

27 March 2026

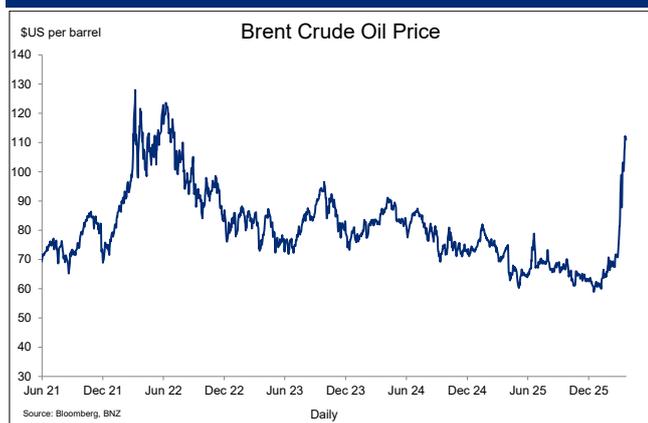
Yet another shock

- Soaring energy prices are a major worry
- But bigger issue could be fuel availability
- Domestic supply being monitored closely
- Exporter risks are elevated
- So too are supply chains

Let's get this straight, based on current information the world is not going to end. Fuels are expensive and are getting more so. Supply is heavily restricted. But demand will fall and alternative supplies will rise. And then, one day, the Strait of Hormuz will reopen. The problem is that this takes time. So, in the interim it is imperative that farmers, businesses, households and governments alike prepare for the worst while hoping for the best knowing that no matter what, a significant adjustment process is under way.

As fuel prices climb ever higher local talk is all about cost pressures whether it be for households, farmers, or wider business. For those that can't pass on costs, profits fall.

Ouch!



These worries are all valid. However, the biggest risk to the economy is not the movement in the price of fuel, which is large and of significant concern in its own right, but the security of its supply here in New Zealand and for the freight lines that carry our exports and imports across the world.

20% of the world's oil comes via the Strait of Hormuz but the impact on tradable oil products, as the Middle Eastern supply oil is refined, is a far greater percentage. And, in the

case of New Zealand, the current dependency on the Middle East is huge as most of our refined fuels comes from South Korea and Singapore who, in turn, get around 70% of their crude product from the war-torn region.

The first question is will New Zealand run out of fuel domestically? Not for a while it would seem. If you include the total stocks in New Zealand and add to that the fuel already in transit then, according to MBIE, as of March 22 we had about 49 days supply of petrol, 46 days of diesel and 53 days of jet fuel available.

That might sound like a decent buffer, but is it? Every day we don't get more fuel is a day closer to us having a restricted supply. And it doesn't look like the Strait of Hormuz will be opening any time soon. There are also lags in the system. The last ships pre-conflict from the Middle East heading for Singapore and Korea will have largely completed their journey. The fuel then needs to get to New Zealand.

On top of this, there will be lags in getting production back up and running. It's not just a matter of flicking a switch. And if you want to get really nervous, just over half of the fuel inventory we have is currently in transit.

More optimistically, New Zealand's very close relationship with Singapore is a plus and changing regulations and fuel specifications can help widen the scope of potential fuel sources.

To say that the economy is at high risk of running out of fuel is an overstatement. Oil markets usually come up with some form of solution to avoid this. But, given the supply risks that abound, not only is there significant further upside risk to prices but the potential for rationing or restricted supply is very much non-zero beyond what is already being done by price.

And don't assume everyone else will be so much better than us because of where our oil is sourced and refined. What we are seeing represents a global supply problem.

Another concern for New Zealand is that bunkering (the supply of fuel for use by ships) is under threat. New Zealand is particularly vulnerable given its dependence on

trade and the fact that the vast majority of the goods traded are transported by sea, and over long distances.

A significant proportion of the freight that arrives in and departs from New Zealand comes on ships that are bunkered in Singapore. How the Singaporeans moderate supply tightness will be of high importance for New Zealand exporters.

In New Zealand, agriculture has been the shining light in an otherwise soggy economy over the last year or so. The last thing we need now is an interruption to its exports and an erosion of profitability in the sector.

From what we can tell, the threat of lost earnings seems relatively immediate. Already exporters are reporting sharp increases in freight / insurance costs and there is product already being rerouted.

It is not just exports, bear in mind also that imports need to come into New Zealand to provide the ships needed for export. Any inbound restrictions are thus equally worrisome.

