



Commonwealth Bank of Australia

January 2006

The Economic Backdrop

Prepared for

Pacific Rim Real Estate Society 12th Annual Conference

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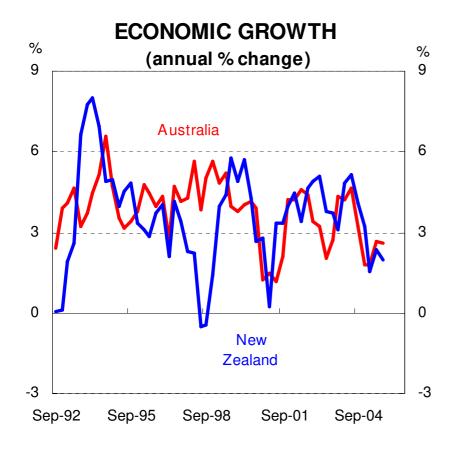
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At the Frontier?

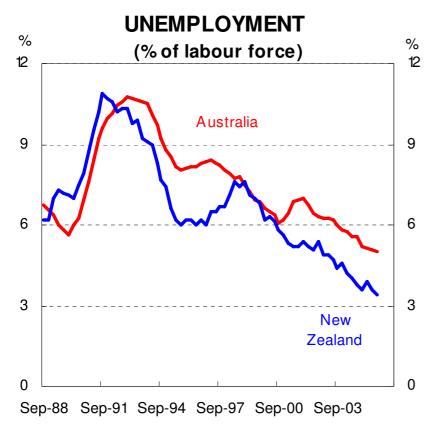
Full ahead or dead stop?

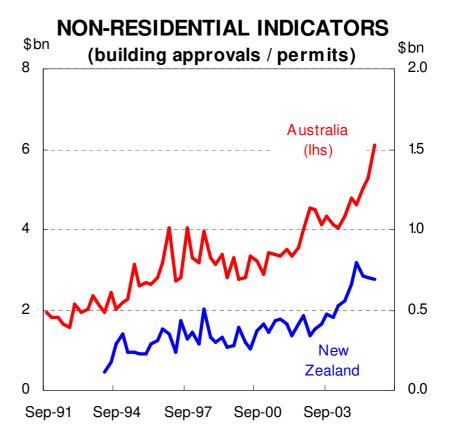


- Growth rates at the bottom end of the range of recent years.
- High oil prices, rising interest rates, higher currencies etc part of the story.
- But also indications that capacity constraints are biting.

At the Frontier?

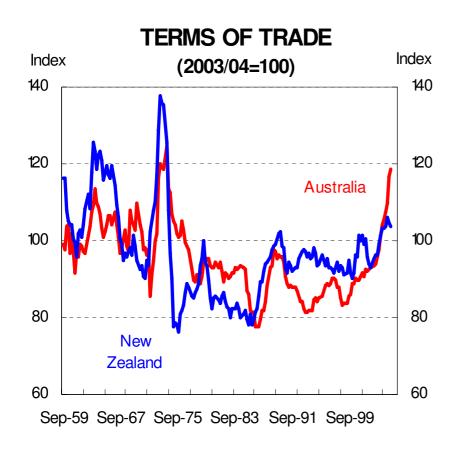
Squaring the circle



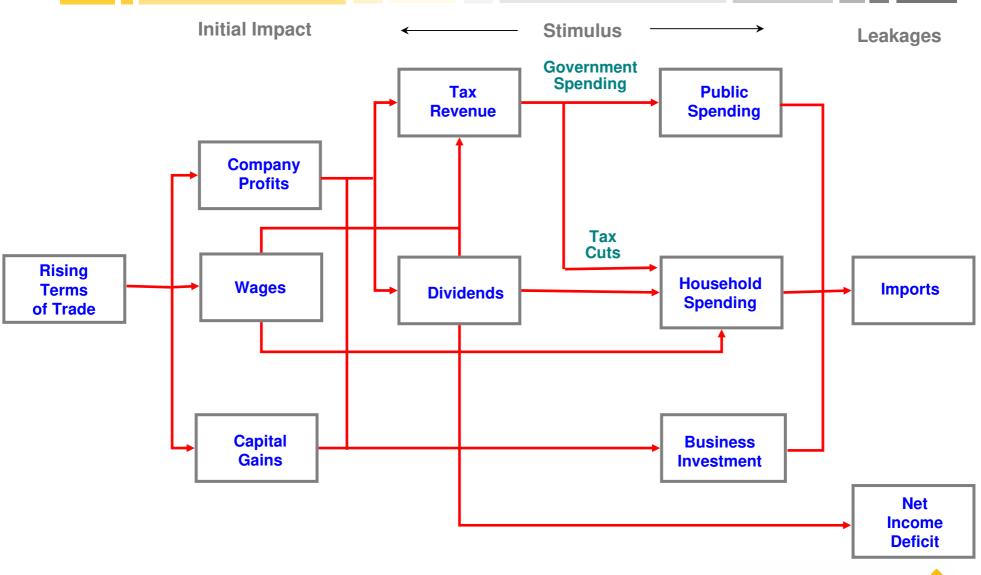


- Difficult to squeeze additional output from existing capital/labour inputs.
- Rising business investment part of the correction process.

