

# Markets Research

## What to Watch



Week of 28 July 2025

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

- RBA commentary dominated the week with Governor Bullock's Anika Foundation remarks taken as slightly hawkish
- Offshore, risk sentiment remained positive. Helping bolster sentiment was a US-Japan trade announcement
- Intense pressure on the US Fed Chair eased slightly with US Treasury Secretary Bessent stating he saw no reason for Powell to resign

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

- **Australia's** Q2 CPI (Wednesday) looms large. NAB and the consensus looks for a trimmed mean print of 0.7% q/q and 2.7% y/y, which would be one-tenth above the RBA's May SoMP forecast of 0.6%/2.6%
- We won't have to wait long to glean how the RBA may interpret it with Deputy Governor Hauser in a fireside chat the next day (Thursday). Other data includes Retail Sales, Building Approvals and Credit (all Thursday)
- **Offshore** it is an extremely full calendar:
  - Central banks dominate with the BoC (Tuesday), FOMC (Wednesday) and BoJ (Thursday). All are expected to be on hold
  - US' self-imposed tariff deadline of August 1 (Friday), though trade talks are scheduled with China (Monday) and US-EU progress is reported
  - Earnings also top of mind with Microsoft, Meta (Wednesday) and Amazon, Apple (Thursday)
- **US** has a busy week with Q2 GDP (Wednesday), PCE (Thursday), Payrolls and the ISM Manufacturing (Friday). Consensus sees Q2 GDP at 2.5% quarterly annualised and for unemployment to reverse last month's fall
- **Europe** also has Q2 GDP (Wednesday) and CPI figures (Friday)
- In **China** the PMIs (Thursday) is the most significant data piece, though it may take a backseat given signs of fiscal stimulus
- Across the ditch, in **NZ**, Job Indicators (Monday) and the ANZ Business Survey (Tuesday) are the most notable

### Selected Events Preview ([jump to section](#))

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### Key Markets

	Latest	% change	
		week	YTD
<b>Cash rates</b>			
RBA Cash Rate	3.85		
US Fed Funds	4.50		
RBNZ Cash Rate	3.25		
<b>Rates</b>			
AU BBSY 3m	3.77	bps	bps
AU 3y swap	3.40	3.3	-69.7
AU 3yr yield	3.49	8.0	-38.3
AU 10yr yield	4.35	8.3	-33.6
US 10yr yield	4.39	0.9	-1.7
US 10yr yield	4.39	-2.6	-17.9
AU-US 10yr spread	-4.4	3.5	16.3
<b>Commodities</b>			
		%	%
Iron ore	103	2.5	5.8
Coal (thermal)	110.1	-0.4	-12.1
Brent oil	69.4	0.1	-4.5
Gold	3358.4	0.3	28.0
<b>FX</b>			
AUD/USD	0.6568	0.9	6.2
USD (DXY)	97.56	-0.9	-10.1
AUD/NZD	1.0918	0.0	1.3
<b>AUD crosses</b>			
AUD/JPY	96.71	0.1	0.6
AUD/CNY	4.7055	-0.8	-4.1
AUD/EUR	0.5596	0.0	6.8
AUD/GBP	0.4870	-0.4	1.5
<b>Equities</b>			
ASX 200	8667.6	-1.0	6.2
ASX Resources	5539.9	2.4	7.5
ASX Financials	9185.2	-4.0	6.6
US S&P 500	6363.4	1.0	8.2

Source: Bloomberg

## Week in Review

RBA commentary dominated the week with Governor Bullock's Anika Foundation remarks taken as slightly hawkish. Market pricing for the RBA now stands at 3.16% for February 2026 from last week's 3.05%, largely reversing the rally seen after the soft employment data.

Key to the slightly hawkish interpretation was the Governor's assessment that the May SoMP's conclusion of "*some tightness in the labour market*" remained. June's lift in the unemployment rate to 4.3% was also largely downplayed.