Amid the many concerns and risks, there are also signs of resilience. Comments from major exporters have noted potential issues but also provided some comfort. Fonterra recently noted that the conflict is having an impact on its supply chain and has the potential to increase its inventory levels and costs. However, Fonterra is confident that it is on the right track to get product to customers. The co-op cited its scale, relationships, and logistics provider Kotahi will help it navigate through the challenges better than most. Similarly, Zespri has indicated it is confident in its shipping plan, including its use of the Panama Canal in getting its fruit to Europe.

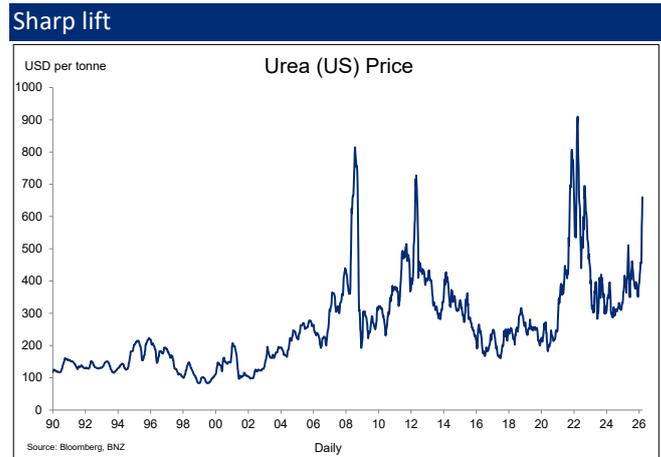
Producer profitability will be pressured by rising costs. Fuel costs have clearly jumped aggressively with follow on effects to associated industries such as transport operators and contractors. Diesel is a greater concern for many farmers and business and even so as its price has lifted by significantly more than petrol.

Fertiliser prices have increased aggressively in global markets. This follows from the choking off of a significant portion of the world's nitrogen-based and phosphate-based fertilisers from the Gulf region. Additionally, almost half of the world's supply of sulphur that is used in phosphate fertiliser processing comes via the Strait of Hormuz.

Reports from local co-operatives indicating there is enough fertiliser in New Zealand or on its way to cover all of autumn are helpful.

Of course, we shouldn't forget that oil is used in a vast number of other products required domestically including

plastics and the resins used in all sorts of packaging. More cost pressures here.



We do not want to join the catastrophists' society, but we are also strong believers that businesses need to be thinking about the potential consequences for fuel and related costs along with the implications for wider supply chains.

Whatever happens, we know that with costs rising, export earnings vulnerable and security of domestic supply under pressure, New Zealanders are in for a bumpy ride even in the unlikely event that the Middle East crisis is resolved relatively quickly, and who believes that?

We don't know if the conflict, cost pressures and risks will be temporary or not but the more destruction of energy facilities and infrastructure that takes place in the Middle East region, the more persistent the energy and related product's price gains are likely to be.

Forecast implications

Not surprisingly, we are being asked what all this does to our forecasts. The simple answer is that it throws them into chaos because we, like everyone else, have little idea how all this will play out. We do, nonetheless, have strong views on direction from a macroeconomic perspective. Namely near-term inflation will be higher, and economic growth will be lower than what would have otherwise been the case.

For primary product prices, there are many aspects to consider. Our general view is that prices are more likely to soften than strengthen, although that is not necessarily because of the conflict as it was our broad view beforehand. However, we are quick to point out that primary product prices need not necessarily fall. It is difficult to have conviction in any forecast at present.

Forecasts for global growth are at risk of being lowered, although if that happens it will follow a recent run

upwards. Global inflation is being revised higher. Net energy importers, including key primary product export markets across Asia, will be facing larger macroeconomic pressures. This is unhelpful for NZ exporters selling into those markets in addition to the cost and logistics issues already discussed.

Lower global growth tends to weaken demand and put downward pressure on primary product prices, everything else unchanged.

Shock absorbers

There are some factors that could help support the primary sector.

One is the currency. In times of global uncertainty, the Kiwi dollar often wilts. It has clearly already done so since the conflict began. Our view is that the NZD is likely to remain under downward pressure while the Strait of Hormuz is closed, given the deeper impact of its closure on the global economy. The more the NZD falls, the more support it provides to exporters including the primary sector. However, it is something of a double-edged sword, as a lower NZD will also add to inflationary pressure including on the cost of imported products.

Another is having major sectors like dairy, beef, lamb, and kiwifruit enjoying generally buoyant recent returns. This puts many in a better place to deal with the challenges than might have otherwise been the case. Of course, everyone’s situation will be different but generally good seasons for the major sectors is certainly a better backdrop than the alternative.

