

Markets Research

What to Watch



Week of 26 May 2025

Past Week [\(jump to section\)](#)

- The RBA cut 25bp as widely expected, though the SoMP and communication was more dovish than expected
- Markets price additional easing from the RBA, with a July cut now 16bp priced and terminal around 3.05%
- The US fiscal trajectory has been in focus, with curves steeper and the USD weaker.

Week ahead [\(jump to section\)](#)

- In Australia, two top-tier data pieces are the Monthly CPI Indicator (Wednesday) and Retail Sales (Friday), both for April. Note the first month CPI indicator is goods heavy. Pre-GDP construction partials also.
- There is plenty of second-tier Australian data too, including Building Approvals and Credit (both Friday). On the central bank front, RBA Deputy Governor Hauser is on a panel at the BoJ-IMES conference (Tuesday)
- Globally, with the US' 90-day tariff pause still in effect, focus remains on possible trade agreements. US and Japanese bond auctions also under focus given recent soft outcomes (the US has 5yr and 7yr actions and Japan a 40yr action), as will be the CBO's costings of the 'big beautiful tax bill'
- US data is relatively heavy, but the week starts very quiet with the Memorial Day Public Holiday (Monday) with markets closed. Durables (Tuesday), 2nd read on Q1 GDP (Thursday) and PCE (Friday) are the major data pieces. Nvidia also reports (Wednesday).
- EZ/UK is extremely quiet with no top-tier data. The UK has its Spring Bank Holiday (Monday), while country-level preliminary CPIs are out for Germany/Spain/Italy (Friday)
- In NZ the RBNZ (Wednesday) and is expected to cut rates by 25bps to 3.25%. There is also plenty of data, including filled jobs (Wednesday), ANZ Business Survey (Thursday) and Building Permits (Friday).
- Finally, in China it is quiet data wise with only Industrial Profits.

Important Events Preview [\(jump to section\)](#)

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Key Markets

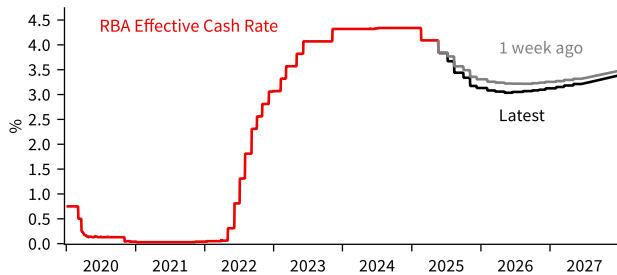
	% change		
	Latest	week	YTD
Cash rates			
RBA Cash Rate	3.85		
US Fed Funds	4.50		
RBNZ Cash Rate	3.50		
Rates			
		<i>bps</i>	<i>bps</i>
AU BBSY 3m	3.77	-7.4	-69.3
AU 3y swap	3.42	-14.1	-36.5
AU 3yr yield	3.50	-9.9	-32.5
AU 10yr yield	4.44	-1.2	8.0
US 10yr yield	4.53	5.4	-3.8
AU-US 10yr spread	-8.9	-6.6	11.8
Commodities			
		%	%
Iron ore	99	-1.4	-0.2
Coal (thermal)	100.1	1.1	-20.1
Brent oil	64.1	-2.1	-12.5
Gold	3301.8	3.1	25.8
FX			
AUD/USD	0.6436	0.5	4.0
USD (DXY)	99.63	-1.4	-8.2
AUD/NZD	1.0877	0.1	1.7
AUD crosses			
AUD/JPY	92.32	1.0	5.4
AUD/CNY	4.6347	-0.3	-2.6
AUD/EUR	0.5689	0.8	5.1
AUD/GBP	0.4786	0.9	3.3
Equities			
ASX 200	8368.5	0.3	2.6
ASX Resources	5205.1	-0.9	1.0
ASX Financials	9025.9	1.1	4.8
US S&P 500	5842.0	-1.3	-0.7

