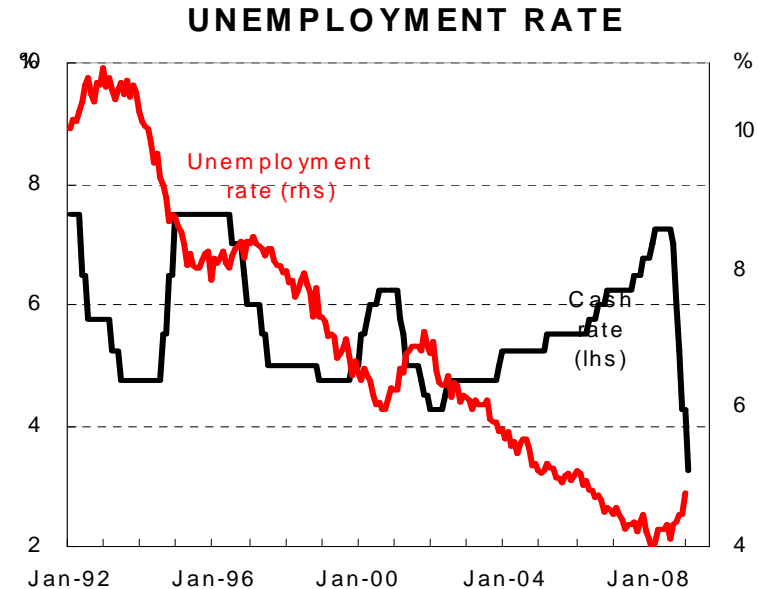
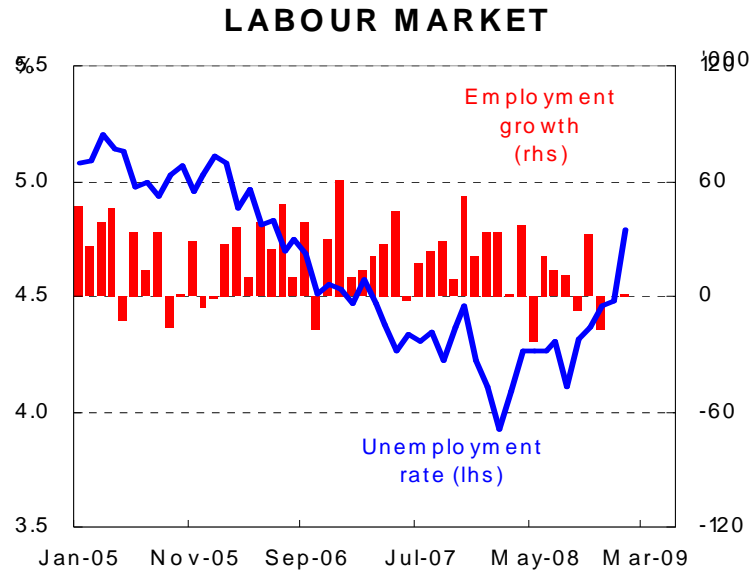
# Underlying CPI to track sharply lower in 2009/10



- The CPI fell by 0.3% in QIV. The annual inflation rate stepped down to 3.7% from 5.1%.
- The RBA's underlying measures averaged an 0.75% rise, or an annual rate of 4.3% from 4.7%.
- Inflation set to fall back to 2-3% target zone more quickly than previously expected opening the door to more rate cuts.



# Unemployment 4.8% in January – up from 34 yr lows.



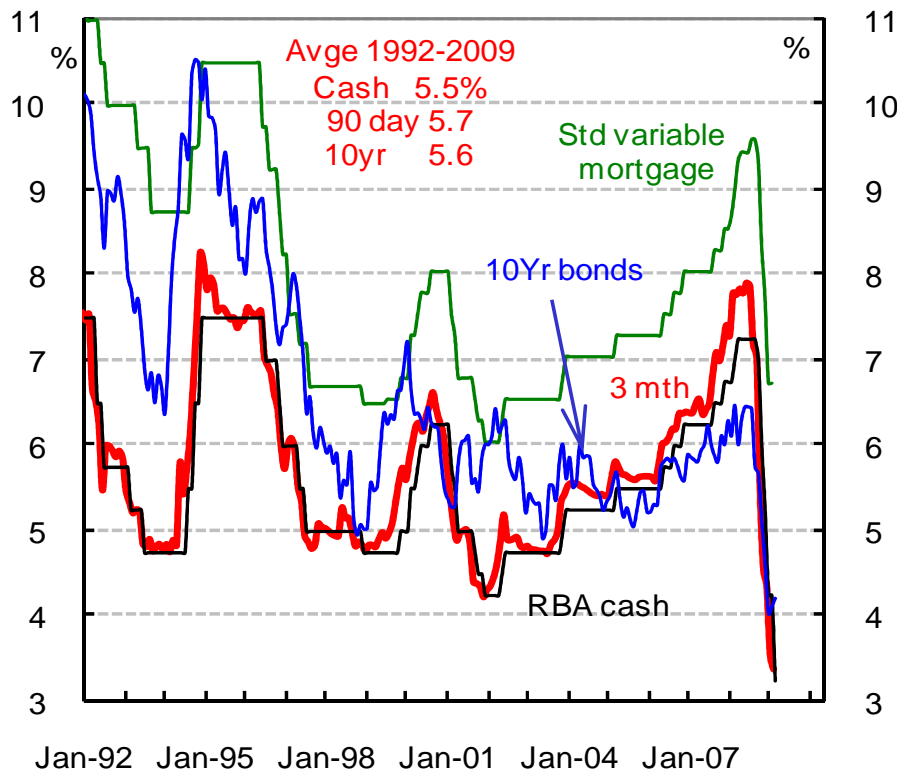
- **Australia’s unemployment 4.8% in January – up from levels not seen 1970s.**
- **Australia’s jobs gain over past year was 101k (+0.9%). Full-time jobs rose 70k (+0.9%).**
- **We see unemployment climbing toward 6% or more over 2009/10 as the economy loses momentum**
- **Watch this space!! The path of unemployment will help determine depth of current slowdown and just how low the RBA cuts the cash rate.**



# How Far Will The RBA Go?

## Is the market right?

INTEREST RATES 1992 - 2009



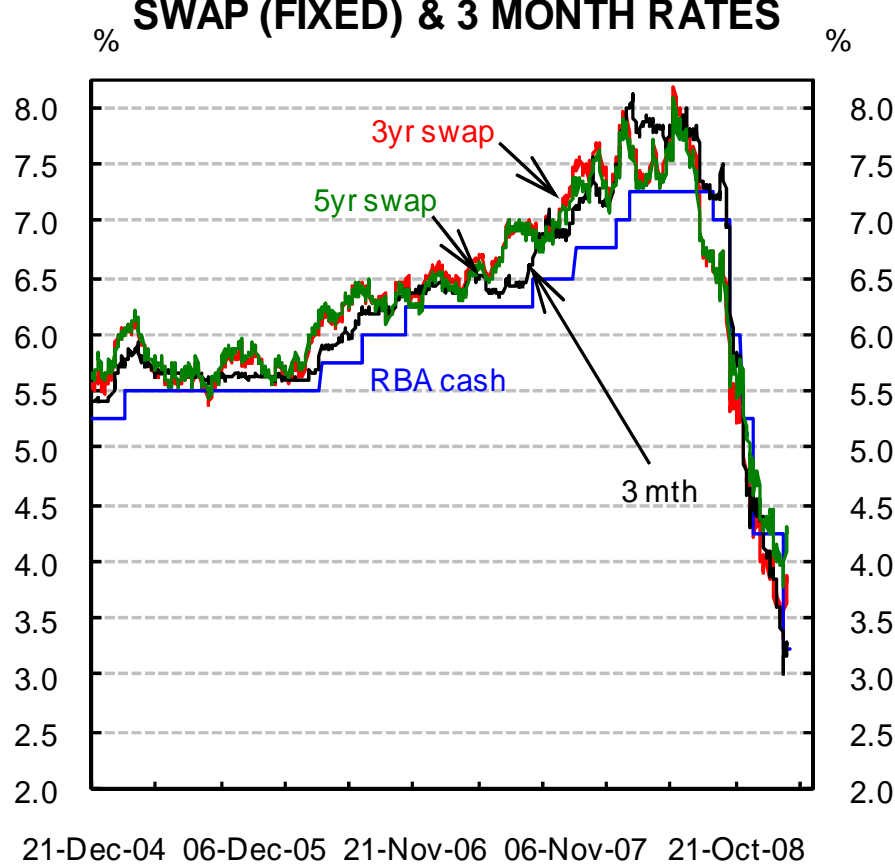
- The RBA has cut the cash rate by 4% since September to 3¼%.
- A substantial policy easing has occurred but markets believe further aggressive cuts are likely.
- The market profile is unlikely to be validated short of an ongoing market & economic meltdown.
- If markets settle the focus shifts back to the real economy.
- RBA views on flow on from “Wall St” to “Main St” then become the key to how far rates go.