Overall, one got the impression from the Governor that an August rate cut is not a done deal, and that the RBA is waiting on Q2 CPI on Wednesday 30 July (see [AUS: RBA Governor Bullock not surprised on unemployment](#)).

The RBA Minutes for July also had some discussion around productivity and neutral rates, underscoring why the RBA would want to be very gradual in cutting rates, with the risk that growth is not actually below trend:

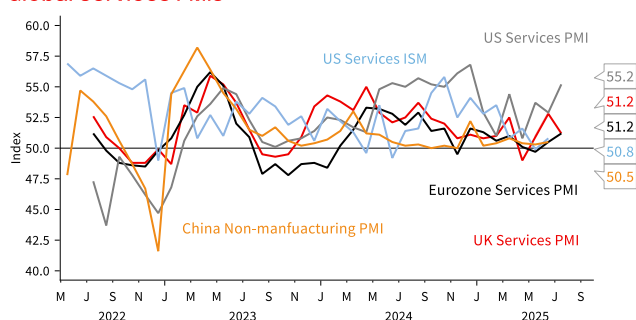
*"Members also observed that, if productivity growth proves to have been persistently lower than had been the case historically, the recent subdued outcomes for GDP growth may not have been far below the rate of growth in supply capacity. Similarly, it was difficult to determine with precision how far interest rates needed to fall before monetary policy was no longer restrictive, and so members observed that it might be prudent to lower interest rates cautiously as...degree of policy restrictiveness declines."*

Offshore, risk sentiment remained positive. Helping bolster sentiment was a US-Japan trade announcement, along with widespread reporting of a US-EU agreement being close. Note August 1 is the US' self-imposed deadline for negotiations for all trading partners, except for China which is August 12 and this date also looks like it will be extended.

The S&P500 rose 1.0% on the week and the Nikkei a sharper +4.4% given the trade deal effectively lowers auto tariffs to 15% from 25%. Back home in Australia, a rotation from financials (-4.0%) to resources (+2.4%) appears to be underway. China's Yarlung Tsangpo megadam project also stoked stimulus hopes with iron ore up 2.5% on the week.

The intense pressure on US Fed Chair Powell also appeared to ease slightly with US Treasury Secretary Bessent stating he saw no reason for Powell to resign: "*There's nothing that tells me that he should step down right now*" and "*His term ends in May. If he wants to see that through, I think he should. If he wants to leave early, I think he should*". Data flow was mostly quiet apart from the Global PMIs with mixed results.

### Global Services PMIs



Source: National Australia Bank, Institute for Supply Management (ISM), China Federation of Logistics & Purchasing, Bloomberg, Macrobond

## Week Ahead

In **Australia**, Q2 CPI (Wednesday) looms large, and we won't have to wait long to glean how the RBA may interpret it with Deputy Governor Hauser in a fireside chat the next day (Thursday). NAB and the consensus looks for a trimmed mean print of 0.7% q/q and 2.7% y/y, which would be one-tenth above the RBA's May SoMP forecast of 0.6%/2.6%.

Details will be important. Although we think a 0.7% print would be enough for them to cut rates in August, the risk is the RBA would need to be even more gradual if the RBA Board is intent on achieving the mid-point of the inflation target.

Note, much of the moderation in inflation over recent quarters has come from the new dwelling component with inflation running a little more elevated outside of housing. On a two-quarter annualised basis, trimmed mean inflation would be 2.8% when excluding new dwellings/rents.

Also out in Australia are Retail Sales, Building Approvals, Credit (all Thursday), along with Dwelling Prices (Friday). For retail sales we are expecting a 1.0% m/m rise, which would be in line with our internal transactions data, but be much stronger than the 0.5% consensus.