Not only have primary sector returns overall been positive over the past year or so, but there has also been a rebuilding of buffers. A recent period of debt repayment and bank deposit accumulation are signs of this.

Not a shock absorber per se, but it is important to note that many of NZ’s competitors are also facing higher costs. Not just energy and fertiliser costs but these will spill into other markets like global grain prices. As inputs to many of our dairy and meat competitors, especially in the Northern Hemisphere, higher grain prices raise the risk of tightening global supply of milk and meat compared to what would have otherwise been the case. Given a higher dependence on grain inputs, competitor costs could well rise by more than NZ producer costs.

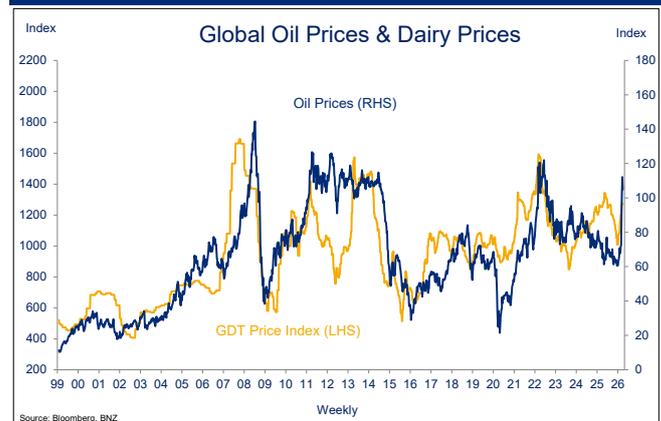
While expected dampened global growth threatens to put downward pressure on primary product prices, costs and potential global supply changes warn of polar-opposite pressures. And if transport costs and/or trade and logistic challenges limit the amount of product internationally traded, it could well squeeze traded prices even higher.

Oil and NZ primary export prices are often positively correlated. Dairy is an example. It is not one for one by any stretch, but there tends to be a positive relationship. There are many reasons for this. One reason is that changes in world growth and demand can have the same directional influence on the price of many primary products. Another is that movements in the value of the USD can influence prices in a similar fashion given many are denominated in US dollars. And on the supply side, higher oil prices can raise milk production costs, crimp milk flows and put upward pressure on prices in time.

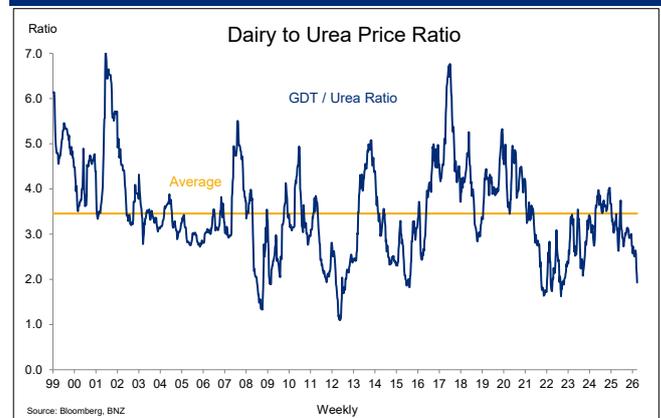
It is tempting to suggest the oil price association with dairy (and other primary products) may be different this time around because it is clearly an oil supply shock. However, it is not just an oil supply shock. With fertiliser also pressured, there is a chance of global food prices squeezing higher if yields are reduced. The ratio of global dairy to urea prices has fallen. Such ratios tend to mean revert over time. But even if it does, will it be from an unwinding in urea prices or a lift in dairy prices and when?

The balance of the multitude of pressures on primary prices will vary by product.