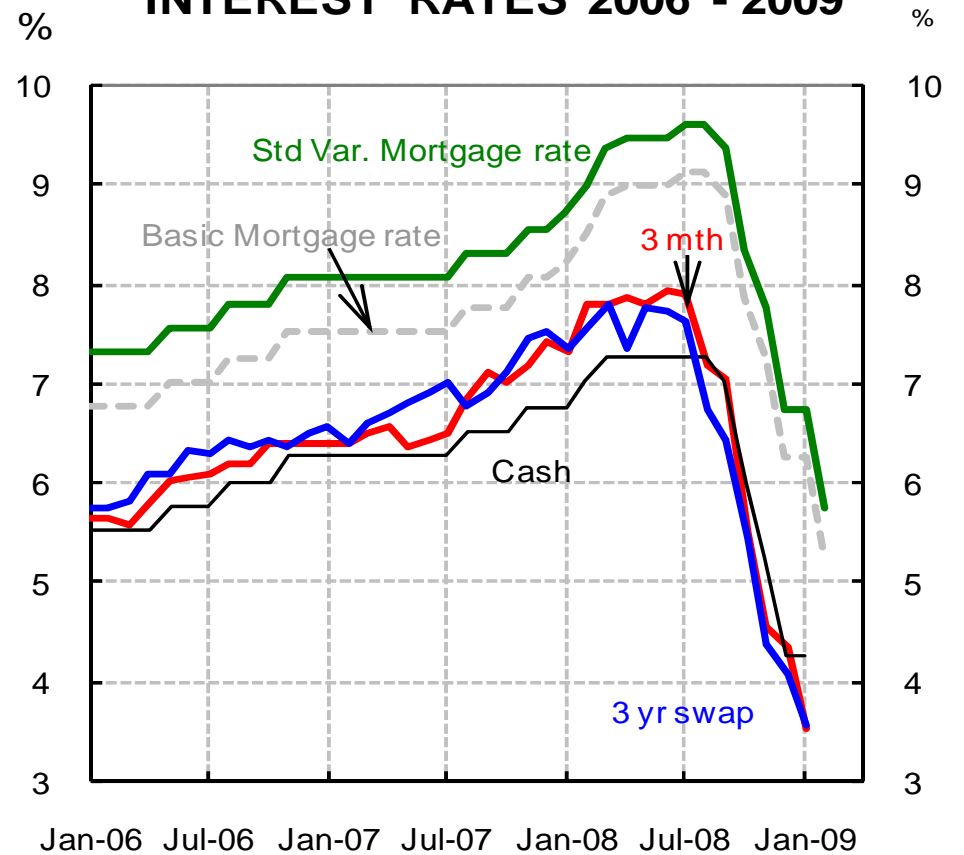
# Australian 3 & 5 Year swap rates falling as more rate cuts loom



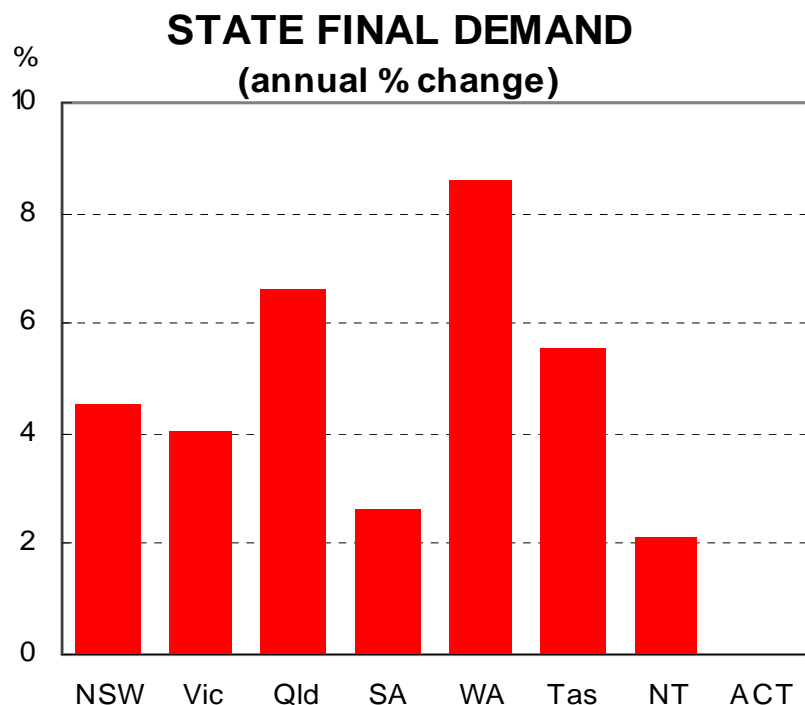
**SWAP (FIXED) & 3 MONTH RATES**



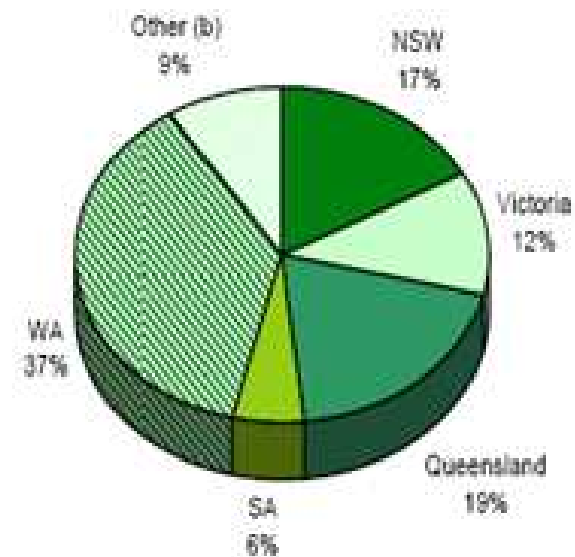
**INTEREST RATES 2006 - 2009**



# Two Speed National Economy still intact in 2009.



Merchandise exports by State and Territory  
December quarter 2007



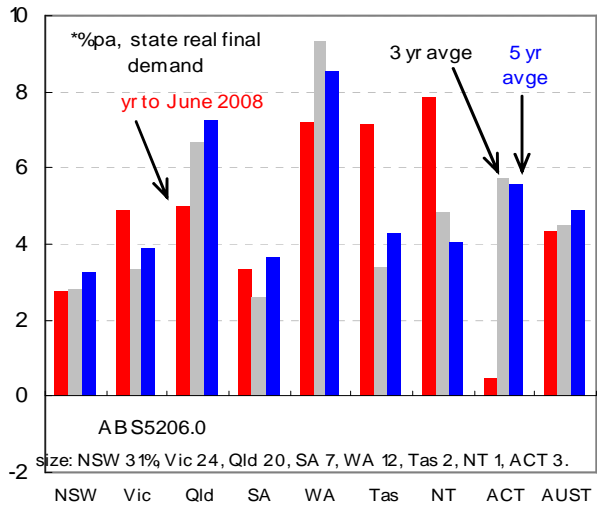
- Resource rich states of Western Australia and Queensland have boomed in recent years – due to resources boom.
- NSW & Victoria (60% of national economy) have picked up speed of late, narrowing the growth gap. This gap is expected to narrow further in 2009.
- But multi-speed growth pattern set to continue in 2009.