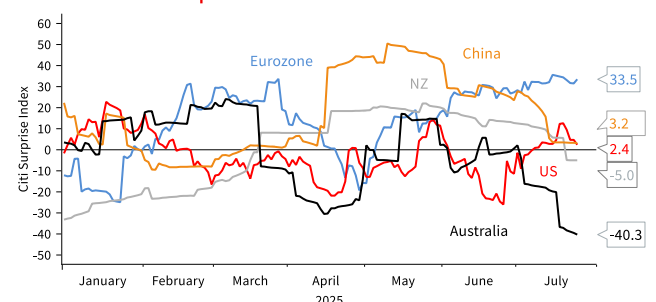
**Offshore** non-data wise it is an extremely full calendar. Central banks dominate with the **FOMC** (Wednesday), **BoC** (Tuesday) and **BoJ** (Thursday). All are expected to be on hold. The **US' self-imposed tariff deadline of August 1** (Friday) looms large, though trade talks are scheduled with China (Monday) and progress is being reported on a possible US-EU deal. **Earnings** are also top of mind with Microsoft, Meta (Wednesday) and Amazon, Apple (Thursday).

As for the dataflow, the **US** has a busy week with Q2 GDP (Wednesday), PCE (Thursday), Payrolls and the ISM Manufacturing (Friday). Consensus sees Q2 GDP at 2.5% quarterly annualised and for the unemployment rate to reverse last month's surprise fall. While FOMC (Wednesday) is widely expected to be on hold, we wouldn't be surprised to see one or two dissents (Waller and/or Bowman).

**Europe** also has Q2 GDP (Wednesday) and CPI figures (Friday). Important for Europe will also be any developments on a US-EU trade agreement ahead of the August 1 deadline. The **UK** in contrast is relatively quiet with no top-tier data. In **China** the PMIs (Thursday) is the most significant data piece, though it may take a backseat given signs of fiscal stimulus.

Across the ditch, **NZ**, Job Indicators (Monday) and the ANZ Business Survey (Tuesday) are the most notable.

### Citi Economic Surprise Indexes\*



\* The surprise indices measure data surprises relative to market expectations. A positive reading means that data releases have been stronger than expected and a negative reading means that data releases have been worse than expected  
Source: National Australia Bank, Macrobond

## Selected Economic Events Preview

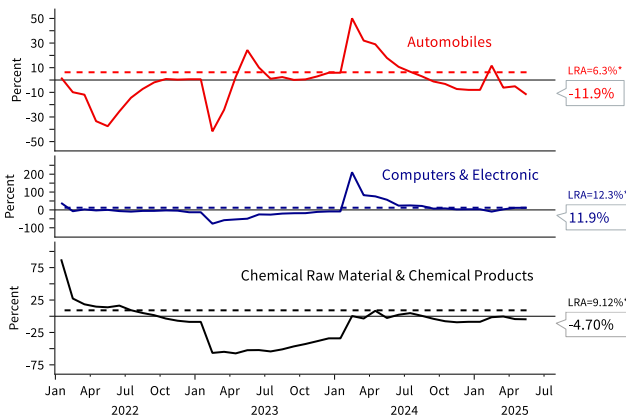
Full calendar below

### Sunday 27

#### CH Industrial Profits (Jun)

Industrial Profits are being challenged amid heightened competition and the fallout from US trade tensions. No consensus is available, but worth noting manufacturing profits for automobiles is currently well negative.

##### China - Manufacturing Profits (YTD y/y%)



### Monday 28

#### NZ Employment Indicators (Jun)

Our BNZ cousins expect subdued jobs growth to continue with the number of filled jobs in Q2 likely lower than recorded in Q1. That would align with BNZ's forecast of a slight decrease in official Q2 employment.

#### CH/US Trade talks in Stockholm

US and Chinese officials meet in Stockholm to discuss extending the US' August 12 deadline for negotiating a trade deal. US Treasury Secretary Bessent previously stated: "I think trade is in a very good place with China" and "we'll be working out what is likely an extension".

**US Debt auctions: 2yr \$69bn, 5yr \$70bn**

### Tuesday 29

#### NZ ANZ Business Confidence Survey (Jul)

#### US Goods Trade Balance (Jun), JOLTs (Jun)

Job Openings are expected to fall back to 7350k from 7764k. Also out is the Goods Trade Balance and Inventories, which will be the last data points before Q2 GDP on Wednesday.