Oil and dairy prices not always linked



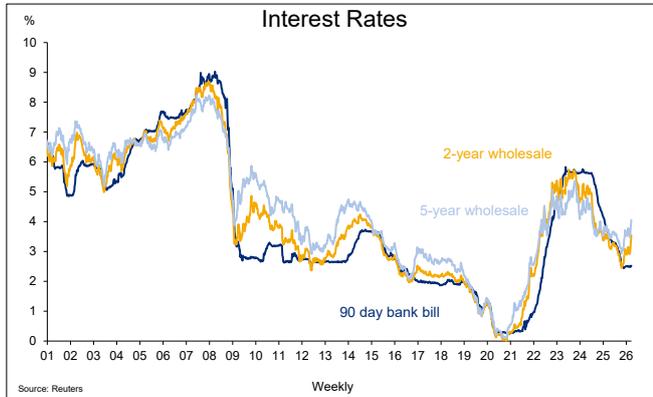
Getting extreme



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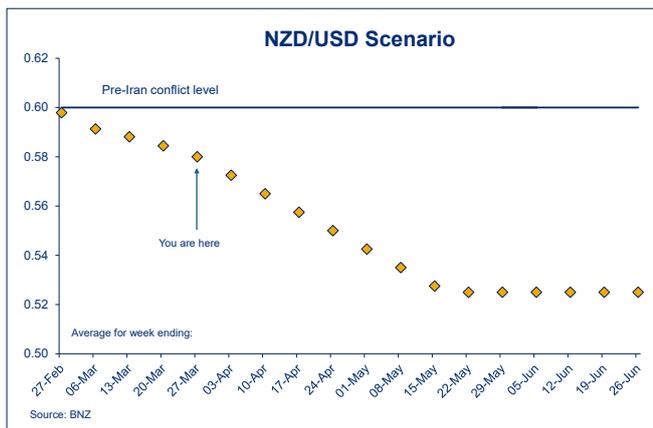
Key Macro Drivers for Commodity Producers

Interest Rates



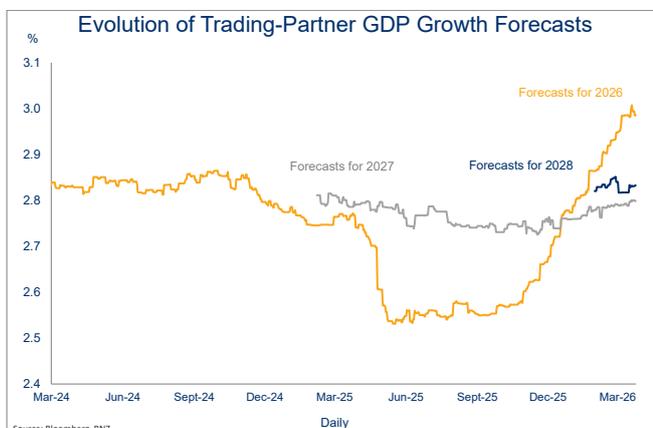
The RBNZ held the Official Cash Rate (OCR) unchanged at 2.25% in its February Monetary Policy Statement. Since then, conflict in the Middle East has seen significant lifts in prices for oil and related products like fertiliser. Higher forecasts for inflation have led markets to reassess the timing and magnitude of Official Cash Rate (OCR) hikes required. Wholesale fixed rates have moved sharply higher. The RBNZ Governor indicated it will not deliver a knee jerk response to higher fuel prices and assess medium term inflation pressures. We continue to expect the RBNZ to hold the OCR unchanged at its upcoming 8 April decision and see the first hike in September. Central banks face a difficult combination of lower growth and higher inflation. Last week featured commentary from several central banks, many of which remain in a wait-and-see mode.

Foreign Exchange



We have suspended our FX forecasts due to the significant downside risk to NZD/USD arising from the conflict. The main question is the extent of this risk. We anticipate NZD/USD will remain on a downward trajectory as long as the Strait of Hormuz is closed, deepening the global shock. A recovery from lower levels may occur once the conflict concludes. Assessing the currency using a smoothed weekly average, the NZD has declined over the past four weeks. The chart on the left continues to best capture our view of the NZD, assuming the Strait of Hormuz remains closed, the conflict persists, and there is no "TACO" moment from Trump. Should the conflict extend into April and May, we see substantial downside potential for the NZD.

