

Research Markets Outlook

7 April 2026

RBNZ enters the fray

- **RBNZ to hold cash rate at 2.25%**
- **No rate guidance expected**
- **PMI/PSI to inform on March activity**
- **Forecast inflation peak lifted again**
- **Commodity price updates, population estimates due**

The fog of war remains thick in the Middle East, making for a very challenging backdrop for policy makers. The RBNZ's April Monetary Policy Review is scheduled for 2pm tomorrow. We expected the Bank to hold the Official Cash Rate at 2.25%.

We were already of the view the central bank would sit pat at this meeting. A recent speech from RBNZ Governor Breman reinforced our thinking as we outlined in our full MPR Preview last Monday.

Market polls are unanimous for a no change decision, and market pricing has settled at such an outcome with only a residual chance of a hike priced. Anything other than a hold would be a major surprise.

In her speech, the Governor stressed that the Bank is focused on medium term inflation. It accepts there will be a near-term spike in prices but will only alter rates based on how permanent that inflation shock becomes. And it will take time to establish a strong view on this, perhaps many months.

This discussion would seem to rule out any move in April or, indeed, the provision of any clarity as to when the Bank might start shifting its cash rate.

Equally, the Governor's resolve to control inflation over the medium term suggests when, in due course, inflation expectations rise, and there are signs of permanence to inflation being outside the target band, the central bank will respond by raising interest rates even if growth is weakening.

We do not expect the RBNZ to provide extensive detail tomorrow in terms of its outlook for growth and inflation. It is not a Monetary Policy Statement, so we do not expect a full set of accompanying forecasts. In particular, there is unlikely to be an interest rate track. However, a Reserve Bank official has been quoted as saying the Bank will be releasing some "briefing slides" that could include some

near-term forecasts or key judgments. Also, in line with changes already announced for monetary policy reviews, there will be an online press conference at 3pm following the release at 2pm.

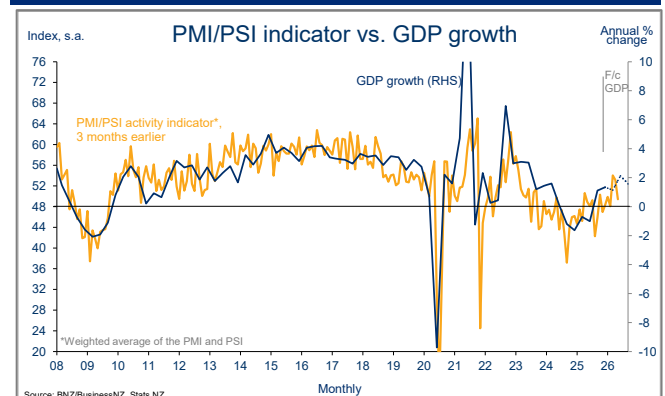
Assuming the Bank takes a wait and see approach, focus will quickly return to the Middle East and impact assessments of developments to date on the New Zealand economy – where a strong theme of growth under pressure from higher prices is expected to continue.

Friday's Performance of Manufacturing Index (PMI) and next Monday's Performance of Services Index (PSI), both for the month of March, are the main data releases in a generally sparse data calendar over the coming week.

The PMI and PSI are surveys of outcomes rather than sentiment or expectations. If the Bank does give an assessment of near-term growth tomorrow, the PMI and PSI will provide initial judgement on those assumptions.

The PMI has been generally buoyant over recent months, while the PSI has been much more subdued and was disappointingly weak in February. The combined activity components of the two surveys eased in February after two stronger months. March results are awaited with interest. Will they get hit by the fuel price surge and uncertainty of war or will the signs of some spending being brought forward and stockpiling give activity a fillip?

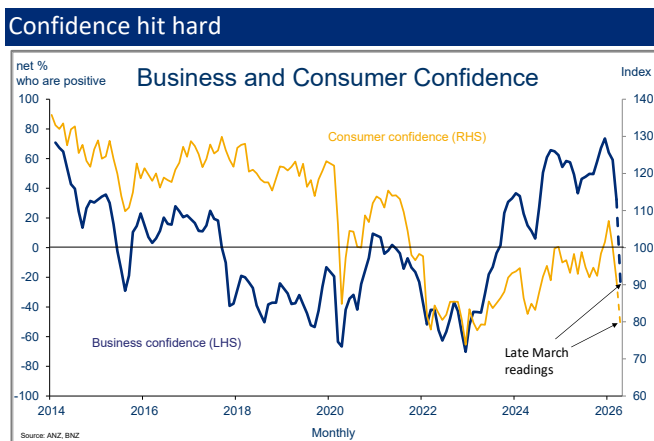
Growth under pressure



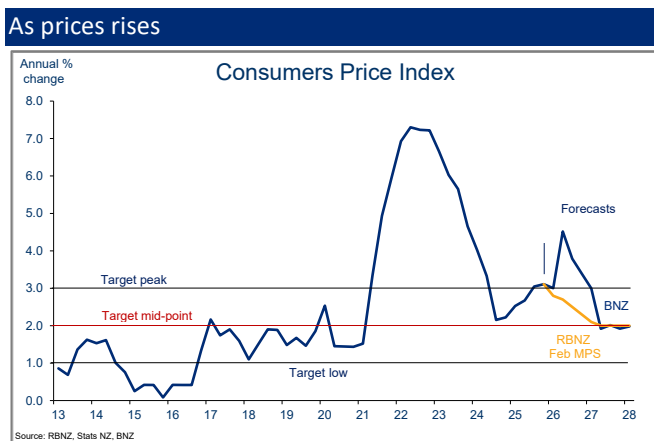
We expect Q1 GDP growth to be robust but anticipate much weaker outcomes through Q2 and Q3 with the potential for either one of those quarters to be a shocker.