**US Auctions: 2yr \$30bn (FRN) 7yr \$44bn**

### Wednesday 30

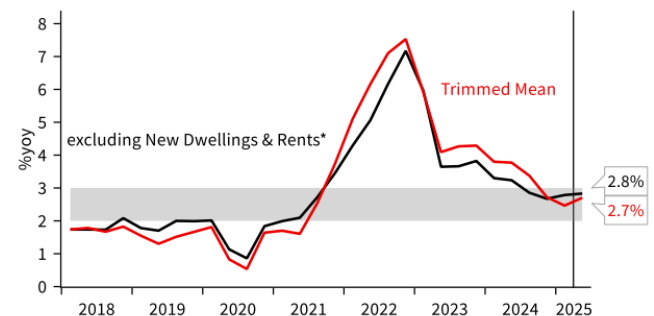
#### AU CPI (Q2)

NAB is forecasting a Q2 Trimmed Mean print of 0.7% q/q and 2.7% y/y (also the consensus). This would be one-tenth above the RBA May SoMP forecast of 0.6/2.6%. As for Headline we expect this to be 0.8% q/q and 2.2% y/y (see [AUS: Q2 CPI Preview](#) for details).

While we think a trimmed mean print of 0.7% q/q is consistent with the RBA cutting rates in August, details will matter, especially with the RBA Board having emphasised the mid-point of the 2-3% target. NAB expects cuts in August, November and February to 3.1%

As for items to be watchful for, we are looking closely at: new dwelling CPI which was the main driver of why most forecasters pencil in trimmed mean a little above the RBA May SoMP forecast; travel/accommodation with reports of discounting; and other financial services.

#### Trimmed Mean Inflation and Shelter (6m annualised)



#### EZ Q2 GDP Advanced, ECB Wage Tracker

No consensus was available at the time of publication. The prior quarter saw a rise of 0.6% q/q and 1.5% y/y.

#### CA BoC meeting (hold)

#### US Q2 GDP Advanced, ADP Employment (Jul)

Consensus looks for a Q2 GDP print of 2.5% quarterly annualised, from -0.5%. The widely followed Atlanta Fed GDP Now estimate for Q2 sits fairly close at 2.4%. Also out is ADP Employment ahead of Friday's Payrolls with the early ADP consensus sitting at 80k from -33k.

#### US FOMC (hold), Treasury's refunding announcement

The US Fed is expected to be on hold, though markets will be watchful for any dissents from Governors Waller and Bowman given their recent comments supporting a July rate cut. We expect the Fed Chair to be non-committal on a September rate cut and expect him to emphasise they are looking at the inflation data closely.

#### US Earnings - Microsoft, Meta, HSBC

## Thursday 31

### AU RBA's Hauser, Retail Sales (Jun), Building Approvals (Jun), Credit (Jun)

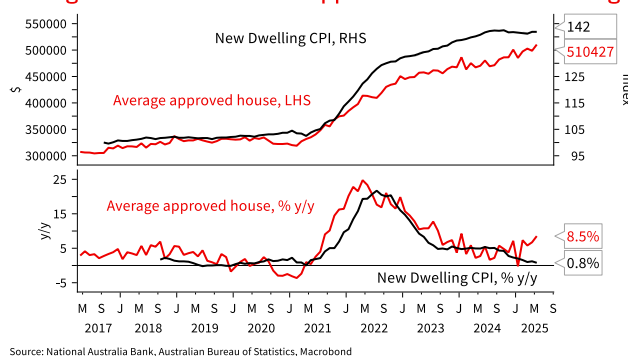
RBA Deputy Governor Hauser is speaking in a fireside chat at 9.20am at the Barrenjoey Economic Forum. Hauser's remarks will come one day after the Q2 CPI and will be closely watched, especially if the Q2 trimmed mean measure prints higher than the RBA's May SoMP forecast of 0.6% q/q and 2.6% y/y. Governor Bullock at the Anika Foundation seemed to suggest that an August rate cut was not a done deal and Q2 CPI will be important (see [AUS: RBA Governor Bullock not surprised on unemployment](#)).