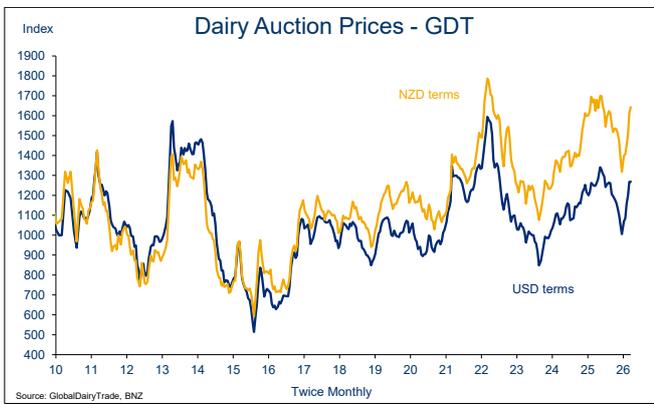
Global Growth



Prior to the conflict, Bloomberg consensus global growth forecasts for 2026 had been steadily trending higher. The OECD has left its global growth forecast unchanged at 2.9% but noted without the conflict it would have revised the figure 0.3% higher. The International Energy Agency is warning that we are facing the greatest global energy security threat in history. This has direct impacts (e.g. higher oil and fertiliser prices), indirect effects (e.g. higher shipping costs) and broader second round effects (e.g. upward pressure on other prices and inflation expectations along with elevated uncertainty). These will all have a dampening effect on global growth. It is impossible to know how the conflict will all end up and to assess its full impact on the global economy. However, it makes for a highly uncertain backdrop for primary product prices.

Key Commodities

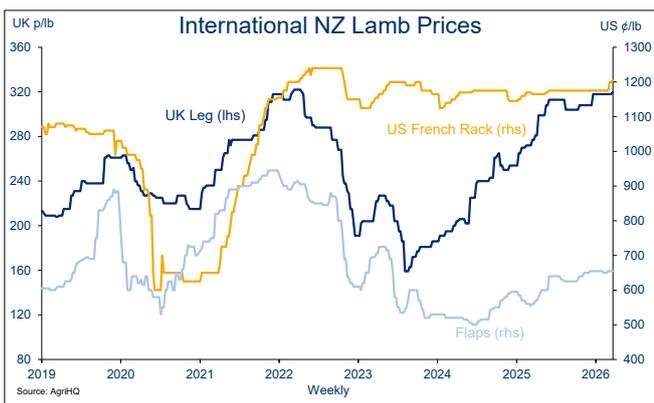
Dairy



The 0.1% gain in last week’s GDT auction consolidated a 26% bounce in global dairy prices from their low of late 2025. Overall demand at the auction appeared reasonable with good participation and the number of unsatisfied bidders holding above its long-term average. There may well have been some precautionary buying as concerns around logistics, fuel surcharges, and freight availability elevate. We have nudged up our own 2025/26 milk price forecast up to \$9.70. Looking ahead to the 2026/27 season there is a very wide range of possible milk price outcomes. Current price levels and assumed effective currency rates would see a milk price above our forecast of \$9.00.

| | Current | Month ago | Year ago | Next 12 months |
|-----------------------------|---------|-----------|----------|----------------|
| Whole milk powder (US \$/t) | 3760 | 3630 | 3970 | ➔ |

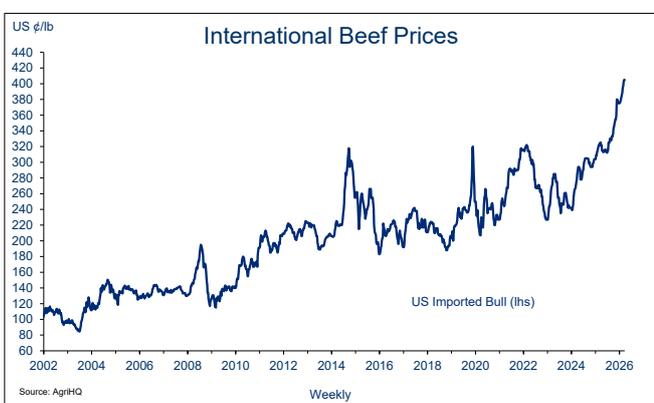
Lamb



UK lamb leg prices remain elevated. In NZ, weather-related lack of volume has put upward procurement pressure on prices. The are reports of NZ halting exports of lamb to the Gulf region, worth around \$150 million per year. The overall effect is wider as other producers also redirect product and major export markets are impacted by higher energy prices and shipping costs. We forecast this season’s average lamb price to be well above last season and long-term average on both a nominal and inflation adjusted basis. For next season, so much depends on how long the Middle East conflict lasts but we retain our view that next season’s average prices are likely to be lower than the current seasons.

| | Current | Month ago | Year ago | Next 12 months |
|--------------------|---------|-----------|----------|----------------|
| Lamb leg (UK p/lb) | 320 | 318 | 277 | ⬇ |

Beef



International beef prices have continued to push higher. China is paying slightly more for beef, while significant herd expansion in the US remains unlikely. In NZ, good grass growth and feed conditions have encouraged the animal retention on farm. The year-to-date cattle kill is down on last year. The Middle East conflict has seen fuel costs surge and logistics more difficult. We continue to expect this season’s average beef price to hit a record. Looking further ahead, we remain of the view that beef prices will ease over the following season, but with multi unknowable factors in play forecasting is very difficult in the current environment.