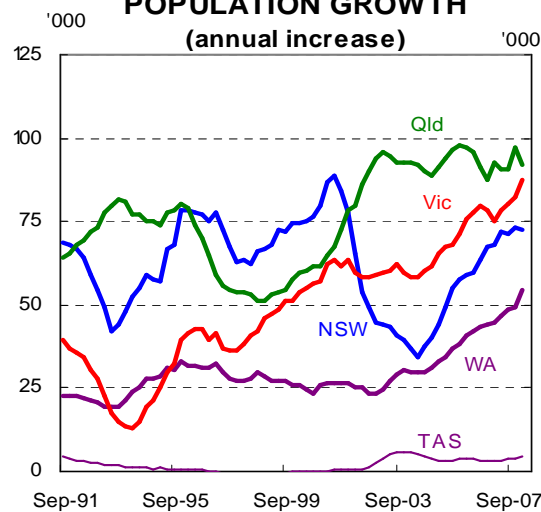
# State of the Nation – snapshot of States' indicators



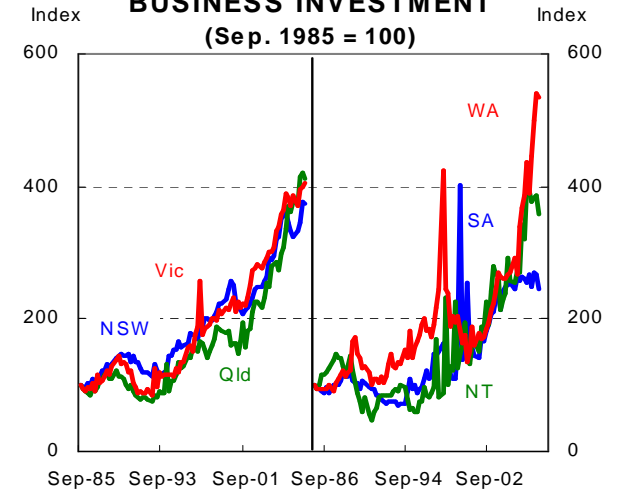
**STATE SPENDING\***



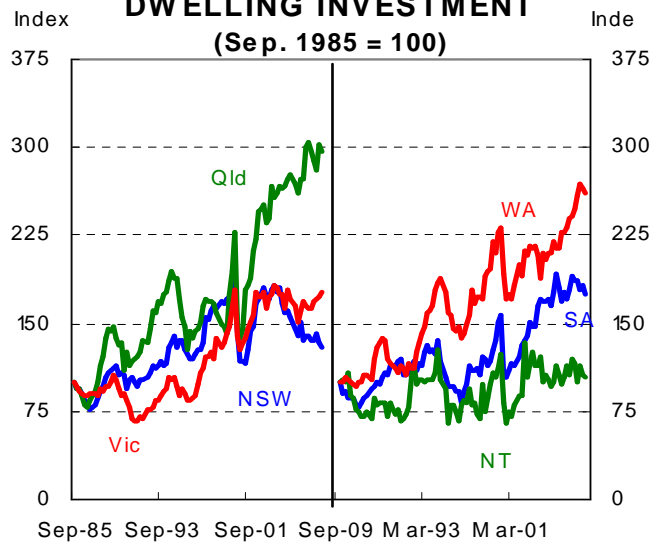
**POPULATION GROWTH**  
(annual increase)



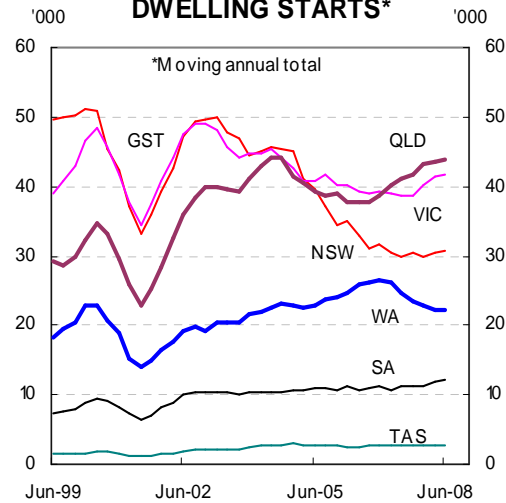
**BUSINESS INVESTMENT**  
(Sep. 1985 = 100)



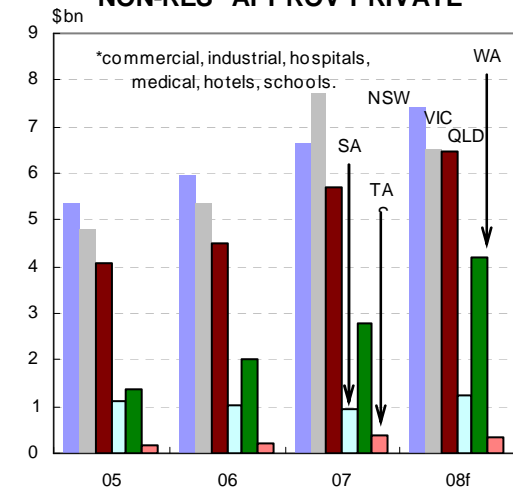
**DWELLING INVESTMENT**  
(Sep. 1985 = 100)



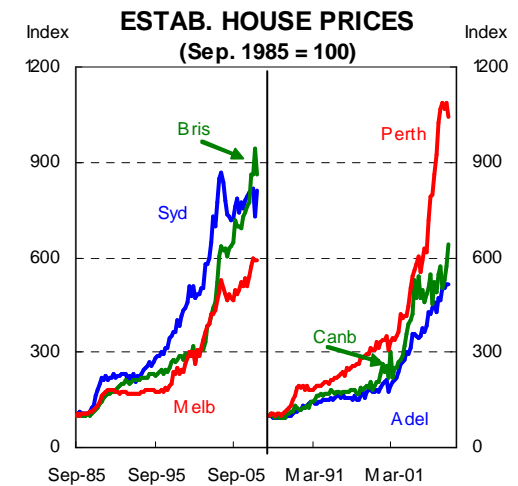
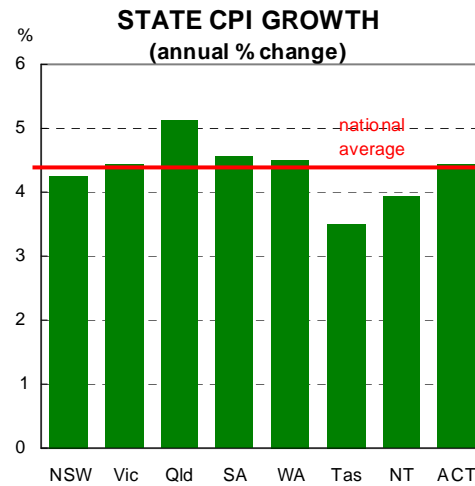
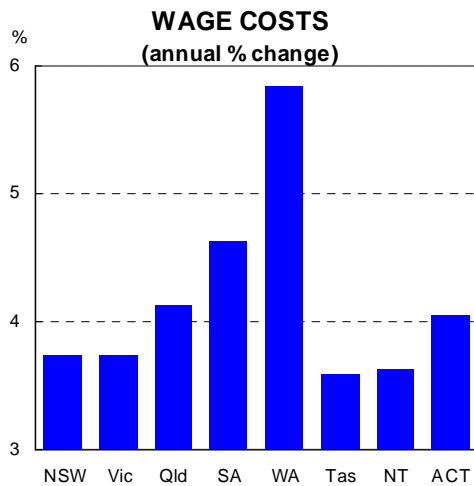
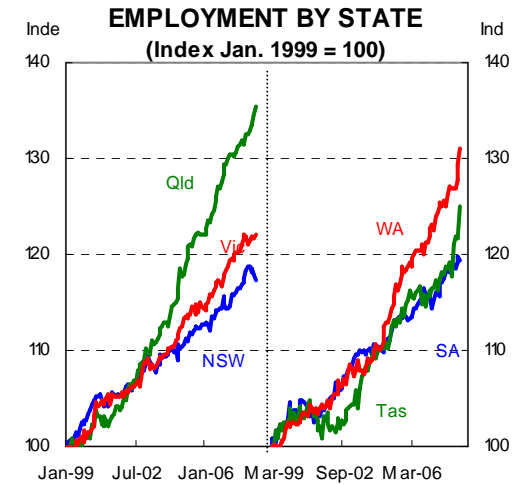
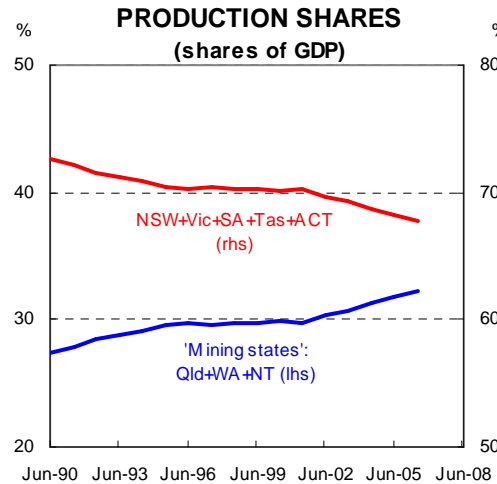
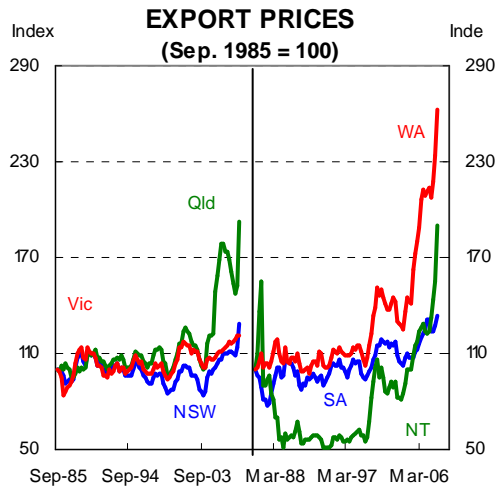
**DWELLING STARTS\***