Source: Bloomberg

Week in Review

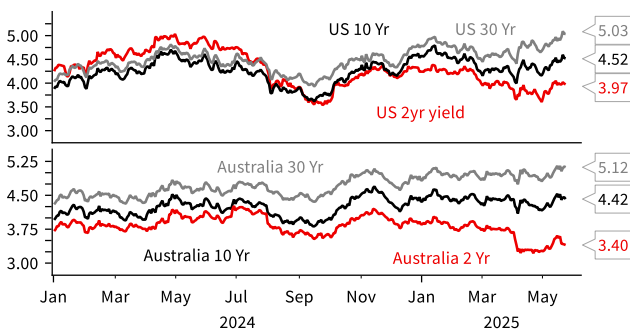
The RBA delivered on a 25bp cut as widely expected (NAB had been forecasting 50bp cut). The case for a larger cut had admittedly softened as the extremes of US tariff increases were pared but the case remains for the RBA to get rates to neutral settings more proactively. The accompanying forecasts and communication were a dovish surprise to the market, and the trough in the cash rate is now priced at 3.04%, from 3.25% a week ago. Forecast revisions were modest, but in a dovish direction. See [AUS: RBA cuts by 25bp and moves to a more dovish stance](#).

RBA Market Expectations



Forecast revisions generally moved towards NAB's forecasts and the May assessment suggests more comfort moving away from restrictive policy than the February outlook. Importantly, the RBA judges that the implications of the ratchet higher in US tariffs are net disinflationary for Australia, in line with our own assessment. The RBA is well placed to respond to headwinds emanating from the global backdrop. We continue to see the need for the RBA to return the cash rate to a neutral stance over coming months but have lifted our terminal rate expectation to 3.1% (from 2.6%) in recognition of a more modest offshore headwind. ([A tariff reprieve, but a weaker starting point](#))

Government Bond Yields



While the RBA helped local rates outperform, the US fiscal trajectory has been in focus with the passage of the Big Beautiful Bill through the House and the Moody's downgrade at the end of the prior week. US 10yr yields hit 4.60% on Thursday but are now back near 4.52%. 30 yr yields rose to their highest since October 2023, above 5%. The AUD underperformed against a broadly stronger US dollar, up 0.3% over the week to sit around 0.6424. Our FX strategists note the AUD is still in need of a fresh USD downturn to drive it back clean above 0.65. ([Global FX Strategist](#)).

Taylor Nugent, NAB

Week Ahead

In **Australia**, two top-tier data pieces are the Monthly CPI Indicator (Wednesday) and Retail Sales (Friday), both for April. For the CPI Indicator we see this ticking up a tenth to 2.5% y/y from 2.4% (consensus 2.3%) supported by higher travel prices. The first month of the quarter is goods heavy, though rents and new dwelling construction costs will be important to watch given the moderation in these components amid what is still a tight housing market. For Retail Sales we expect this to rise 0.4% m/m (consensus 0.3%). Pre-GDP partials of Construction Work Done (Wednesday) and Capex (Thursday) too.

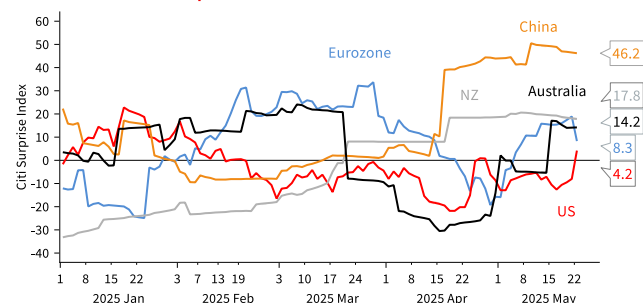
There is also plenty of second-tier data including Building Approvals and Credit (both Friday). On the central bank front, RBA Deputy Governor Hauser is on a panel at the BoJ-IMES (Tuesday), talking with the Fed's Kashkari (amongst others) on 'Monetary policy Challenges in an Uncertain Economy'. Governor Bullock is also on the road, heading to China – though no speaking engagements have been flagged.