| | Current | Month ago | Year ago | Next 12 months |
|--------------------------|---------|-----------|----------|----------------|
| Imported bull (US \$/lb) | 405 | 395 | 325 | ⬇ |

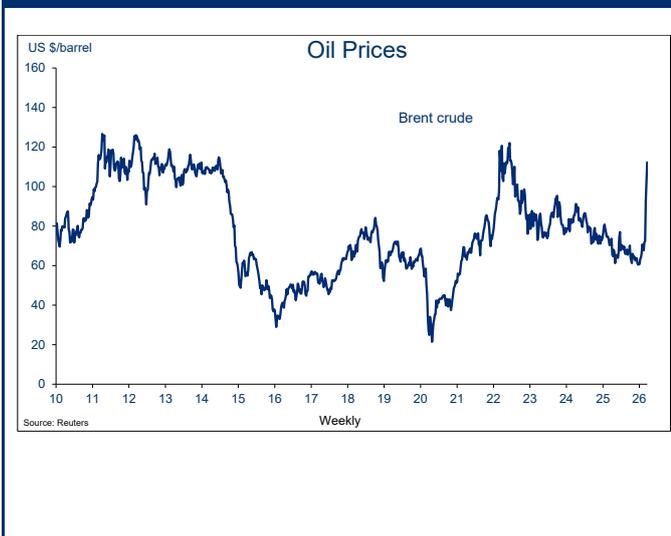
Forestry



New Zealand log prices continued to move sideways pre-conflict. The industry is facing challenges from a sharp lift in fuel costs. Forestry relies heavily on fuel to cut down, process and truck logs. Significantly higher diesel prices are particularly problematic. Fuel stored on site can only delay the hit, if prices start elevated. Some areas are also still dealing with the impact of recent storms. In addition, global shipping costs have lifted. There is some partial offset to export returns from a weaker NZD.

| | Current | Month ago | Year ago | Next 12 months |
|---------------------------|---------|-----------|----------|----------------|
| S1/S2 log price (NZ \$/t) | 128 | 127 | 129 | ➔ |

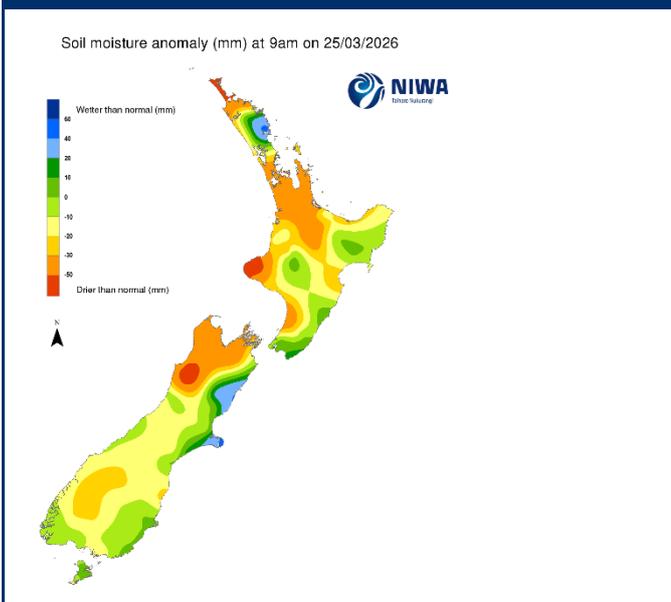
Oil



Escalating conflict in the Middle East has seen Brent crude prices jump up to over US\$100 per barrel. Around 20% of the world’s oil comes via the Strait of Hormuz, which remains effectively closed. NZ’s dependency on the Middle East is huge, as most of our refined fuels comes from South Korea and Singapore who, in turn, get around 70% of their crude product from the Gulf region. The longer the Strait of Hormuz remains closed the more concerns around the impact of tight supply will grow. Prices at the pump in NZ have increased significantly across all fuels but especially for diesel. Where will oil prices go next is anyone’s guess, but global oil price future curves are downward sloping.

| | Current | Month ago | Year ago | Next 12 months |
|-----------------------|---------|-----------|----------|----------------|
| Brent crude (US \$/b) | 112 | 72 | 72 | ⬇️ |

Weather



The New Zealand summer was much wetter than normal. Weather events have felt regular over recent months – with another currently unfolding in the north of the North Island. Most regions had more soil moisture capacity than usual heading into Autumn. However, some parts of the country are quickly drying out. Earth Sciences New Zealand expect Autumn rainfall to be above normal in the north and east of the North Island. Near normal or above normal rainfall is forecast for the west of the North Island and east of the South Island, while near normal rainfall is expected in the north of the South Island. Below normal rainfall is most likely for the west of the South Island. While a La Niña advisory is still in effect, there is increasing discussion around El Niño conditions later this year. It is still a long way off on the radar but worth keeping an eye on to see if such conditions develop into next spring and summer.