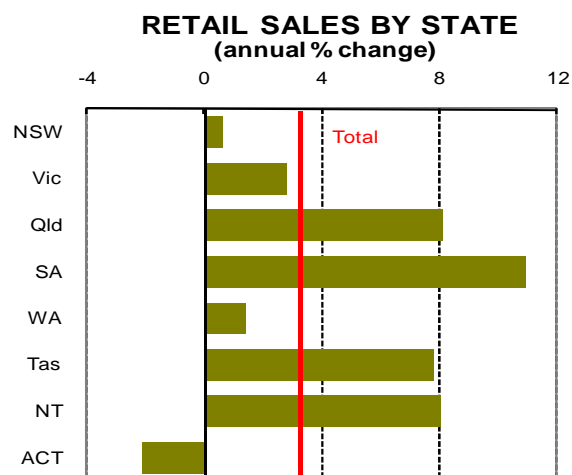
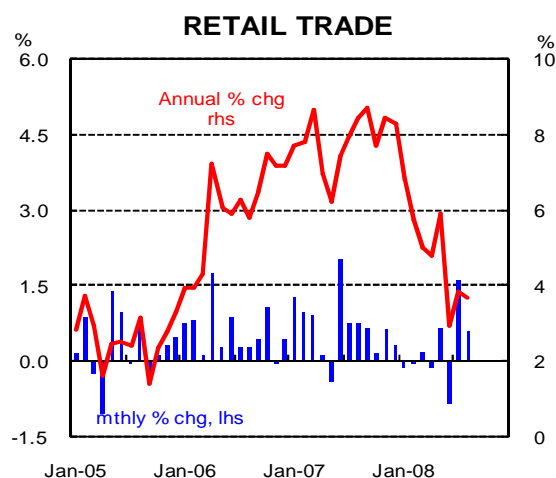
**NON-RES\* APPROV PRIVATE**



# State of the Nation – snapshot of States' indicators



# Consumer battered by bad news – Punch drunk but standing



- Retail trade rose 3.7%pa in December - down from 8%pa plus peak in mid 2007 but up from 2% growth in November 2008.
- QI & QII volume falls were 1<sup>st</sup> consecutive qterly volume falls in 12 years (QIV 96 & QI 97).

## Underlying positive factors:

- Real wages growth & increased Fed spending & tax cuts.
- Resilient jobs growth & low unemployment.

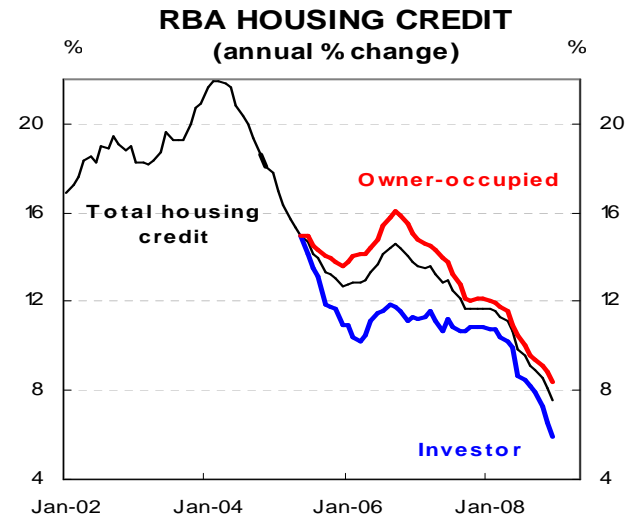
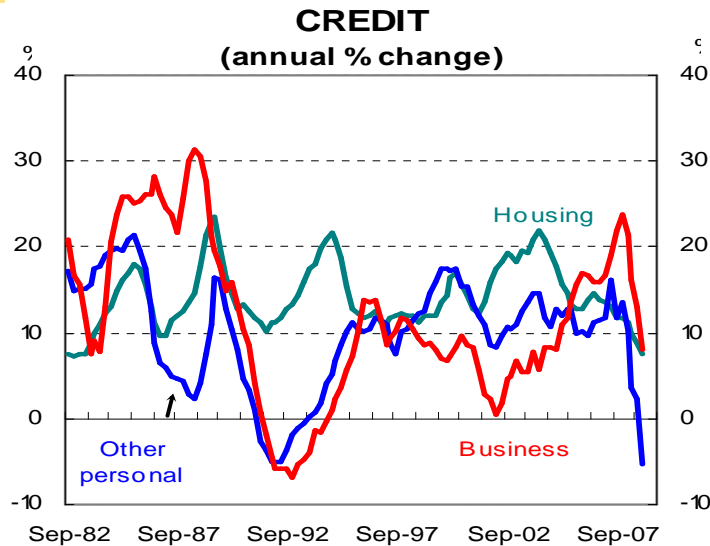
## More Recent Positives:

- ↓ interest rates
- ↓ petrol prices

## Negatives:

- ↓ share prices
- ↓ house prices

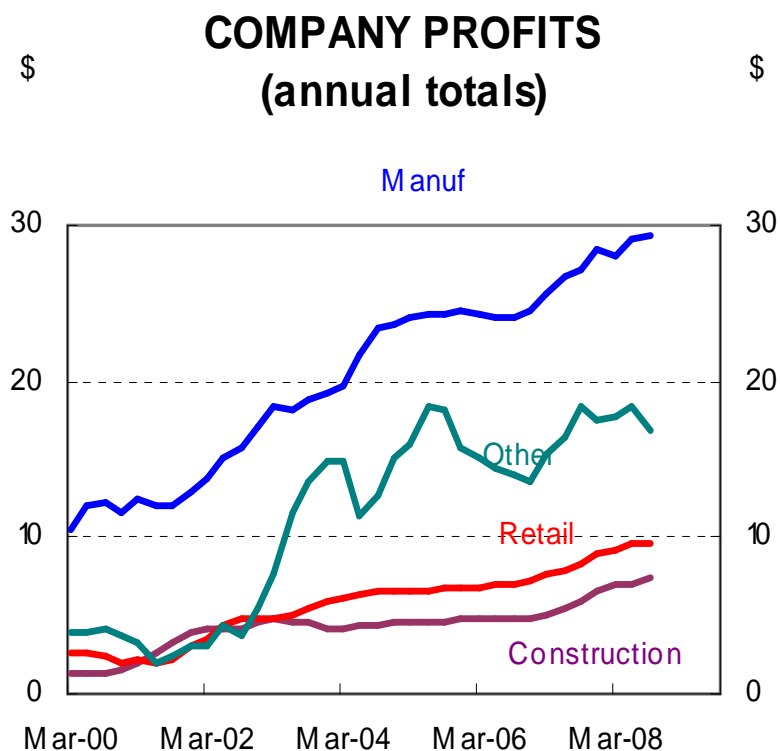
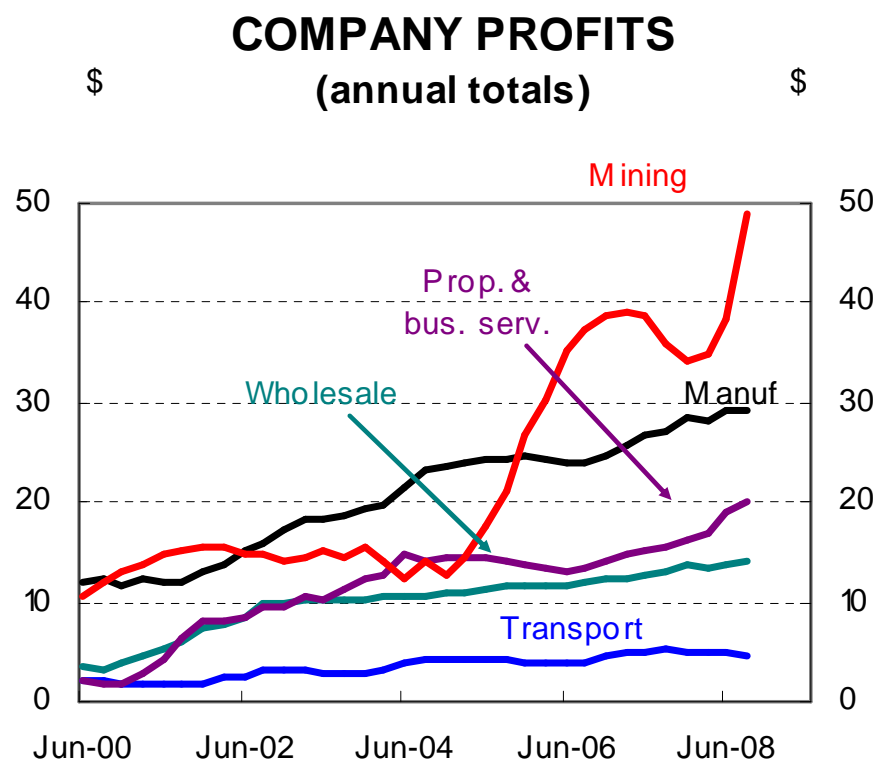
# Private credit eases including business credit



- **Business credit eased sharply in 2008 after a sharp acceleration in 2004 to 2007 as companies have invested solidly to increase capacity.**
- **Business credit was still running at an annual 12.9% in September 2008 but fell further to 8%pa by December 2008**
- **This sharp deceleration reflects to a slowdown in business investment in 2009.**
- **Annual housing credit growth slowed from a peak of near 24% p.a. in late 2003 to 7.6%pa in December – lowest since 1982/83 recession (ie 25 years).**



# Corporates: Profits Growth Very Strong in 2008

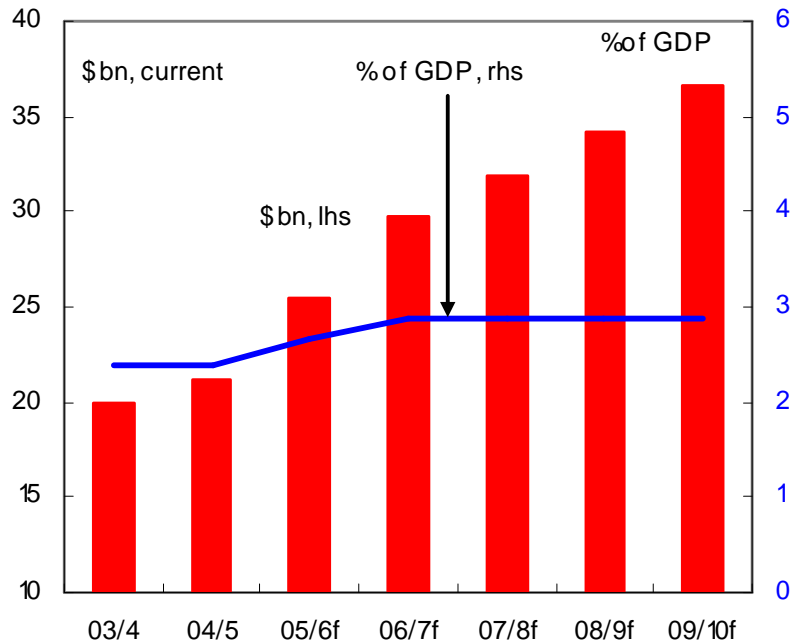


- Profits outlook still positive for mining/engineering/manufacturing/wholesale sectors. Company profits rose by 5.2% q/q in QIII to be 31.5% above year ago levels. As a % of GDP, profits hovering near record high of 25% of GDP in QIII.
- Mining and manufacturing are enjoying very robust profit growth.