Globally, with the US' 90-day tariff pause still in effect for China (until 12 August) and other trading partners (until 9 July) focus is still on whether trade deals are finalised. The contents key, particularly in regard to any currency commitments or purchase commitments of US goods or even US financial assets. US and Japanese bond auctions will likely be under focus given recent soft outcomes (US has 5yr and 7yr actions and Japan a 40yr action), as will be the deficit projections from the US CBO for the 'Big, Beautiful Tax Bill'.

US data is relatively heavy, but the week starts very quiet with the Memorial Day Public Holiday (Monday) and are markets closed. Durables (Tuesday), 2nd read on Q1 GDP (Thursday) and PCE (Friday) are the major data pieces. PCE will be watched closely for spending amid impending tariff headwinds, while Core PCE inflation which largely predates tariff impacts is expected to be 0.1% m/m and 2.5% y/y.

EZ/UK is extremely quiet with no top-tier data. The UK has its Spring Bank Holiday (Monday), while country-level preliminary CPIs are out for Germany/Spain/Italy, ahead of the wider Eurozone measure the following week. In **NZ** the **RBNZ** (Wednesday) and is expected to cut rates by 25bps to 3.25%. There is also plenty of data, including filled jobs (Wednesday), ANZ Business Survey (Thursday) and Building Permits (Friday). Fronterra is also due to provide its first milk price forecast for the 2025/26 season. Finally, in **China** it is quiet data wise with only Industrial Profits.

Citi Economic Surprise Indexes*



Tapas Strickland, NAB

Economic Events Preview

Selection of key data. Full calendar below.

Sunday 25

US Fed's Powell

Fed Chair Powell is giving a baccalaureate remarks at Princeton University.

Monday 26

UK Public Holiday (Spring Bank Holiday)

Markets are closed

EZ ECB's Lagarde

ECB President Lagarde is speaking on 'Europe's Role in a Fragmented World'. The ECB has been relatively vocal around US policy, noting in its recent Financial Stability Review: "The unpredictability of a broad range of US policies seems to have led investors to require higher risk premia on US assets. At the same time, it could also have shaken confidence in the US dollar as the global reserve currency and US sovereign bonds as safe-haven assets."

US Public Holiday (Memorial Day)

Markets are closed.

WD ASEAN Summit

Tuesday 27

JN BOJ's Conf. 'New Challenges for Monetary Policy'

The BoJ holds its two-day BOJ-IMES conference with this year's topic on 'New Challenges for Monetary Policy'. BoJ's Ueda is giving opening remarks.

On Monday RBA Deputy Governor Hauser is also on a panel with the Fed's Kashkari (amongst others) talking on 'Monetary policy Challenges in an Uncertain Economy' (see [2025 BoJ-IMES Conference Program](#)).

CH Industrial Profits

EZ Consumer Confidence

US Durables (Apr), Conf. Board Consumer Confidence

Headline durables are set to show a sharp fall of -8.2% m/m, reversing last month's 7.5% rise. Note core durables are expected to be flat. The Conference Board Consumer Confidence Index is also expected to be broadly flat at 87.0 from 86.0 previously.

US Bitcoin 2025 Conference

Crypto endorsement by the US Administration continues with Vice President JD Vance giving remarks

Wednesday 28

NZ RBNZ (25bp cut), Filled Jobs

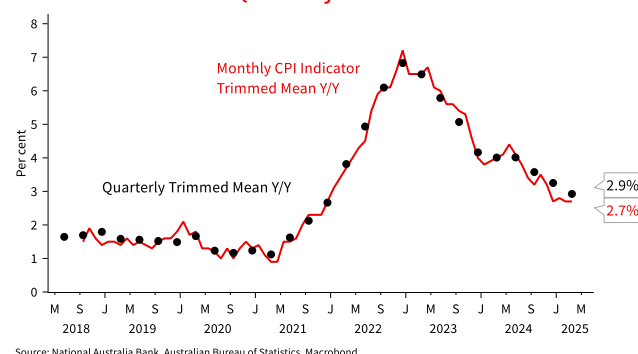
Our BNZ colleagues expect the RBNZ to cut its OCR by 25 basis points to 3.25% and indicate in its rate track further reductions. Amid significant uncertainty about the global, and hence domestic economic outlook, it seems reasonable to assume that the Bank will either lower its growth forecasts or, at the very least, raise the perceived risk to lower growth and hence to medium term inflation.