Quarterly Forecasts

Forecasts as at 27 March 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 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Retail trade (real s.a.) | 0.8 | 1.9 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 |
| Current account (ann, % GDP) | -3.7 | -3.5 | -3.7 | -3.7 | -3.9 | -4.4 | -4.6 | -4.7 | -4.5 | -4.2 |
| CPI (q/q) | 0.5 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.8 | 1.7 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.9 | 0.4 |
| Employment | -0.2 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Unemployment rate % | 5.2 | 5.3 | 5.4 | 5.3 | 5.2 | 5.0 | 4.8 | 4.6 | 4.7 | 4.7 |
| 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 | 4.2 | 3.6 | 3.2 | 2.8 | 2.0 | 2.0 |
| GDP (production s.a., y/y) | -1.0 | 1.1 | 1.3 | 0.9 | 2.8 | 2.5 | 2.9 | 2.7 | 2.3 | 2.2 |

Interest Rates

Historical data - qtr average

Forecast data - end quarter

| | Government Stock | | | | Swaps | | | US Rates | | Spread |
|------------------|------------------|--------|--------|---------|--------|--------|---------|----------|----------|----------|
| | Cash | 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 |
| Forecasts | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2026 Mar | 2.25 | 2.40 | 3.85 | 4.60 | 2.90 | 3.60 | 4.20 | 3.65 | 4.25 | 0.35 |
| 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/USD | AUD/USD | EUR/USD | GBP/USD | USD/JPY |
|------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Current | 0.58 | 0.69 | 1.15 | 1.33 | 160 |
| Forecasts | | | | | |
| Mar-26 | 0.60 | 0.70 | 1.20 | 1.37 | 154 |
| Jun-26 | 0.62 | 0.72 | 1.22 | 1.38 | 152 |
| Sept-26 | 0.63 | 0.73 | 1.22 | 1.38 | 150 |
| Dec-26 | 0.63 | 0.73 | 1.23 | 1.38 | 148 |
| Mar-27 | 0.63 | 0.72 | 1.22 | 1.36 | 146 |
| Jun-27 | 0.63 | 0.71 | 1.22 | 1.35 | 145 |
| Sept-27 | 0.63 | 0.71 | 1.21 | 1.34 | 143 |
| Dec-27 | 0.62 | 0.70 | 1.19 | 1.34 | 142 |