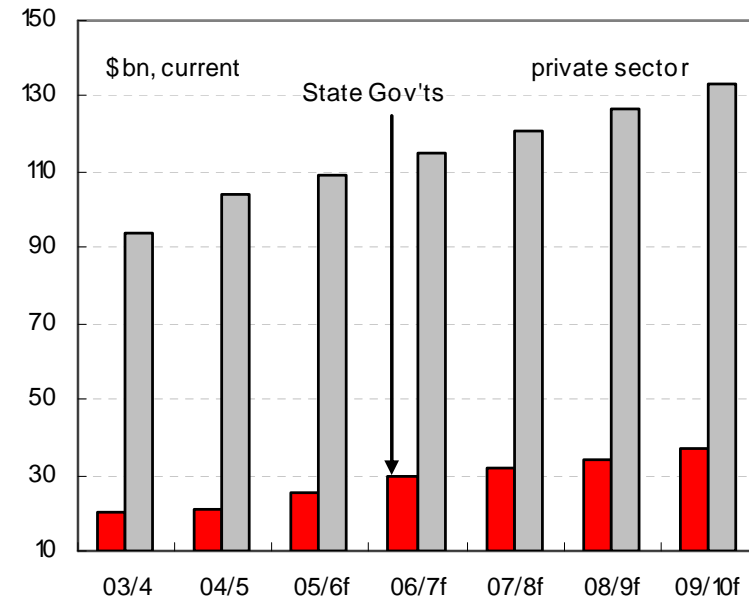


# State Infrastructure Spending at Record Levels

6 STATES CAPEX PLANS



CAPITAL SPENDING PLANS \$bn

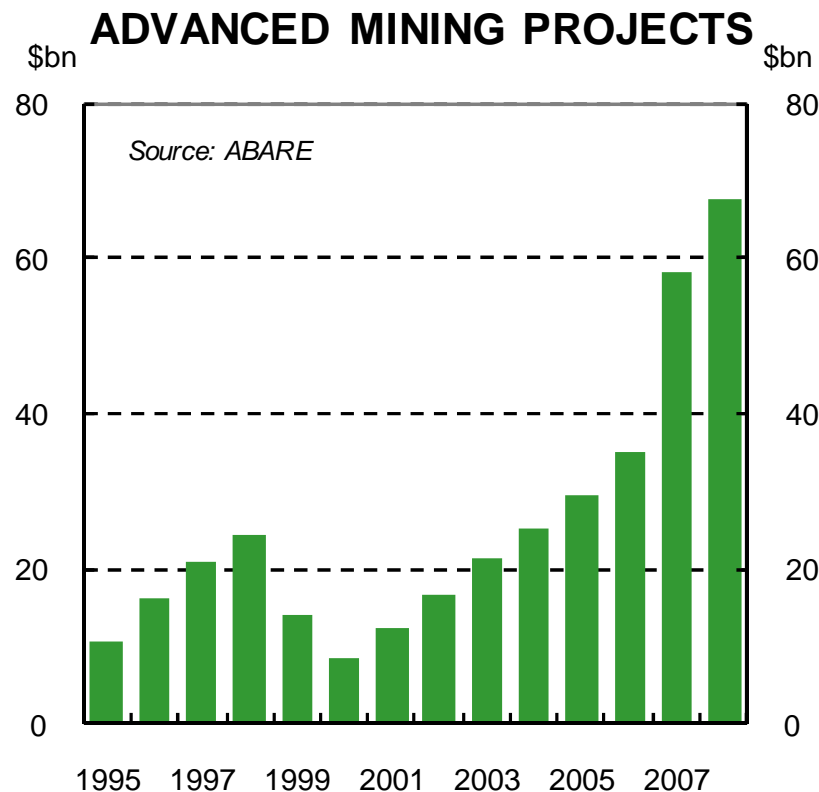


- State government capital works will be around \$45bn in 2008/09 - 4.5% of GDP. And spend upwards of \$180bn over next 5 years.
- Means upward pressure on material and labour costs in some States, eg WA & Qld, where mining is strong.
- Strong business outlook for major construction and infrastructure groups.45



# Australia: The Same But Different

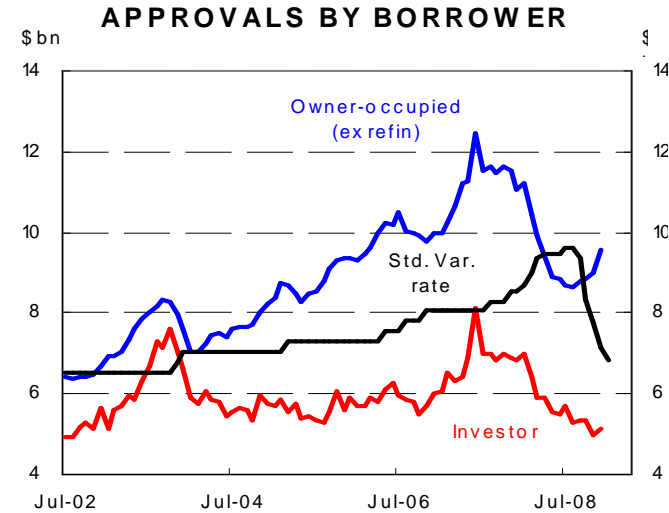
## The pipeline - mining



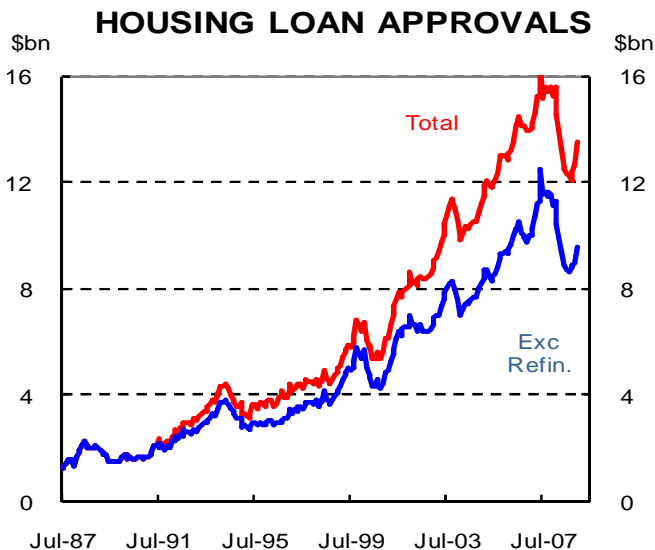
- A record number of resource projects (worth AUD67bn) are underway.
- The majority of these projects will go through to completion.



# Housing : HI 2008 High Rates & Petrol Prices Bite



- The number of loans to owner-occupiers rose 6.4% in December, to be down 18%pa.
- The value of loans to investors rose 7.1% in December to be down 11.4% on Dec 2007.
- Multiple RBA official hikes from August 2007 took their toll on lending activity for housing.

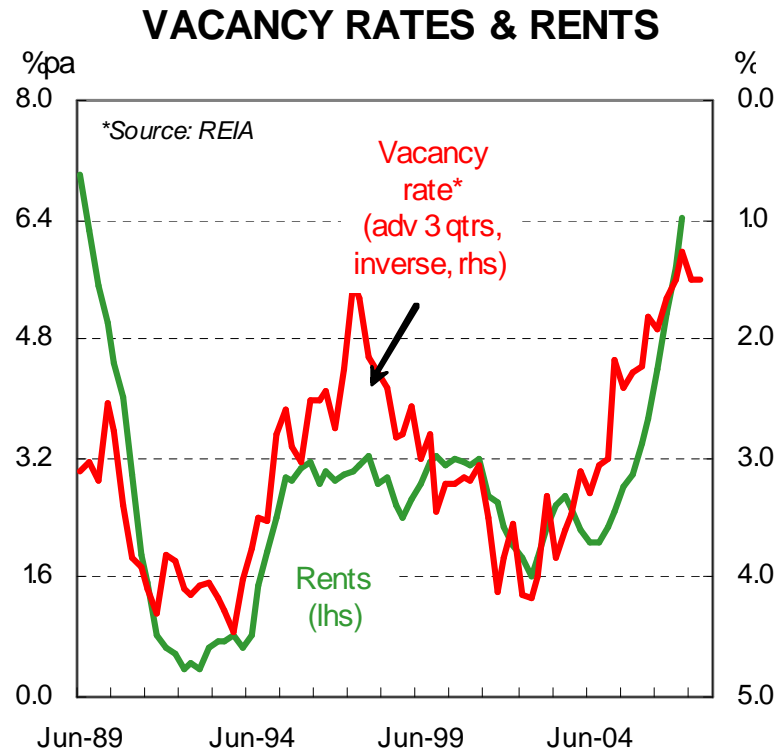
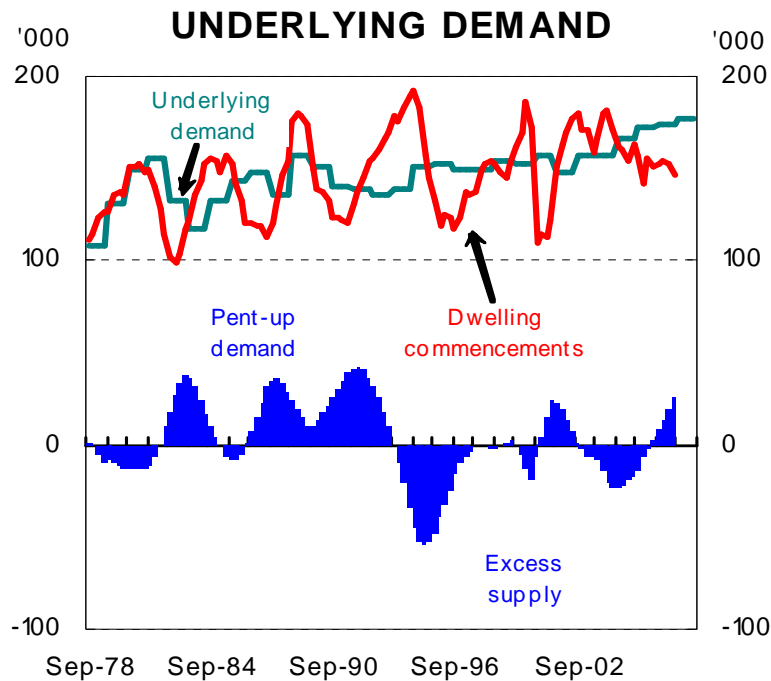


- Deep RBA rate cuts since September 08 & more rate cuts ahead will lift housing affordability.
- Rising rents & house prices, low vacancy rates, & strong migration inflows also signal a rebound in lending growth.