As for Retail Sales for June, our transactions data suggests a strong rise in the month and we have pencilled in a 1.0% m/m increase (consensus 0.5%) (see [NAB Monthly Data Insights June 2025](#)). Note this will be the last publication of retail trade with the ABS moving to the Monthly Household Spending Indicator – for a discussion of the change with the Statistician please see: [NAB Morning Call Weekended Edition: Delving deep into household spending](#).

It is also worth noting that retail sales in May rose a very subdued 0.2% m/m, relative to the monthly household spending indicator which increased 0.9% m/m. Our analysis was that the retail sales survey showed unusual sample volatility amongst the smaller retailers. Published alongside the monthly retail figures will be quarterly volumes, which we see increasing 0.2% q/q (consensus 0.1%).

Also out are the second tier Building Approvals and Credit data, both for May. We see Building Approvals as being flat after bouncing 3.2% m/m in May (consensus 1.8%). However, the more interesting aspect will be in the implied average value of an approval as an indication for where new dwelling CPI may go. A notable divergence has opened between the new dwelling CPI (which includes developer discounts) and the average value of a dwelling approval. For credit, we expect this to rise 0.5% m/m, similar to last month.

Average value of new house approvals vs CPI New Dwelling



### JN BoJ meeting (hold), Retail Sales (Jun)

While the BoJ is expected to keep policy on hold at this meeting, a rate hike by the end of the year is being more priced by markets. Pricing now sits at 19.9bps for a hike

by December. This has been driven by greater trade certainty emerging following the US-Japan trade deal.

### CH Official PMIs (Jul)

No consensus was available at the time of publication. To some extent this month's PMIs will be less market moving given signs of China moving ahead with larger scale stimulus. One example being the Yarlung Tsangpo megadam, the announcement of which helped drive iron ore prices higher over the week.

### EZ CPIs for Germany, France and Italy (Jul)

Country level CPI data comes before the main Euro area measure on Friday. Note Spain's CPI is Wednesday.

### US PCE, ECI (Q2), Jobless Claims

For PCE, much will already be known from Wednesday's Q2 GDP data. Instead, the focus is more likely to be the pace of spending in the month of June where consensus is for 0.4% m/m. Also out is the ECI with consensus at 0.8% q/q from 0.9%. Jobless Claims meanwhile are expected to remain low, after having fallen back to 217k.

### US Earnings – Apple, Amazon, Samsung

## Friday 1

### NZ ANZ Consumer Confidence, Building Consents (Jun)

### AU Dwelling Prices (Jul), PPI (Q2)

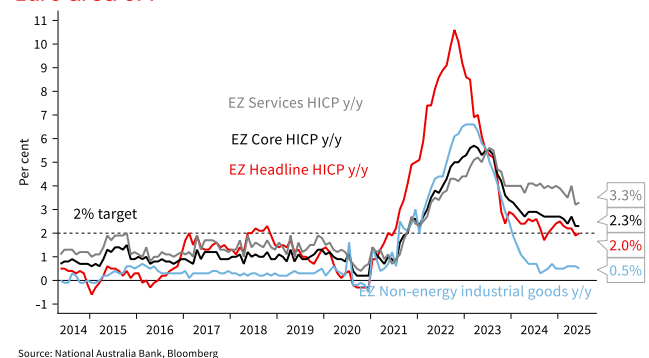
### JN Jobless Rate (Jun)

### CH S&P Global PMI (formerly Caixin PMI)

### EZ CPI (Jul), Final-Manufacturing PMI

For CPI much will be known given Spain, Germany, France and Italy all report numbers prior to Friday. While no consensus forecasts are available, we think EZ inflation will continue to ease over the next two months. July preliminary data should reveal headline HICP easing to 1.8% y/y from 2% (risk 1.9%), core HICP declining 1/10th to 2.2% y/y, while services prices also decline one tenth to 3.2% y/y. This will allow some re-pricing towards a Sep easing that was removed following the ECB's recent hawkish press conference. Markets are now pricing just 5bps for a September cut.