NZD Forecasts

| | NZD/USD | NZD/AUD | NZD/EUR | NZD/GBP | NZD/JPY | TWI-17 |
|------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------|
| Current | 0.58 | 0.84 | 0.50 | 0.43 | 92.0 | 66.2 |
| Forecasts | | | | | | |
| Mar-26 | 0.60 | 0.86 | 0.50 | 0.44 | 92.4 | 67.7 |
| Jun-26 | 0.62 | 0.86 | 0.51 | 0.45 | 94.2 | 69.0 |
| Sept-26 | 0.63 | 0.86 | 0.52 | 0.46 | 94.5 | 69.7 |
| Dec-26 | 0.63 | 0.87 | 0.52 | 0.46 | 93.8 | 69.6 |
| Mar-27 | 0.63 | 0.88 | 0.52 | 0.46 | 92.0 | 69.3 |
| Jun-27 | 0.63 | 0.89 | 0.52 | 0.47 | 91.4 | 69.3 |
| Sept-27 | 0.63 | 0.89 | 0.52 | 0.47 | 90.1 | 69.4 |
| Dec-27 | 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 27 March 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 | 1.4 | 2.0 | 2.3 | 1.1 | -0.2 | 1.4 | 1.6 | 2.3 |
| 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 | 4.7 | 3.8 | -0.3 | -4.9 | -1.5 | 3.5 | 4.4 |
| Stocks - ppts cont'n to growth | -1.4 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.0 | -1.2 | 0.4 | -0.1 | 0.5 | 0.0 |
| GNE | -0.9 | -1.1 | 1.7 | 2.7 | 2.1 | -0.7 | -1.1 | 0.8 | 2.7 | 2.2 |
| Exports | 8.6 | 3.4 | 2.6 | 4.5 | 3.8 | 11.5 | 4.7 | 2.7 | 4.3 | 3.9 |
| Imports | -1.4 | 1.5 | 4.8 | 4.9 | 3.0 | -0.7 | 1.7 | 3.4 | 5.4 | 3.4 |
| Real Expenditure GDP | 1.5 | -0.7 | 0.8 | 2.4 | 2.2 | 2.1 | -0.3 | 0.5 | 2.1 | 2.3 |
| GDP (production) | 1.8 | -0.9 | 0.6 | 2.6 | 2.2 | 2.2 | -0.3 | 0.2 | 2.3 | 2.3 |
| GDP - annual % change (q/q) | 1.6 | -0.7 | 0.9 | 2.7 | 2.3 | 1.4 | -1.6 | 1.3 | 2.9 | 2.2 |
| Output Gap (ann avg, % dev) | 1.2 | -0.7 | -1.3 | -0.2 | 0.2 | 1.3 | -0.2 | -1.2 | -0.4 | 0.1 |
| Nominal Expenditure GDP - \$bn | 417 | 431 | 451 | 480 | 503 | 413 | 427 | 445 | 473 | 498 |
| Prices and Employment -annual % change | | | | | | | | | | |
| CPI | 4.0 | 2.5 | 3.0 | 2.8 | 2.0 | 4.7 | 2.2 | 3.1 | 3.2 | 1.9 |
| Employment | 0.9 | -0.9 | 0.8 | 2.8 | 1.9 | 2.7 | -1.3 | 0.2 | 2.7 | 2.0 |
| Unemployment Rate % | 4.4 | 5.1 | 5.3 | 4.6 | 4.7 | 4.0 | 5.1 | 5.4 | 4.8 | 4.7 |
| 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 | 1.1 | 0.4 | 0.1 | -0.8 | 0.1 | 1.2 | 0.6 | -0.1 |
| Unit Labour Costs (ann av %) | 6.6 | 4.4 | 2.8 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 7.1 | 4.7 | 2.9 | 3.2 | 3.3 |
| House Prices (stratified, mth) | 2.8 | -0.6 | -0.5 | 2.5 | 4.0 | 0.7 | -0.8 | -0.3 | 1.7 | 3.9 |
| External Balance | | | | | | | | | | |
| Current Account - \$bn | -23.8 | -18.3 | -16.5 | -22.4 | -18.9 | -25.8 | -20.0 | -16.3 | -21.7 | -19.8 |
| Current Account - % of GDP | -5.7 | -4.2 | -3.7 | -4.7 | -3.8 | -6.3 | -4.7 | -3.7 | -4.6 | -4.0 |
| 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 | 7.1 | 6.8 | | | | | |
| Financial Variables ⁽¹⁾ | | | | | | | | | | |
| NZD/USD | 0.61 | 0.57 | 0.60 | 0.63 | 0.62 | 0.62 | 0.57 | 0.58 | 0.63 | 0.62 |
| USD/JPY | 150 | 149 | 154 | 146 | 140 | 144 | 154 | 156 | 148 | 142 |
| EUR/USD | 1.09 | 1.08 | 1.20 | 1.22 | 1.18 | 1.09 | 1.05 | 1.17 | 1.23 | 1.19 |
| NZD/AUD | 0.93 | 0.91 | 0.86 | 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 | 0.50 | 0.52 | 0.53 | 0.57 | 0.55 | 0.49 | 0.52 | 0.52 |
| NZD/YEN | 91.1 | 85.4 | 92.4 | 92.0 | 86.8 | 89.5 | 88.4 | 90.3 | 93.8 | 88.0 |
| TWI | 71.2 | 67.9 | 67.7 | 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 | 2.40 | 3.65 | 4.15 | 5.63 | 4.26 | 2.49 | 3.15 | 4.15 |
| 5-year Govt Bond | 4.60 | 4.00 | 3.85 | 4.45 | 4.15 | 4.50 | 3.90 | 3.90 | 4.35 | 4.25 |
| 10-year Govt Bond | 4.60 | 4.50 | 4.60 | 4.90 | 4.90 | 4.65 | 4.45 | 4.50 | 4.90 | 4.90 |
| 2-year Swap | 4.91 | 3.35 | 2.90 | 4.10 | 3.80 | 4.93 | 3.53 | 2.98 | 3.95 | 3.95 |
| 5-year Swap | 4.40 | 3.65 | 3.60 | 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 | 0.35 | 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

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