# Housing Activity – Upswing delayed!

**Solid underlying demand**

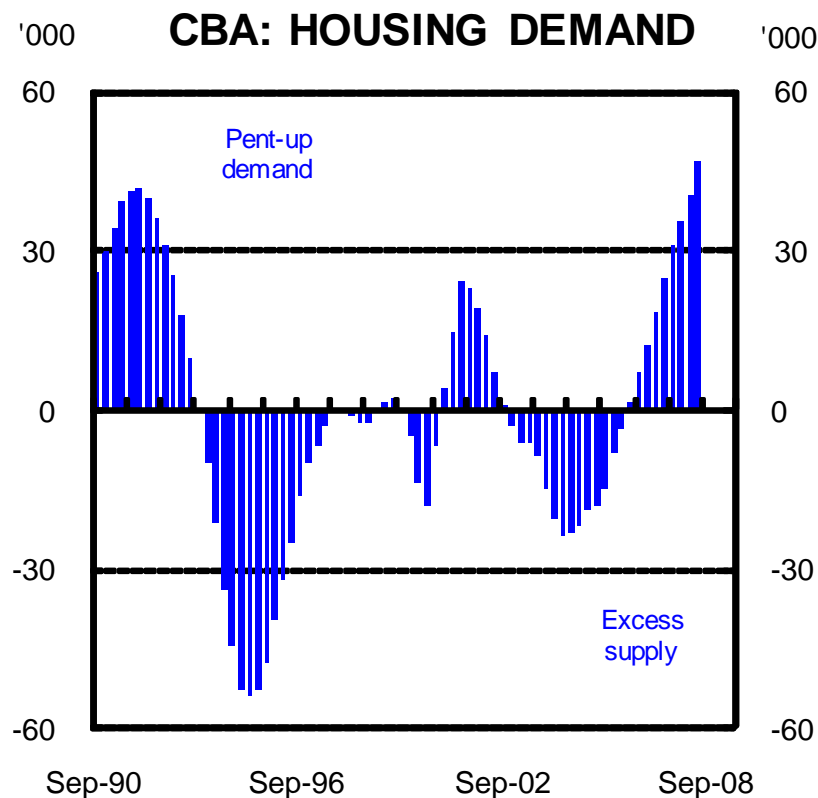


- **Commencements (150k pa) running below underlying demand (190k pa).**
- **Also vacancy rates low & rents rising.**
- **Immigration boosting demand – skill shortages mean more to come.**



# Easing The Squeeze

## Unleash the hounds

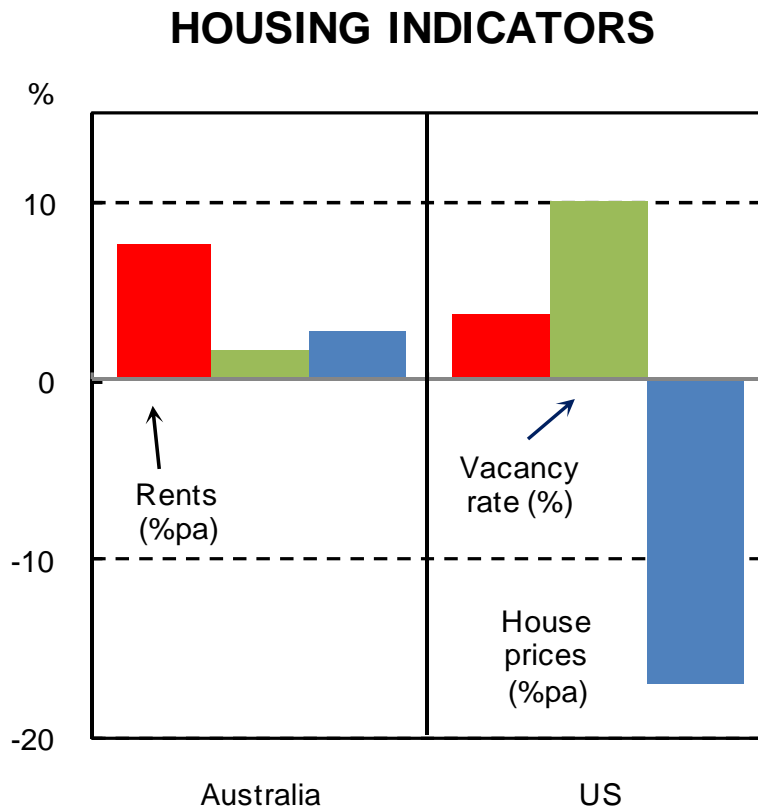


- Construction activity is not responding to underlying demand.
- A significant pent-up demand now exists.
- Assistance to 1<sup>st</sup> home owners will help unlock some of that demand.



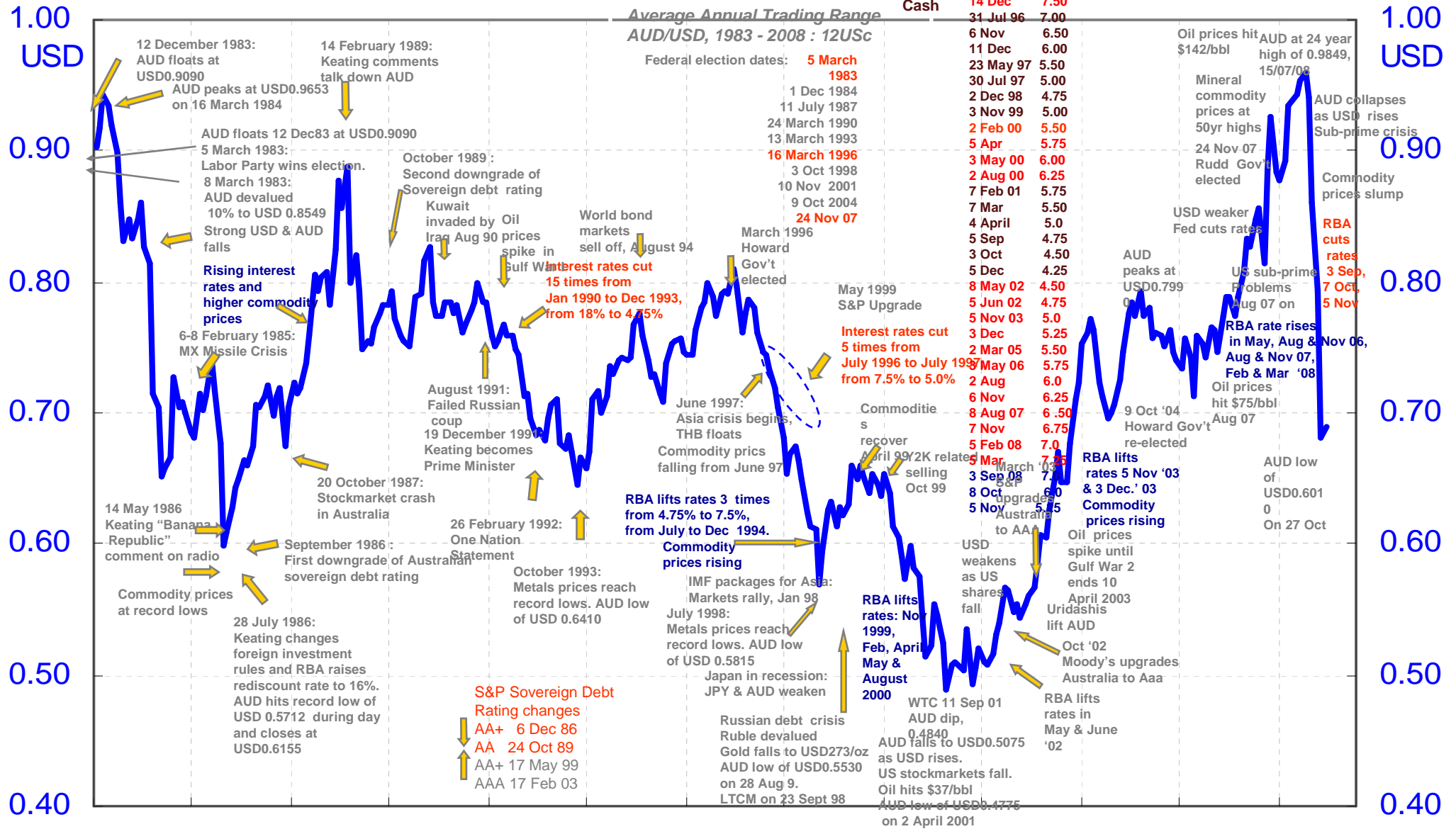
# Australia Is Different to US

## Better housing fundamentals



- The Australian and US housing cycles are in fundamentally different positions.
- Australian vacancy rates are low, rents are rising and house prices are stable.