If the RBNZ wanted to be hyper cautious it could leave the low point of the projected rate track unchanged from February at 3.1% while repeating its line "as the extent and effect of tariff policies become clearer, the Committee has scope to lower the OCR further as appropriate". On the other side, some might argue that, with the risk of the wheels falling off, the RBNZ should cut 50 at this meeting. We do not buy into this. To do so would suggest a degree of certainty about future outcomes that simply cannot be contemplated at this juncture.

AU Monthly CPI Indicator (Apr), Construction (Q1), RBA's Bullock in China

The Monthly CPI Indicator is for April, and we expect the headline to rise a tenth to 2.5% y/y from 2.4%. For the underlying monthly trimmed mean, we see this little changed at 2.7% y/y. Note monthly trimmed mean is not the same as the quarterly trimmed mean (chart below).

CPI Indicator Core vs Quarterly Trimmed Mean



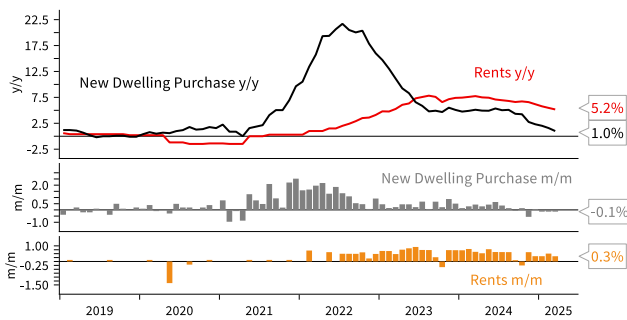
Travel is expected to support in April. It is usually a seasonally strong month, and it could be extra punchy given the long weekends (ANZAC and Easter). Travel base effects also support, with a smaller increase in April 2024 due to the early Easter. Other influences on headline are lower fuel prices, and a likely increase in electricity due to some additional unwind of QLD subsidies (though there is some uncertainty on measurement).

The usual caveat to the first month CPI indicator is that it is a goods heavy month, caught between some modest import price increases over Q4 and Q1 and a still sluggish demand environment. Expect durable goods components to continue to track broadly unchanged (in seasonally adjusted terms, they tend to seasonally increase in April, with discounting more prevalent in the January comparison period).

The rents and new dwelling components will also be important to track for overall momentum given their

moderation amid what is still a tight housing market according to rental vacancies.

Australian Monthly CPI Indicator - Housing Inflation*



* Original (non-seasonally adjusted)
Source: National Australia Bank, Australian Bureau of Statistics, Macrobond

Also out is the pre-GDP partial of Construction Work Done which we expect to rise 1.0% q/q. Adverse weather in QLD and Northern NSW in March presents some risks since it would have impacted days available for construction.

JN ¥500bn 40yr Auction

US FOMC Minutes, Nvidia earnings, Fed's Williams/Waller, \$70bn 5yr Auction

The FOMC Minutes are unlikely to be enlightening given the plethora of Fed speak recently which points to the Fed being on hold until greater clarity emerges on inflation and the labour market in H2 2025. Meanwhile the Fed's Williams and Waller are speaking on the second day of the BoJ Conference.

With bond auctions in focus following the recent soft 20yr action, the performance of shorter tenors will be of interest. The US sells \$70bn in 5yr Notes, as well as there being \$28bn in 2yrs FRNs. Note on Thursday there is a \$44bn 7yr auction.

WD OPEC+ ministerial meeting

OPEC+ is weighing another output increase of 411k barrels a day for July, which would add further supply into a market that is already well supplied.