We will be watching the PMI and PSI new orders components closely to see how heavily dented business and consumer confidence is affecting demand to date. New orders will give guidance on activity heading into Q2.

There is no doubt confidence took a substantial hit through March. This was clear from last week’s ANZ surveys with substantial drops in both business and consumer sentiment. Moreover, the confidence hit grew larger during the month as fuel prices climbed progressively higher. Survey responses later in March were typically much weaker than those from earlier in the month. And with fuel prices still rising, we would not be at all surprised if confidence was even lower if measured today.



Normally, accelerating growth drives rising prices. But this time around it is rising prices driving weakening confidence and growth.



We said that if oil prices head higher or the NZD depreciates, we will continue to nudge our inflation forecasts higher. And so we do again today – essentially taking account of where fuel prices currently sit and assuming they remain around these levels for the remainder of the month.

As things stand, annual CPI inflation is set to peak at 4.5% in Q2 (from our previous estimate of 4.3%). Even higher inflation is likely, if our assumed easing in fuel prices from May does not occur. We continue to see annual inflation above 3% right through 2026 before it retreats in 2027, largely as the expected large 2.0% price increase in Q2 2026 drops out of the annual calculation.

The latest GDT dairy auction takes place overnight tonight. Amid the mayhem of war, dairy prices have been generally composed over the past month, with a net gain. The balance of indicators, including a firmer USD since the previous full auction, suggests some price softening at this week’s event. Our \$9.70 forecast for Fonterra’s 2025/26 milk price builds in mild GDT price declines ahead.

Q1 working age population data is due out on Wednesday morning. We look for further signs of mild acceleration given evidence of some pick up in net migration. The working age population numbers will set the base for the quarter’s Household Labour Force Survey, scheduled for 6 May, and in which we expect the unemployment rate to remain at 5.4%.

Rounding out this week’s data is ANZ’s Truckometer on Thursday. It would seem prone to drop given other indicators of less distance travelled as the month of March wore on. More signs of downward pressure on growth, albeit there is some offset from increased public transport patronage.

doug_steel@bnz.co.nz

Global Watch

- Middle East conflict continues
- US March CPI to show first signs of rising energy prices
- China CPI data also due
- Australia household spending seen at +0.3% m/m

Markets have been largely range-bound to start the week as investors await clearer signals on whether the Middle East conflict will de-escalate or broaden. Iran rejected a US cease-fire proposal and submitted an alternative 10-point response, according to IRNA. Media reports suggest the Iran administration explored a potential 45-day cease-fire, despite more escalatory public messaging. President Trump has said the US will target Iranian civilian infrastructure absent an agreement to reopen the Strait of Hormuz by 12pm tomorrow (NZ time).

The key release in this week’s global economic calendar is US March CPI data (Friday). It is expected to show the first sign of rising headline inflation due to surging energy prices. Also in the US, Thursday is packed: Q4 GDP (third estimate, prior 0.7%), February consumption/PCE inflation, and the FOMC minutes from the March meeting.

In Europe, EZ retail sales and EZ PPI (both Wednesday) are out. February Germany factory orders (Wednesday) and industrial production (Thursday) offer pre-Iran manufacturing reads.

In Australia, our colleagues at NAB expect household spending (Tuesday) to rise 0.3% m/m, helping to size up growth momentum ahead of the Iran shock. Also of some note are ANZ-Indeed Job Ads for March, for signs of any initial pullback in hiring demand, and because increases in the past two months have caught the RBA’s attention.

In Asia, Japan's February wage data (Wednesday) will gauge ongoing growth momentum. March machine tool orders are also released, alongside PPI (Friday). In China, March CPI and PPI (both Friday) are the releases of note.

Key Event Previews

Tuesday

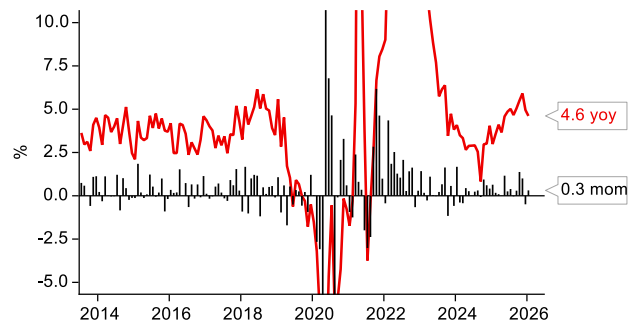
AU Household Spending (February)

NAB expect monthly household spending for February on Tuesday to rise 0.3% m/m. This would be consistent with consumption growth already seeing some slowing ahead of the latest price shock, but a consumer that had retained some underlying momentum into 2026.