Euro area CPI



### US Payrolls (Jul), ISM Manufacturing (Jul), Michigan

The unemployment rate is under the most focus given last month's unexpected decline. Consensus sees a one-tenth lift to 4.2% from 4.1%. As for headline Payrolls, this is expected to be 101k from 147k. Average Hourly Earnings is expected to be 3.8% y/y from 3.7%.

The ISM Manufacturing is also out with consensus looking for a small rise to 49.5 from 49.0. As always, the new orders and prices indexes will be of focus. The University of Michigan Consumer Sentiment is likely to take a backseat given falling response rates and high partisanship.

### **US Tariff deadline**

August 1 is the US' self-imposed tariff deadline. So far agreements have been made with Japan, UK, Vietnam, Indonesia and Philippines. Progress is reportedly being made with the EU, but key will be if this is realised before today. Markets will be particularly watchful for Canada, Mexico, South Korea and the EU. For countries who have not come to an agreement, the US has said it will impose a tariff level. Note China's August 12 deadline is likely to have been extended earlier in the week during trade talks in Stockholm.



## Weekly Calendar of Economic Releases

Date	Time	Count	Event	Period	Consensus	Previous
Sunday, 27 July	11:30 AM	CH	Industrial Profits YTD YoY	Jun	--	-1.1
	11:30 AM	CH	Industrial Profits YoY	Jun	--	-9.1%
	8:00 PM	UK	CBI Total Dist. Reported Sales	Jul	--	-39.0
Tuesday, 29 July	6:00 PM	EC	ECB 3 Year CPI Expectations	Jun	--	2.4%
	10:30 PM	US	Advance Goods Trade Balance	Jun	-98	-96.4
	10:30 PM	US	Wholesale Inventories MoM	Jun P	--	-0.3%
	11:00 PM	US	S&P CoreLogic CS 20-City YoY NSA	May	--	3.4%
	12:00 AM	US	JOLTS Job Openings	Jun	7350.0%	7769.0%
	12:00 AM	US	JOLTS Quits Rate	Jun	--	2.1%
	12:00 AM	US	JOLTS Layoffs Rate	Jun	--	1.0%
Wednesday, 30 July	12:00 AM	US	Conf. Board Consumer Confidence	Jul	95.90	93.0
	11:00 AM	NZ	ANZ Activity Outlook	Jul	--	40.9%
	11:30 AM	AU	CPI YoY	Jun	2.1%	2.1%
	11:30 AM	AU	CPI QoQ	2Q	0.8%	0.9%
	11:30 AM	AU	CPI Trimmed Mean QoQ	2Q	0.7%	0.7%
	11:30 AM	AU	CPI Trimmed Mean YoY	2Q	2.7%	2.9%
	3:30 PM	FR	GDP QoQ	2Q P	--	0.1%
	6:00 PM	EC	ECB Wage Tracker	--	--	--
	6:00 PM	GE	GDP SA QoQ	2Q P	-0.1%	0.4%
	7:00 PM	EC	Consumer Confidence	Jul F	-15.00	-14.7
	7:00 PM	EC	GDP SA YoY	2Q A	1.2%	1.5%
	9:00 PM	US	MBA Mortgage Applications	Jul 25	--	0.8%