Thursday 29

NZ ANZ Business Survey

The recently strong positive outlook hue could well diminish a chunk if the likes of global growth uncertainties weigh. That certainly looked to be the case in the latter responses to the April survey.

AU Capex (Q1)

For Capex it is the machinery and equipment line that feeds into GDP. We look for a flat income for the headline Capex number. Again, the adverse weather in QLD and Northern NSW in March presents some risks since.

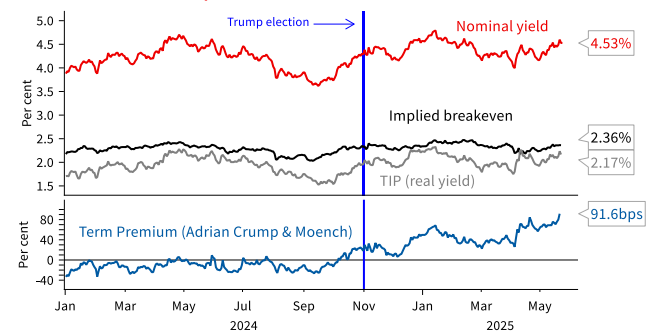
US Jobless Claims, 2nd read on Q1 GDP, Fed speak, \$44bn 7yr Auction

A 2nd read on Q1 GDP is expected to be unrevised at -0.3% annualised. It could be that upward revisions occur given the sharp rise in imports, which appeared to not fully show up in either consumption or inventories. There is

also a plethora of Fed speak, including Barkin, Goolsbee, Daly and Logan.

The Fed's Logan is probably the one to watch regarding comments on yields and term premium given her prior roles at the NY Fed (Logan was formally the manager of SOMA and also lead the NY Fed's Market Operations, Monitoring and Analysis area until 2022 when she then became the Dallas Fed Head). Note US term premia has risen by 80-90bps since just before the election of Trump according to the ACM measure.

US 10Y Yield Decomposition & Term Premium



Source: National Australia Bank, Macrobond

Friday 30

NZ Building Permits, ANZ Consumer Confidence

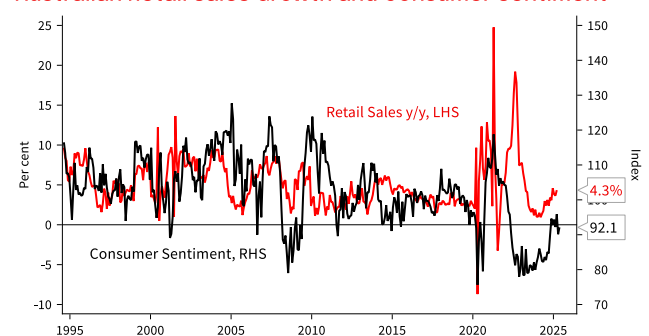
AU Retail Sales (Apr), Building Approvals, Credit

Retail Sales are for April, and we expect a 0.4% m/m rise, which would be up one-tenth from last month's 0.3%. Heavy rainfall and flooding in parts of Australia in March and May will have some effect on spending over the March, April and May periods.

Momentum in April will also be hard to read given the shift in timing of Easter and school holidays. The recent RBA SoMP though did note "Firms have so far seen little discernible reaction from consumers to the February interest rate cut" and retail volumes were flat in Q1. While the outlook remains for a pickup in consumption growth, NAB continues to see some downside risk to the RBA's consumption profile.

It is also worth noting the ABS is ceasing the retail trade survey with the final publication being on 31 July 2025 referencing the June 2025 period, with focus shifting to the new ABS Monthly Household Spending Indicator.