The monthly indicator showed much more strength in Q4 2025 than was evident in the NAB spend trend and the full national accounts, meaning that softer monthly indicator outcomes in Q1 should be interpreted with some caution.

Looking further ahead, NAB data shows a surge in fuel spending and tentative evidence of cooler discretionary spending in March (consumer to pull back as costs bite).

Household Spending Indicator



Source: National Australia Bank, Australian Bureau of Statistics, Macrobond

Thursday

US PCE (February)

The core PCE is the Fed's preferred inflation gauge. Last month’s result was the strongest monthly gain (0.4%) since early 2025. The read through from CPI and PPI point to another strong gain in February. There will also be interest in the spending data, with retail sales for the same period a little stronger than expectations.

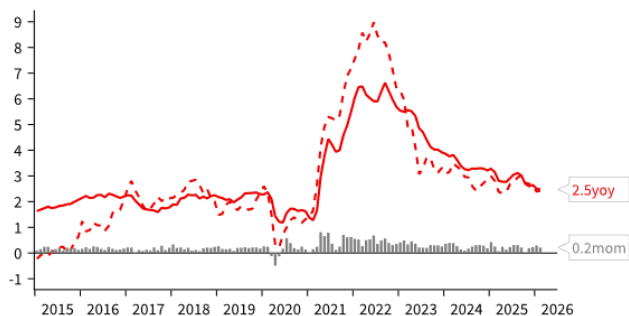
Friday

US CPI (March)

March CPI is the first print to capture some impact of the Middle East energy shock on consumer prices. Some sources suggest petrol prices likely increased by over 30% in the month, which should drive a significant lift in the headline number.

For this first month, price pressures are likely to be contained to energy, but extra attention will be paid to whether these have bled through to other sectors and broader prices.

US Core CPI*



Source: National Australia Bank, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), Macrobond
Notes: *All items less food and energy. Dotted line indicates headline inflation.

matt_brunt@bnz.co.nz

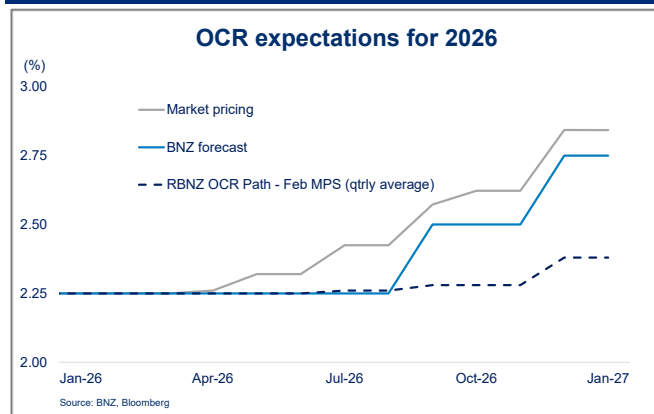
Fixed Interest Market

Reuters: BNZL, BNZM Bloomberg:BNZ

There has been a shift in fixed income market dynamics, with concerns about the Iran war’s impact on growth increasingly displacing the earlier inflation-only narrative. That change in focus has contributed to a retracement off the yield highs and a paring back of global central bank tightening expectations. In New Zealand, 2-year swap rates have declined towards 3.40% from a local peak near 3.70%. The move lower has been largely parallel, with the curve maintaining the flatter profile.

The tone of the RBNZ’s Monetary Policy Review tomorrow is likely to be consistent with Governor Breman’s speech on 24 March. The Governor has stressed the Bank is focused on medium-term inflation outcomes. It expects a near-term spike in prices but would only adjust rates if the inflation shock looks likely to be persistent which could take several months to assess. Markets price little risk of an OCR move tomorrow, and around a 25% chance of a 25bp hike by the May Monetary Policy Statement.

Market pricing for the OCR



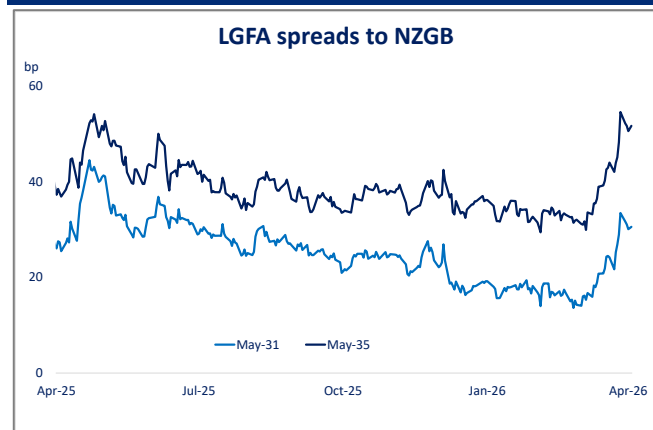
NZ government bonds have underperformed swaps during the retracement off the yield highs continuing the recent negative correlation between yield direction and spreads. We expect 10-year asset swap spreads (currently +37bp) to continue to respect the well-established +30bp to +40bp trading range of recent months. The Crown’s Financial Statements for the eight months to February revealed show a positive variance relative to the Half-Year Update baseline from December. However, the conflict is likely to weigh on fiscal performance and could add upward pressure to the borrowing programme when it is updated alongside the Budget in May.