# The AUD Cycles 1983 - 2008



Dec-83 Dec-85 Dec-87 Dec-89 Dec-91 Dec-93 Dec-95 Dec-97 Dec-99 Dec-01 Dec-03 Dec-05 Dec-07

Updated 6 November 2008



# Key Interest Rate Forecasts

<b>Australia</b>	<b>Current</b>	<b>3 mnths</b>	<b>6 mnths</b>	<b>12 mnths</b>
Official Cash	3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	2 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	2 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	2 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
90-day bank bills	3.18	3.0	3.0	3.4
3-year bonds	2.93	2.7	2.6	2.6
10-year bonds	4.30	3 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	3.6
3-year swap	3.58	3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	3.10	3.05
10-year swap	4.57	4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	4.05	3.80

<b>USA</b>	<b>Current</b>	<b>3 mnths</b>	<b>6 mnths</b>	<b>12 mnths</b>
Fed Funds	1	0 - <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	0 - <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	0 - <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
2-year bonds	0.88	<sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	<sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	<sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
10-year bonds	2.80	1 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	1 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	2

<b>Spread</b>	<b>Current</b>	<b>3 mnths</b>	<b>6 mnths</b>	<b>12 mnths</b>
AUS-US 10yr	164	200	175	160
AUS 3-10yr curve	137	105	90	100



# CBA Key Financial Forecasts

End Period	Interest Rates					Exchange Rates				
	Cash Rate	90-day Bank Bill	180-day Bank Bill	3-year Bond	10-year Bond	USD versus				
						AUD	JPY	EUR	GBP	NZD
Mar-06	5.50	5.61	5.65	5.35	5.42	0.74	116.0	1.20	1.74	0.62
Jun-06	5.75	5.98	6.10	5.79	5.78	0.77	114.0	1.26	1.88	0.62
Sep-06	6.00	6.17	6.26	5.76	5.51	0.78	118.5	1.28	1.90	0.65
Dec-06	6.25	6.44	6.55	6.11	5.88	0.79	120.0	1.32	1.96	0.69
Mar-07	6.25	6.52	6.64	6.21	5.88	0.79	120.0	1.32	1.97	0.72
Jun-07	6.25	6.44	6.59	6.45	6.26	0.85	123.2	1.35	2.01	0.77
Sep-07	6.50	6.89	6.99	6.44	6.15	0.89	114.8	1.43	2.05	0.76
Dec-07	6.75	7.24	7.36	6.89	6.33	0.88	111.7	1.46	1.98	0.77
Mar-08	7.25	7.86	7.96	6.13	6.05	0.91	99.7	1.58	1.98	0.79
Jun-08	7.25	7.84	7.96	6.70	6.45	0.96	106.2	1.58	1.99	0.76
Sep-08	7.00	7.32	7.04	5.09	5.40	0.79	106.1	1.41	1.78	0.67
Dec-08	4.25	4.15	3.70	3.07	3.99	0.70	90.7	1.40	1.46	0.58
Mar-09	3.25	3.00	2.80	2.80	3.40	0.64	93.0	1.30	1.45	0.51
Jun-09	2.75	3.00	3.00	2.70	3.20	0.73	95.0	1.32	1.50	0.57
Sep-09	2.75	3.20	3.30	2.80	3.20	0.75	105.0	1.35	1.54	0.60
Dec-09	2.75	3.40	3.50	2.90	3.30	0.77	112.0	1.35	1.55	0.65

Forecast



# Key Australian Economic Forecasts

	Fiscal Years						Calendar Years						
	2005/06 (a)	2006/07 (a)	2007/08 (a)	2008/09 (f)	2009/10 (f)	2010/11 (f)	2004 (a)	2005 (a)	2006 (a)	2007 (a)	2008 (f)	2009 (f)	2010 (f)
<b>Economic Activity</b>													
<b>Private final demand</b>	4.2	4.3	5.7	2.0	1.2	2.0	5.7	4.3	3.5	6.1	3.8	1.1	1.5
<i>Of which: Household spending</i>	2.6	4.0	3.7	1.3	2.3	3.3	5.9	3.0	3.2	4.3	2.2	1.7	2.9
Dwelling investment	-4.3	1.9	1.4	-0.2	6.9	8.1	2.9	-3.4	-2.7	2.7	1.4	0.8	10.4
Business investment	16.4	7.6	15.6	6.8	-5.9	-5.5	9.8	16.7	8.2	15.0	12.4	-1.0	-7.2
<b>Public final demand</b>	3.8	3.3	4.0	5.8	5.8	5.1	5.0	4.3	3.5	2.7	5.7	5.7	5.6
<b>Domestic final demand</b>	4.1	4.1	5.3	2.8	2.2	2.7	5.6	4.3	3.5	5.3	4.2	2.1	2.5
Inventories (contrib to GDP)	-0.4	0.1	0.2	-0.3	0.0	0.1	-0.1	0.1	-0.6	0.6	-0.2	-0.2	0.1
<b>GNE</b>	3.7	4.1	5.5	2.5	2.2	2.8	5.4	4.4	2.8	5.9	4.0	1.9	2.6
Exports	2.2	3.8	4.3	-1.4	2.8	10.3	4.3	2.3	3.3	3.3	3.9	-3.6	9.2
Imports	7.2	9.2	12.7	3.7	5.0	9.2	15.0	8.9	7.2	11.4	10.8	0.4	8.9
<i>Net exports (contrib to GDP)</i>	-1.0	-1.1	-1.9	-1.1	-0.7	0.0	-1.7	-1.2	-0.8	-1.7	-1.6	-0.8	0.0
<b>GDP</b>	3.0	3.3	3.7	1.3	1.7	3.3	3.8	2.8	2.9	4.0	2.4	1.1	2.6
<b>Prices &amp; Wages</b>													
<b>CPI</b>	3.2	2.9	3.4	3.3	2.9	2.7	2.3	2.7	3.5	2.3	4.4	2.4	3.1
Underlying CPI	2.6	2.9	3.8	4.2	3.1	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.9	3.1	4.4	3.5	2.8
AWOTE	4.7	3.7	5.0	4.8	3.5	4.4	3.9	5.4	3.4	4.8	4.7	4.1	4.0
<b>WPI</b>	4.1	4.0	4.1	3.9	3.7	4.0	3.5	4.1	4.0	4.1	4.1	3.7	0.0
Real h/hold disposable income	4.8	6.8	1.7	7.8	0.9	3.2	6.7	4.7	5.6	4.6	4.0	4.9	1.9
<b>Labour Market</b>													
Employment	2.4	2.7	2.6	1.1	0.5	2.2	2.0	3.2	2.1	2.8	2.3	0.1	1.7
Unemployment rate	5.0	4.5	4.2	4.9	6.3	6.0	5.4	5.1	4.8	4.4	4.2	5.8	6.2
<b>External Accounts</b>													
<b>Current Account: \$bn</b>	-53.1	-59.5	-70.2	-47.6	-75.9	-64.1	-52.8	-54.0	-53.6	-68.2	-50.0	-71.0	-69.5
% of GDP	-5.5	-5.7	-6.2	-3.9	-6.0	-4.8	-6.1	-5.8	-5.3	-6.3	-4.2	-5.8	-5.3



# Important Disclosures and Disclaimer

**All Investors:** Unless otherwise noted, all data is sourced from Australian Bureau of Statistics material. ([www.abs.gov.au](http://www.abs.gov.au))

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