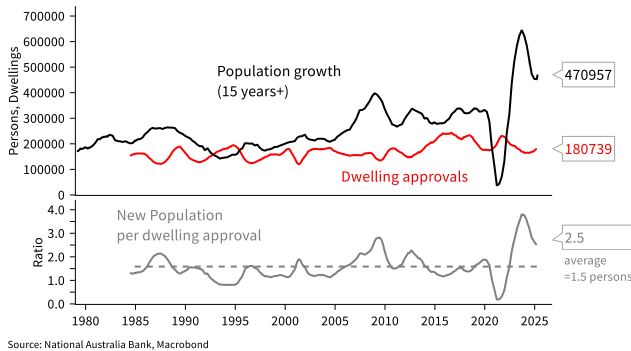
Australian Retail Sales Growth and Consumer Sentiment



Source: National Australia Bank, ABS, Westpac-Melbourne Institute

For Building Approvals, we expect a 2.0% m/m rise following last month's -8.8% fall. While building approvals lifted in Q1, they are still running well below prior relationships with population growth. Credit growth meanwhile is likely to have continued to tick around 0.5% m/m.

Building Approvals and Population Growth - Rolling Annual*



JN Tokyo CPI (May), Retail Sales (Apr)

The Core Tokyo CPI is expected to rise a tenth to 3.2% y/y from 3.1%. Also out is the usual data drop of the Jobless Rate, Industrial Production and Retail Sales.

EZ Prelim. German/Spanish/Italian CPI (May)

Ahead of the wider Eurozone measure next week, a few country-level preliminary CPIs which include Germany, Spain and Italy. German headline inflation is expected to fall back to 2.0% y/y from 2.2%. Markets at 24bps are almost fully priced a rate cut at the June ECB meeting.

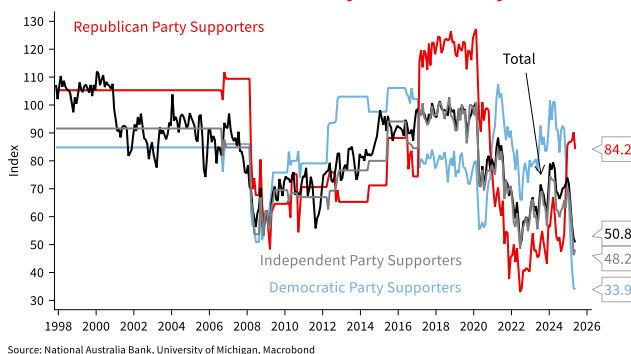
CA Q1 GDP

US PCE (Apr), Goods Trade, final-Uni. Mich, Fed speak

PCE inflation is expected to be subdued following the recent CPI/PPI with consensus for core at 0.1% m/m and 2.5% y/y. The real personal spending component is likely to garner the most focus given tariff headwinds. Consensus is for this to be flat at 0.0% m/m from 0.7%.

A final read on the University of Michigan Consumer Confidence should again be read with caution given the partisanship being shown in the survey. Finally rounding out the Fed speaking roster is Goolsbee in Q&A.