The New Zealand Local Government Funding Agency (LGFA) launched two primary market deals last week. In NZD, the new 15 May 2034 Sustainable Financing Bond saw strong demand, with the NZ\$850m syndication attracting NZ\$2.8bn of orders at final guidance and pricing through prevailing secondary levels. Allocations were concentrated in Australasia, with EMEA and Asia making up the balance. Bank balance sheets and asset managers

received the largest allocations by investor type. Offshore, LGFA priced its second euro benchmark, raising €500m via a new 6.5-year October 2032.

LGFA has completed around NZ\$4bn of its NZ\$4.85bn FY26 funding programme, with around NZ\$2.2bn raised offshore (EUR, CHF and USD). This foreign-currency diversification reduces reliance on NZD issuance and helps support domestic spreads. Looking further ahead, LGFA projects NZ\$4.7bn–NZ\$5.0bn of gross bond issuance across FY27–FY29.

Wider LGFA spreads in March



LGFA spreads to swaps have widened over the past month, broadly in line with global credit spreads as risk appetite softened. Five-year G spreads (May 2031) are around +30bp, up from about +15bp at end-February, when spreads were historically tight versus NZGBs amid reduced NZD supply. With 5- and 10-year G spreads now above one-year averages, value has improved. Constrained NZD supply and limited high-grade issuance alternatives outside NZGBs should support demand, while a larger future programme remains a medium-term risk, albeit partly mitigated by foreign-currency issuance options.

Current rates and 1-month range

	Current	Last 4-weeks range*
NZ 90d bank bills (%)	2.53	2.48 - 3.00
NZ 2yr swap (%)	3.43	3.12 - 3.68
NZ 5yr swap (%)	3.97	3.68 - 4.21
NZ 10yr swap (%)	4.34	4.11 - 4.56
2s10s swap curve (bps)	91	86 - 96
NZ 10yr swap-govt (bps)	-38	-39 - -34
NZ 10yr govt (%)	4.73	4.59 - 4.79
US 10yr govt (%)	4.33	4.09 - 4.48
NZ-US 10yr (bps)	40	29 - 55
NZ-AU 2yr swap (bps)	-128	-135 - -106
NZ-AU 10yr govt (bps)	-31	-32 - -22

*Indicative range over last 4 weeks

stuart_ritson@bnz.co.nz

Foreign Exchange Market

Reuters pg BNZFWDS Bloomberg pg BNZ

The NZD underperformed last week, with NZD/USD dropping 1% to below 0.57, its lowest level since November. The NZD declined by 0.5–1.4% on the major cross rates, struggling as anticipated amid the Iran conflict. The new week has begun, with the NZD hitting a fresh low of 0.5681 before settling just over 0.57.

The conflict in the Middle East continues to escalate each week, showing no signs of easing. In a prime-time US television address on Thursday NZ time, President Trump stated that the US would strike Iran extremely hard in the coming two to three weeks, adding that if a deal is not reached, every electric generating plant in Iran would be targeted. Over the weekend, Trump gave a new deadline of noon tomorrow NZ time for Iran to reach an agreement before an increased bombing campaign begins.

Iran asserts that no negotiations are underway and has rejected a ceasefire proposal passed on by third parties. Iran has made it clear it will not yield to US demands. The next likely step is further escalation, including the possibility of the US deploying ground forces to seize islands in the Strait of Hormuz, after which Iran could be expected to intensify attacks on infrastructure in neighbouring Gulf countries. Recent US intelligence assessments indicate that approximately half of Iran’s missile launchers remain operational and thousands of one-way attack drones are still in Iran’s arsenal. There are numerous ways this conflict could deepen further.

Meanwhile, the Strait of Hormuz (SoH) remains effectively closed, despite a small increase in ship crossings. The NZD continues to follow the playbook we have previously suggested, declining each week the SoH stays closed. If this situation persists, the crucial 0.55 support level may soon be breached. The next few weeks will be pivotal, likely determining the potential for further declines. Currently, Polymarket odds of traffic returning to normal in the SoH by the end April stand at around 10%. We can see a scenario where the NZD rebounds, but that requires an immediate ceasefire and reopening of the SoH, which seems overly optimistic at this juncture.

Since the onset of the conflict, the NZD has been the weakest among major currencies, falling roughly 5% and declining across all key currency pairs. In our view, this reflects a combination of reduced risk appetite and no support from the rates market. Although NZ interest rates have risen significantly since the conflict began, the increase has been less pronounced than in other regions. For instance, December 2026 90-day bill futures show rates up by 37bps in NZ, compared to 53bps in Canada, 54 in Australia, 63 in the US, 82 in the euro area, and 107 in the UK. With NZ-global short rate spreads narrowing since the conflict started, this has exerted downward pressure

on all NZD crosses, in addition to the negative impact from the relatively low level of NZ rates.

In summary, New Zealand’s current monetary policy settings are contributing to a weaker NZD and intensifying inflationary pressures. A hawkish pivot by the RBNZ is needed to reverse this trend.