	10:15 PM	US	ADP Employment Change	Jul	80.00	-33.0
	10:30 PM	US	GDP Annualized QoQ	2Q A	2.5%	-0.5%
	11:45 PM	CA	Bank of Canada Rate Decision	Jul 30	2.75	2.75
Thursday, 31 July	12:00 AM	US	Pending Home Sales MoM	Jun	--	1.8%
	4:00 AM	US	FOMC Rate Decision (Upper Bound)	Jul 30	4.50	4.5
	9:20 AM	AU	RBA's Hauser-Fireside Chat	--	--	--
	9:50 AM	JN	Retail Sales MoM	Jun	0.5%	-0.6%
	9:50 AM	JN	Industrial Production MoM	Jun P	-0.8%	-0.1%
	11:30 AM	AU	Building Approvals MoM	Jun	1.8%	3.2%
	11:30 AM	CH	Manufacturing PMI	Jul	49.60	49.70
	11:30 AM	AU	Retail Sales MoM	Jun	0.5%	0.2%
	11:30 AM	CH	Non-manufacturing PMI	Jul	50.40	50.5
	11:30 AM	AU	Retail Sales Ex Inflation QoQ	2Q	0.1%	0.0%
	11:30 AM	AU	Private Sector Credit MoM	Jun	0.5%	0.6%
	11:30 AM	AU	Private Sector Credit YoY	Jun	--	6.9%
	11:30 AM	AU	Export Price Index QoQ	2Q	-3.0%	2.1%
	11:30 AM	AU	Import Price Index QoQ	2Q	-0.3%	3.3%
	4:30 PM	JN	BOJ Governor Ueda Press Conference at BOJ	--	--	--
	4:45 PM	FR	CPI EU Harmonized MoM	Jul P	--	0.4%
	10:00 PM	GE	CPI EU Harmonized MoM	Jul P	0.1%	0.1%
	10:30 PM	CA	GDP MoM	May	-0.1%	-0.1%
	10:30 PM	US	Personal Spending	Jun	0.4%	-0.1%
	10:30 PM	US	Core PCE Price Index MoM	Jun	0.3%	0.2%
	10:30 PM	US	Employment Cost Index	2Q	0.8%	0.9%
	10:30 PM	US	Initial Jobless Claims	Jul 26	226.00	217.0
	10:30 PM	US	Continuing Claims	Jul 19	1953.5%	1955.0%
	--	JN	BOJ Target Rate	Jul 31	0.50	0.5
Friday, 1 August	8:00 AM	NZ	ANZ Consumer Confidence Index	Jul	--	98.8
	8:45 AM	NZ	Building Permits MoM	Jun	--	10.4%
	9:30 AM	JN	Jobless Rate	Jun	2.5%	2.5%
	11:30 AM	AU	PPI QoQ	2Q	--	0.9%
	11:45 AM	CH	S&P Global China PMI Mfg	Jul	--	50.4
	7:00 PM	EC	CPI Core YoY	Jul P	2.3%	2.3%
	10:30 PM	US	Change in Nonfarm Payrolls	Jul	101.00	147.0
	10:30 PM	US	Average Hourly Earnings MoM	Jul	0.3%	0.2%
	10:30 PM	US	Unemployment Rate	Jul	4.2%	4.1%
	12:00 AM	US	ISM Manufacturing	Jul	49.50	49.0
	12:00 AM	US	U. of Mich. Sentiment	Jul F	--	61.8
Upcoming Central Bank Interest Rate Announcements						Current
	Aug 12	Australia, RBA				3.85
	Aug 7	UK, BOE				4.25
	Jul 30	US, Federal Reserve (Upper Bound)				4.50
	Aug 20	New Zealand, RBNZ				4.00
	Jul 30	Canada, BoC				2.75
	Sep 11	Europe, ECB				2.00
	Jul 31	Japan, BoJ				0.50

Sydney Time. Dates reflect 24 hours from 7am

## Forecasts Tables

For NAB Economics Latest Forecast Update, see: [The Forward View – July 2025: Coming in for landing in a heavy cross wind](#)