Uni Mich. Consumer Sentiment by Political Party



Weekly Calendar of Economic Releases

Date	Time	Country	Event	Period	Consensus	Previous
Monday, 26 May	4:40 AM	US	Fed's Powell Gives Baccalaureate Remarks	--	--	--
	11:30 PM	EC	ECB's Nagel Speaks in Berlin	--	--	--
	12:30 AM	EC	ECB's Lagarde Speaks in Berlin	--	--	--
Tuesday, 27 May	4:45 PM	FR	CPI YoY	May P	--	0.8%
	5:00 PM	EC	ECB's Villeroy Speaks in Paris	--	--	--
	6:00 PM	US	Fed's Kashkari Speaks at Bank of Japan Event	--	--	--
	7:00 PM	EC	Consumer Confidence	May F	-16.00	-15.2
	7:00 PM	EC	Economic Confidence	May	94.20	93.6
	10:30 PM	US	Durable Goods Orders	Apr P	-8.2%	7.5%
	12:00 AM	US	Conf. Board Consumer Confidence	May	87.00	86.00
	2:00 AM	EC	ECB's Nagel Speaks in Mannheim	--	--	--
Wednesday, 28 May	8:45 AM	NZ	Filled Jobs SA MoM	Apr	--	0.2%
	10:00 AM	US	Fed's Williams Speaks in Moderated Discussion in Tokyo	--	--	--
	11:30 AM	AU	CPI YoY	Apr	2.3%	2.4%
	11:30 AM	AU	Construction Work Done	1Q	0.5%	0.5%
	12:00 PM	NZ	RBNZ Monetary Policy Statement	--	--	--
	12:00 PM	NZ	RBNZ Official Cash Rate	May 28	3.25	3.5
	4:45 PM	FR	GDP QoQ	1Q F	--	0.1%
	5:55 PM	GE	Unemployment Change (000's)	May	--	4.0
	9:00 PM	US	MBA Mortgage Applications	May 23	--	-5.1%
	12:00 AM	US	Richmond Fed Manufact. Index	May	--	-13.0%
	4:00 AM	US	FOMC Meeting Minutes	May 7	--	0.00
Thursday, 29 May	11:30 AM	AU	Private Capital Expenditure	1Q	0.5%	-0.2%
	10:30 PM	US	Fed's Barkin Participates in Fireside Chat	--	--	--
	10:30 PM	US	GDP Annualized QoQ	1Q S	-0.3%	-0.3%
	10:30 PM	US	Personal Consumption	1Q S	--	1.8%
	10:30 PM	US	Initial Jobless Claims	May 17	230.00	227.00
	12:40 AM	US	Fed's Goolsbee Participates in Moderated Q&A	--	--	--
	6:00 AM	US	Fed's Daly Speaks in a Fireside Chat	--	--	--
Friday, 30 May	8:45 AM	NZ	Building Permits MoM	Apr	--	9.6%
	9:30 AM	JN	Jobless Rate	Apr	2.5%	2.5%
	9:30 AM	JN	Job-To-Applicant Ratio	Apr	1.3%	1.3%
	9:30 AM	JN	Tokyo CPI Ex-Fresh Food YoY	May	3.5%	3.4%
	9:50 AM	JN	Industrial Production MoM	Apr P	-1.5%	0.2%
	11:30 AM	AU	Building Approvals MoM	Apr	2.8%	-8.8%
	11:30 AM	AU	Retail Sales MoM	Apr	0.3%	0.3%
	10:00 PM	GE	CPI MoM	May P	0.10	0.4
	10:00 PM	GE	CPI YoY	May P	2.1%	2.1%
	10:00 PM	GE	CPI EU Harmonized YoY	May P	2.0%	2.2%
	10:30 PM	CA	Quarterly GDP Annualized	1Q	--	2.6%
	10:30 PM	US	Personal Income	Apr	0.3%	0.5%
	10:30 PM	CA	GDP MoM	Mar	--	-0.2%
	10:30 PM	US	Personal Spending	Apr	0.2%	0.7%
	10:30 PM	US	Core PCE Price Index MoM	Apr	0.1%	0.0%
	10:30 PM	US	Wholesale Inventories MoM	Apr P	--	0.4%
	11:45 PM	US	MNI Chicago PMI	May	45.00	44.6
	12:00 AM	US	U. of Mich. Sentiment	May F	50.80	50.8
	12:00 AM	US	U. of Mich. Current Conditions	May F	--	57.6
Saturday, 31 May	11:30 AM	CH	Manufacturing PMI	May	49.50	49.0
	11:30 AM	CH	Non-manufacturing PMI	May	--	50.4
Upcoming Central Bank Interest Rate Announcements						Current
	Jul 8	Australia, RBA				3.85
	Jun 19	UK, BOE				4.25
	Jun 18	US, Federal Reserve (Upper Bound)				4.50
	May 28	New Zealand, RBNZ				4.00
	Jun 4	Canada, BoC				2.75
	Jun 5	Europe, ECB				2.25
	Jun 17	Japan, BoJ				0.50

Sydney Time. Dates reflect 24 hours from 7am

Forecasts Table

For NAB Economics Latest Forecast Update, see: [The Forward View – April May 2025: A tariff reprieve, but a weaker starting point:](#)