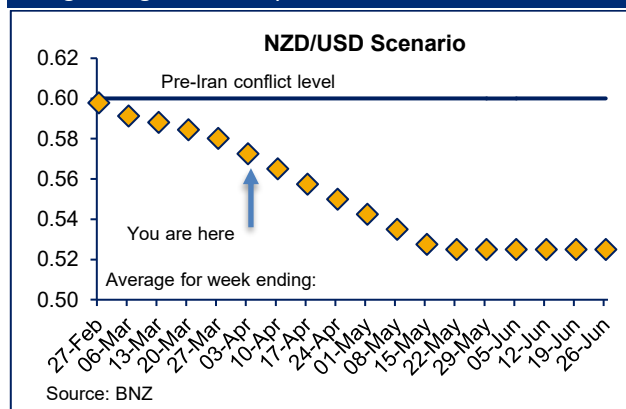
Looking ahead, the domestic focus will be on the RBNZ’s Monetary Policy Review tomorrow. However, we do not expect any change in RBNZ rhetoric to serve as a circuit breaker for the NZD.

In a speech two weeks ago, Governor Breman, acknowledging input from other MPC members, outlined her views on how monetary policy should respond to the Middle East shock. We see no reason for these views to have changed. The duration of the shock and the inflationary impact of second round effects will determine the timing and magnitude of any future rate hikes. It will take time before these questions are answered.

Therefore, with little new information available, it is unlikely that the policy update will prompt a significant reaction in the NZD.

The key release in this week’s global economic calendar is US March CPI data at the end of the week. It is expected to show the first sign of rising headline inflation due to surging energy prices.

NZD grinding lower every week Strait of Hormuz is closed



Cross Rates and Recent Ranges

	Current	Last 3-weeks range*
NZD/USD	0.5713	0.5680 - 0.5890
NZD/AUD	0.8256	0.8230 - 0.8380
NZD/GBP	0.4316	0.4310 - 0.4390
NZD/EUR	0.4949	0.4930 - 0.5090
NZD/JPY	91.22	90.70 - 93.30

*Indicative range over last 3 weeks, rounded figures

jason.k.wong@bnz.co.nz

Technicals

NZD/USD

Outlook: Downside risk
 ST Resistance: 0.5860 (ahead of 60)
 ST Support: 0.5580 (ahead of 0.55)

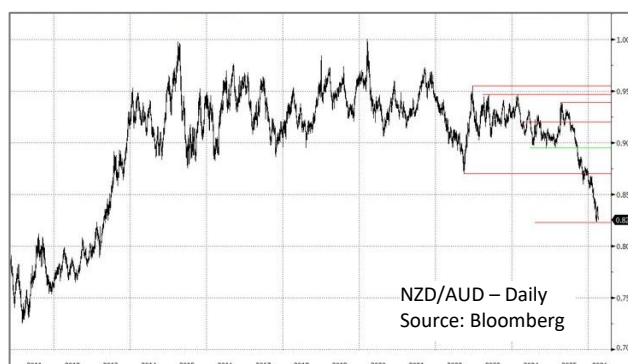
Path of least resistance remains to the downside, with the next support level at 0.5580, ahead of key support of 0.55.



NZD/AUD

Outlook: Downside risk
 ST Resistance: 0.87 (ahead of 0.8950)
 ST Support: 0.8230

Support at the recent low of 0.8230, with no obvious support level below that.

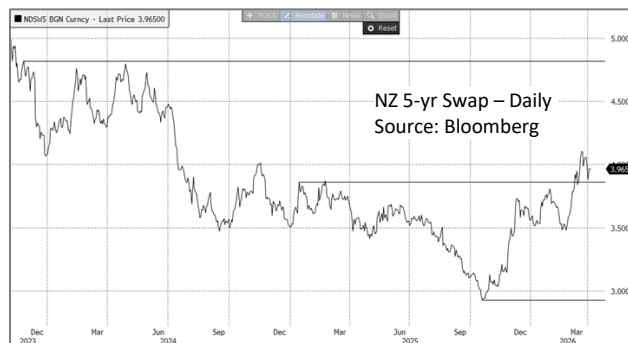


jason.k.wong@bnz.co.nz

NZ 5-year Swap Rate

Outlook: Higher
 ST Resistance: 4.85
 ST Support: 3.85

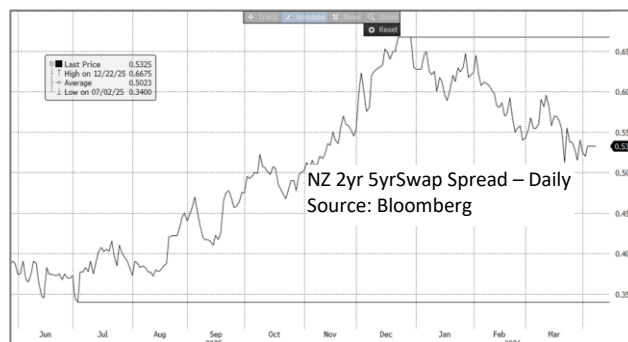
5y swap moved lower last week and came close to touching our support. Global geopolitics remain uncertain; however, we continue to favour higher yields.