### Australian Economic Forecasts

		2024				2025				2026			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
<b>GDP</b>													
Household Consumption		0.5	-0.2	-0.1	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
Dwelling Investment		0.4	0.7	1.6	0.7	2.6	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4
Underlying Bus. Investment		-1.8	0.5	-1.0	0.2	0.3	1.1	0.5	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.7	1.0
Public Final Demand		1.0	0.8	2.7	0.6	-0.4	1.0	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Domestic Final Demand		0.4	0.3	0.7	0.7	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
(% y/y)		2.3	1.5	1.7	2.2	1.9	2.0	1.8	1.7	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.3
Inventories	(contr)	0.6	-0.2	-0.3	0.1	0.1	-0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Net Exports	(contr)	-1.0	0.0	0.1	-0.1	-0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Gross Domestic Product		0.1	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6
(% y/y)		1.2	0.9	0.8	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.7	2.0	2.2	2.2	2.2
<b>Labour Market</b>													
Employment		0.3	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.4
Unemployment Rate	(%)	3.9	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.2
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
<b>Inflation</b>													
CPI Trimmed Mean		1.0	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
(% y/y)		4.0	4.0	3.6	3.3	2.9	2.8	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.5
CPI Headline		1.0	1.0	0.2	0.2	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.6	1.0	0.6	0.6	0.6
(% y/y)		3.6	3.8	2.8	2.4	2.4	2.2	2.6	3.0	3.0	2.8	2.8	2.8

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

See: [Global FX Strategist](#)

See: [Global Forward View](#)

### Exchange Rate Forecasts

	17-Jul	Sep-25	Dec-25	Mar-26	Jun-26	Sep-26
<b>Majors</b>						
AUD/USD	0.651	0.68	0.70	0.72	0.73	0.73
NZD/USD	0.60	0.63	0.65	0.67	0.68	0.68
USD/JPY	148.5	130	125	120	119	118
EUR/USD	1.16	1.24	1.23	1.25	1.26	1.27
GBP/USD	1.34	1.43	1.41	1.44	1.45	1.46
USD/CNY	7.18	7.15	7.00	6.90	6.80	6.80
USD/CAD	1.37	1.33	1.30	1.28	1.28	1.28
USD/CHF	0.80	0.74	0.75	0.74	0.73	0.72
<b>Australian Cross Rates</b>						
AUD/NZD	1.09	1.08	1.08	1.07	1.07	1.07
AUD/JPY	96.6	88	88	86	87	86
AUD/EUR	0.56	0.55	0.57	0.58	0.58	0.57
AUD/GBP	0.48	0.48	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50
AUD/CNY	4.67	4.86	4.90	4.97	4.96	4.96
AUD/CAD	0.89	0.90	0.91	0.92	0.93	0.93
AUD/CHF	0.52	0.50	0.52	0.54	0.53	0.52

### Global GDP

	2024	2025	2026	2027
US	2.8	1.6	1.6	1.9
Euro-zone	0.8	1.2	1.2	1.3
Japan	0.2	1.0	0.7	0.6
UK	1.1	1.1	0.9	1.5
Canada	1.6	1.2	0.8	2.1
China	5.0	4.8	4.0	3.9
India	6.7	6.7	6.2	6.4
Latin America	2.4	2.2	1.7	1.9
Other East Asia	4.0	3.3	3.2	3.4
NZ	-0.6	0.7	2.7	2.4
Global	3.3	3.1	2.9	3.0
Major trading partners	3.5	3.4	3.0	3.1

### Interest Rate Forecasts

	17-Jul	Sep-25	Dec-25	Mar-26	Jun-26	Sep-26
<b>Australian Rates</b>						
RBA cash rate	3.85	3.60	3.35	3.10	3.10	3.10
3 month bill rate	3.69	3.55	3.31	3.25	3.25	3.25
3 Year Swap Rate	3.33	3.15	3.10	3.15	3.25	3.25
10 Year Swap Rate	4.24	4.15	4.15	4.00	3.95	3.95
<b>Offshore Policy Rates</b>						
US Fed funds	4.50	4.50	4.00	3.75	3.75	3.50
RBNZ OCR	3.25	2.75	2.75	2.75	2.75	2.75
<b>10-year Bond Yields</b>						
Australia	4.35	4.25	4.25	4.10	4.05	4.05
United States	4.44	4.30	4.25	4.10	4.00	4.00
New Zealand	4.59	4.50	4.50	4.40	4.40	4.40

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