Australian Economic Forecasts

		2024				2025				2026			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
GDP													
Household Consumption		0.5	-0.2	-0.1	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4
Dwelling Investment		0.7	0.6	1.5	-0.4	-0.2	-0.1	-0.5	-1.0	-0.5	-0.5	-0.1	0.3
Underlying Bus. Investment		-1.1	-0.2	-0.8	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.7	-0.2	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.4
Public Final Demand		1.0	1.0	2.7	0.9	1.0	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
Domestic Final Demand		0.5	0.3	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5
(% y/y)		2.3	1.5	1.7	2.1	2.1	2.3	2.0	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.2
Inventories	(contr)	0.7	-0.3	-0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Net Exports	(contr)	-1.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	-0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Gross Domestic Product		0.2	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6
(% y/y)		1.1	1.0	0.8	1.3	1.5	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.3
Labour Market													
Employment		0.3	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.3
Unemployment Rate	(%)	3.9	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.3
WPI Wages		0.7	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
(% y/y)		4.0	4.1	3.6	3.2	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.2
Inflation													
CPI Trimmed Mean		1.0	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
(% y/y)		4.0	4.0	3.6	3.3	2.9	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5
CPI Headline		1.0	1.0	0.2	0.2	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.6	1.0	0.6	0.6	0.6
(% y/y)		3.6	3.8	2.8	2.4	2.4	2.0	2.4	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8

Source: ABS, NAB Economics. Quarterly percent change unless specified

Exchange Rate Forecasts

	22-May	Jun-25	Sep-25	Dec-25	Mar-26	Jun-26
Majors						
AUD/USD	0.644	0.66	0.68	0.70	0.72	0.73
NZD/USD	0.59	0.61	0.63	0.65	0.67	0.68
USD/JPY	143.5	138	130	125	120	119
EUR/USD	1.13	1.18	1.24	1.23	1.25	1.26
GBP/USD	1.34	1.37	1.43	1.41	1.44	1.45
USD/CNY	7.20	7.25	7.15	7.00	6.90	6.80
USD/CAD	1.38	1.36	1.33	1.30	1.28	1.28
USD/CHF	0.83	0.79	0.74	0.75	0.74	0.73

Australian Cross Rates

AUD/NZD	1.09	1.08	1.08	1.08	1.07	1.07
AUD/JPY	92.3	91	88	88	86	87
AUD/EUR	0.57	0.56	0.55	0.57	0.58	0.58
AUD/GBP	0.48	0.48	0.48	0.50	0.50	0.50
AUD/CNY	4.64	4.79	4.86	4.90	4.97	4.96
AUD/CAD	0.89	0.90	0.90	0.91	0.92	0.93
AUD/CHF	0.53	0.52	0.50	0.52	0.54	0.53

Interest Rate Forecasts

	22-May	Jun-25	Sep-25	Dec-25	Mar-26	Jun-26
Australian Rates						
RBA cash rate	3.85	3.85	3.35	3.10	3.10	3.10
3 month bill rate	3.72	3.62	3.35	3.30	3.31	3.31
3 Year Swap Rate	3.42	3.25	3.15	3.10	3.15	3.25
10 Year Swap Rate	4.30	4.25	4.15	4.15	4.00	3.95
Offshore Policy Rates						
US Fed funds	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.00	3.75	3.75
RBNZ OCR	3.50	3.25	2.75	2.75	2.75	2.75
10-year Bond Yields						
Australia	4.44	4.35	4.25	4.25	4.10	4.05
United States	4.53	4.40	4.30	4.25	4.10	4.00
New Zealand	4.66	4.45	4.45	4.30	4.30	4.30

Global GDP

	2024	2025	2026
Australia	1.0	1.8	2.2
United States	2.8	1.3	1.5
Eurozone	0.8	0.9	1.3
United Kingdom	1.1	0.9	0.9
Japan	0.1	1.0	0.5
China	5.0	4.1	3.9
India	6.3	6.0	6.2
New Zealand	-0.5	0.8	2.7
World	3.3	2.7	2.8

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