NZ 2-year - 5-year Swap Spread (yield curve)

Outlook: Neutral
 ST Resistance: 0.67
 ST Support: 0.26

2x5s swap spread remained relatively stable last week and sits around the middle of our range.



matthew.herbert@bnz.co.nz

Quarterly Forecasts

Forecasts as at 7 April 2026

Key Economic Forecasts

Quarterly % change unless otherwise specified

Forecasts

	Jun-25	Sept-25	Dec-25	Mar-26	Jun-26	Sept-26	Dec-26	Mar-27	Jun-27	Sept-27
GDP (production s.a.)	-0.9	0.9	0.2	0.9	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6
Retail trade (real s.a.)	0.8	1.9	0.9	1.2	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8
Current account (ann, % GDP)	-3.7	-3.5	-3.7	-3.7	-3.9	-4.3	-4.6	-4.7	-4.4	-4.1
CPI (q/q)	0.5	1.0	0.6	0.8	2.0	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.9	0.4
Employment	-0.2	0.0	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Unemployment rate %	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4
Pr. avg hourly earnings (ann %)	4.6	4.1	3.5	4.2	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.2
Trading partner GDP (ann %)	3.3	3.2	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.8	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.8
CPI (y/y)	2.7	3.0	3.1	3.0	4.5	3.8	3.4	3.0	1.9	2.0
GDP (production s.a., y/y)	-1.0	1.1	1.3	1.1	2.1	1.6	1.8	1.5	1.9	2.2

Interest Rates

Historical data - qtr average

Forecast data - end quarter

	Cash	Government Stock			Swaps			US Rates		Spread
		90 Day	5 Year	10 Year	2 Year	5 Year	10 Year	SOFR	US 10 yr	NZ-US
		Bank Bills						3 month		Ten year
2025 Mar	3.92	3.84	3.99	4.58	3.47	3.71	4.15	4.30	4.45	0.13
Jun	3.33	3.38	3.85	4.55	3.19	3.57	4.10	4.30	4.35	0.19
Sep	3.08	3.09	3.67	4.42	2.99	3.40	3.95	4.20	4.25	0.17
Dec	2.33	2.51	3.54	4.27	2.71	3.26	3.85	3.80	4.10	0.18
2026 Mar	2.25	2.50	3.96	4.52	3.12	3.71	4.15	3.65	4.20	0.33
Forecasts										
Jun	2.25	2.50	3.95	4.75	3.35	3.70	4.35	3.40	4.35	0.40
Sep	2.50	2.75	4.25	4.90	3.70	4.00	4.50	3.15	4.50	0.40
Dec	2.75	3.15	4.35	4.90	3.95	4.15	4.55	3.15	4.50	0.40
2027 Mar	3.25	3.65	4.45	4.90	4.10	4.30	4.60	3.15	4.50	0.40
Jun	3.75	4.05	4.45	4.90	4.15	4.35	4.65	3.15	4.50	0.40
Sep	4.00	4.15	4.35	4.90	4.05	4.30	4.70	3.15	4.50	0.40
Dec	4.00	4.15	4.25	4.90	3.95	4.25	4.75	3.15	4.50	0.40

Exchange Rates (End Period)

USD Forecasts

NZD Forecasts

	NZD/USD	AUD/USD	EUR/USD	GBP/USD	USD/JPY	NZD/USD	NZD/AUD	NZD/EUR	NZD/GBP	NZD/JPY	TWI-17
Current	0.57	0.69	1.15	1.32	160	0.57	0.83	0.49	0.43	91.2	65.6
Forecasts											
Jun-26	0.62	0.72	1.22	1.38	152	0.62	0.86	0.51	0.45	94.2	69.0
Sept-26	0.63	0.73	1.22	1.38	150	0.63	0.86	0.52	0.46	94.5	69.7
Dec-26	0.63	0.73	1.23	1.38	148	0.63	0.87	0.52	0.46	93.8	69.6
Mar-27	0.63	0.72	1.22	1.36	146	0.63	0.88	0.52	0.46	92.0	69.3
Jun-27	0.63	0.71	1.22	1.35	145	0.63	0.89	0.52	0.47	91.4	69.3
Sept-27	0.63	0.71	1.21	1.34	143	0.63	0.89	0.52	0.47	90.1	69.4
Dec-27	0.62	0.70	1.19	1.34	142	0.62	0.89	0.52	0.46	88.0	68.8

TWI Weights

16.2% 17.8% 9.2% 4.0% 4.7%

Source for all tables: Stats NZ, Bloomberg, Reuters, RBNZ, BNZ

Annual Forecasts

Forecasts as at 7 April 2026	March Years					December Years				
	Actuals		Forecasts			Actuals		Forecasts		
	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
GDP - annual average % change										
Private Consumption	1.1	0.0	1.3	1.2	2.4	1.1	-0.2	1.4	0.9	2.1
Government Consumption	1.1	-1.3	3.4	1.3	-0.5	0.1	-0.9	2.4	2.3	-0.4
Total Investment	-1.1	-4.9	-0.6	4.6	3.7	-0.3	-4.9	-1.5	3.4	4.2
Stocks - ppts cont'n to growth	-1.4	0.4	0.4	0.2	-0.1	-1.2	0.4	-0.1	0.6	-0.2
GNE	-0.9	-1.1	1.7	2.1	2.1	-0.7	-1.1	0.8	2.3	2.0
Exports	8.6	3.4	2.6	4.0	3.7	11.5	4.7	2.7	4.0	3.5
Imports	-1.4	1.5	4.8	4.5	2.7	-0.7	1.7	3.4	5.1	2.8
Real Expenditure GDP	1.5	-0.7	0.8	1.8	2.3	2.1	-0.3	0.5	1.7	2.1
GDP (production)	1.8	-0.9	0.6	1.7	2.3	2.2	-0.3	0.2	1.7	2.0
<i>GDP - annual % change (q/q)</i>	1.6	-0.7	1.1	1.5	2.6	1.4	-1.6	1.3	1.8	2.4
Output Gap (ann avg, % dev)	1.3	-0.4	-1.0	-0.7	-0.3	1.4	0.0	-0.9	-0.7	-0.4
Nominal Expenditure GDP - \$bn	417	431	449	474	497	413	427	445	468	491
Prices and Employment -annual % change										
CPI	4.0	2.5	3.0	3.0	2.0	4.7	2.2	3.1	3.4	1.9
Employment	0.9	-0.9	0.7	2.0	2.3	2.7	-1.3	0.2	1.9	2.1
Unemployment Rate %	4.4	5.1	5.4	5.4	5.3	4.0	5.1	5.4	5.4	5.4
Wages - ave. hr. ord. time earnings (private sector)	4.8	3.8	4.2	3.3	3.2	6.6	4.0	3.5	3.4	3.2
Productivity (ann av %)	-0.6	0.1	1.0	0.0	0.2	-0.7	0.1	1.1	0.2	0.0
Unit Labour Costs (ann av %)	6.6	4.4	2.9	3.7	3.0	7.1	4.7	3.0	3.6	3.3
House Prices (stratified, mth)	2.8	-0.6	-0.5	0.0	4.9	0.7	-0.8	-0.3	0.0	4.5
External Balance										
Current Account - \$bn	-23.8	-18.3	-16.5	-22.2	-18.2	-25.8	-20.0	-16.3	-21.5	-19.1
Current Account - % of GDP	-5.7	-4.2	-3.7	-4.7	-3.7	-6.3	-4.7	-3.7	-4.6	-3.9
Government Accounts - June Yr, % of GDP										
OBEGAL ex ACC (core op. balance) (Treasury forecasts)	-2.1	-2.1	-3.0	-2.2	-1.0					
Net Core Crown Debt (ex NZS) (Treasury forecasts)	41.8	41.8	43.3	46.0	46.9					
Bond Programme - \$bn (Treasury forecasts)	39.3	42.6	35.0	34.0	34.0					
Bond Programme - % of GDP	9.4	9.9	7.8	7.2	6.8					
Financial Variables ⁽¹⁾										
NZD/USD	0.61	0.57	0.58	0.63	0.62	0.62	0.57	0.58	0.63	0.62
USD/JPY	150	149	159	146	140	144	154	156	148	142
EUR/USD	1.09	1.08	1.16	1.22	1.18	1.09	1.05	1.17	1.23	1.19
NZD/AUD	0.93	0.91	0.83	0.88	0.89	0.93	0.91	0.87	0.87	0.89
NZD/GBP	0.48	0.44	0.44	0.46	0.47	0.49	0.45	0.43	0.46	0.46
NZD/EUR	0.56	0.53	0.51	0.52	0.53	0.57	0.55	0.49	0.52	0.52
NZD/YEN	91.1	85.4	92.8	92.0	86.8	89.5	88.4	90.3	93.8	88.0
TWI	71.2	67.9	66.8	69.3	68.9	72.0	68.5	66.8	69.6	68.8
Overnight Cash Rate (end qtr)	5.50	3.75	2.25	3.25	4.00	5.50	4.25	2.25	2.75	4.00
90-day Bank Bill Rate	5.64	3.60	2.50	3.65	4.15	5.63	4.26	2.49	3.15	4.15
5-year Govt Bond	4.60	4.00	4.10	4.45	4.15	4.50	3.90	3.90	4.35	4.25
10-year Govt Bond	4.60	4.50	4.65	4.90	4.90	4.65	4.45	4.50	4.90	4.90
2-year Swap	4.91	3.35	3.32	4.10	3.80	4.93	3.53	2.98	3.95	3.95
5-year Swap	4.40	3.65	3.87	4.30	4.15	4.43	3.63	3.61	4.15	4.25
US 10-year Bonds	4.20	4.25	4.25	4.50	4.50	4.00	4.40	4.15	4.50	4.50
NZ-US 10-year Spread	0.40	0.25	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.65	0.05	0.35	0.40	0.40

⁽¹⁾ Average for the last month in the quarter

Source: Statistics NZ, BNZ, RBNZ, NZ Treasury

Key Upcoming Events

All times and dates NZT

	Median	Fcast	Last		Median	Fcast	Last
Tuesday 07 April				GE Industrial Production SA MoM Feb	0.70%		-0.50%
NZ ANZ Commodity Price MoM Mar			4.20%	UK BoE Bank Liabilities/Credit Conditions Surveys			
AU ANZ-Indeed Job Advertisements MoM Mar			3.20%	EC ECB's Sleijpen Speaks			
AU Household Spending MoM Feb	0.20%	0.30%	0.30%	Friday 10 April			
AU Household Spending YoY Feb	4.60%		4.60%	US Personal Income Feb	0.30%		0.40%
EC S&P Global Eurozone Services PMI Mar F	50.1		50.1	US Personal Spending Feb	0.60%		0.40%
UK S&P Global UK Services PMI Mar F	51.2		51.2	US Real Personal Spending Feb	0.20%		0.10%
Wednesday 08 April				US Core PCE Price Index MoM Feb	0.40%		0.40%
US ADP Weekly Employment Change Mar-21			10.0k	US Core PCE Price Index YoY Feb	3.00%		3.10%
US Fed's Williams, Goolsbee & Jefferson Speak				US Initial Jobless Claims April-4	210k		202k
US Durable Goods Orders Feb P	-1.20%		0.00%	US Continuing Claims Mar-28	1829k		1841k
US Durables Ex Transportation Feb P	0.40%		0.40%	US GDP Annualized QoQ 4Q T	0.70%		0.70%
US NY Fed 1-Yr Inflation Expectations Mar	3.50%		3.00%	US Wholesale Trade Sales MoM Feb	0.60%		0.50%
NZ Dairy GDT Auction				NZ BusinessNZ Manufacturing PMI Mar			55
JN Cash Earnings - Same Sample Base YoY Feb	2.20%		1.90%	JN PPI YoY Mar	2.30%		2.00%
JN Scheduled F/T Pay - Same Base YoY Feb	2.60%		2.20%	CH CPI YoY Mar	1.10%		1.30%
JN Trade Balance BoP Basis Feb	¥310.9b		-¥600.4b	CH PPI YoY Mar	0.40%		-0.90%
NZ RBNZ Official Cash Rate April-8	2.25%	2.25%	2.25%	EC ECB's Guindos Speaks			
NZ RBNZ's Breman Press Conference				Saturday 11 April			
GE Factory Orders MoM Feb	3.00%		-11.10%	CA Net Change in Employment Mar	14.9k		-83.9k
UK S&P Global UK Construction PMI Mar	43.7		44.5	CA Unemployment Rate Mar	6.80%		6.70%
EC PPI YoY Feb	-3.00%		-2.20%	US CPI MoM Mar	1.00%		0.30%
EC Retail Sales MoM Feb	-0.20%		-0.10%	US Core CPI MoM Mar	0.30%		0.20%
Thursday 09 April				US CPI YoY Mar	3.40%		2.40%
US Fed's Daly Speaks				US Core CPI YoY Mar	2.70%		2.50%
US FOMC Meeting Minutes Mar-18				US Factory Orders Feb	-0.20%		0.10%
JN Machine Tool Orders YoY Mar P			24.20%	US U. of Mich. Sentiment Apr P	51.5		53.3

Historical Data

	Today	Week Ago	Month Ago	Year Ago		Today	Week Ago	Month Ago	Year Ago
CASH AND BANK BILLS					SWAP RATES				
Call	2.25	2.25	2.25	3.75	2 years	3.43	3.47	3.19	3.15
1mth	2.43	2.46	2.43	3.60	3 years	3.70	3.73	3.45	3.25
2mth	2.47	2.50	2.47	3.55	4 years	3.85	3.89	3.64	3.37
3mth	2.53	2.54	2.50	3.49	5 years	3.97	4.00	3.78	3.50
6mth	2.68	2.73	2.63	3.33	10 years	4.34	4.36	4.19	4.00
GOVERNMENT STOCK					FOREIGN EXCHANGE				
05/28	3.54	3.55	3.32	3.54	NZD/USD	0.5715	0.5747	0.5929	0.5534
05/31	4.23	4.25	4.06	4.08	NZD/AUD	0.8257	0.8329	0.8328	0.9286
04/33	4.46	4.46	4.31	4.34	NZD/JPY	91.22	91.19	93.71	80.96
05/36	4.73	4.73	4.57	4.64	NZD/EUR	0.4949	0.4974	0.5107	0.5050
05/41	5.11	5.10	4.94	5.03	NZD/GBP	0.4317	0.4345	0.4419	0.4336
05/54	5.35	5.34	5.20	5.26	NZD/CAD	0.7949	0.7995	0.8050	0.7896
GLOBAL CREDIT INDICES (ITRXX)					TWI				
Nth America 5Y	59	63	56	81		65.6	65.8	67.4	67.2
Europe 5Y	65	71	58	77					

Contact Details

BNZ Research

Stephen Toplis
Head of Research

Doug Steel
Senior Economist

Matt Brunt
Economist

Jason Wong
Senior Markets Strategist

Stuart Ritson
Senior Interest Rate Strategist

Mike Jones
BNZ Chief Economist

Main Offices

Wellington
Level 2, BNZ Place
1 Whitmore St
Private Bag 39806
Wellington Mail Centre
Lower Hutt 5045
New Zealand
Toll Free: 0800 283 269

Auckland
80 Queen Street
Private Bag 92208
Auckland 1142
New Zealand
Toll Free: 0800 283 269

Christchurch
111 Cashel Street
Christchurch 8011
New Zealand
Toll Free: 0800 854 854

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