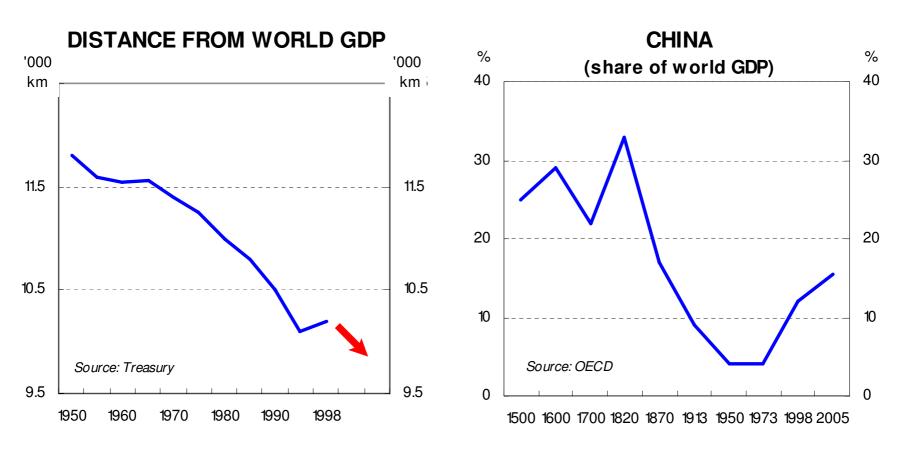
Fattening the wallet



- The terms-of-trade (ratio of export prices to import prices) at highest levels since mid 1970s.
- Rising incomes keeping spending strong even as capacity constraints slow production.



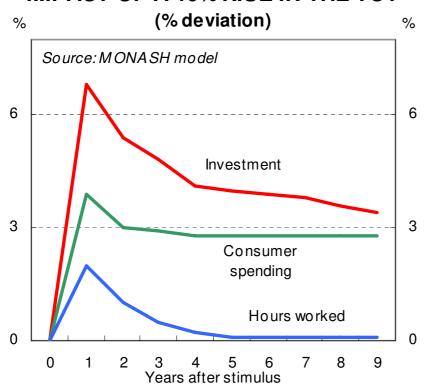
The China boost



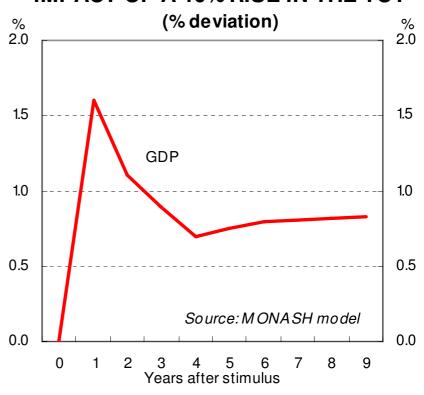
Centre of world economic gravity shifting toward Asia.

Australia: more income = more spending = inflation risks?

IMPACT OF A 10% RISE IN THE TOT



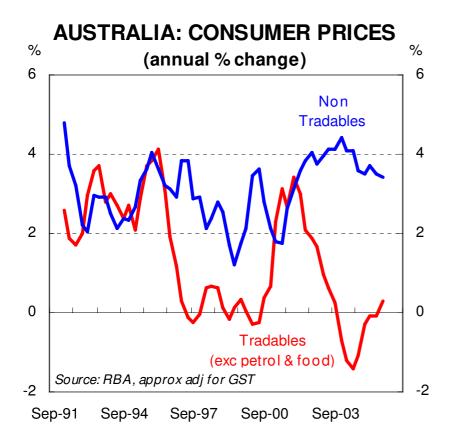
IMPACT OF A 10% RISE IN THE TOT

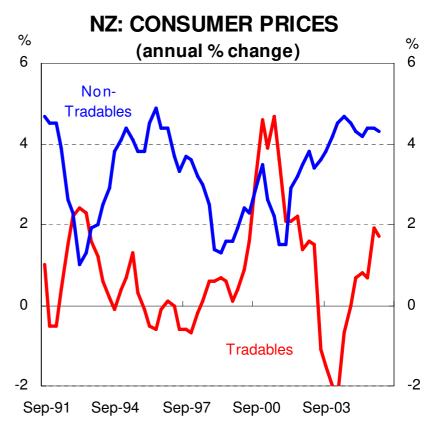


- Rising terms-of-trade boosts incomes, spending and employment.
- If capacity constraints prevent GDP response, then inflation risks rise.

Inflation Risks

Mind the gap

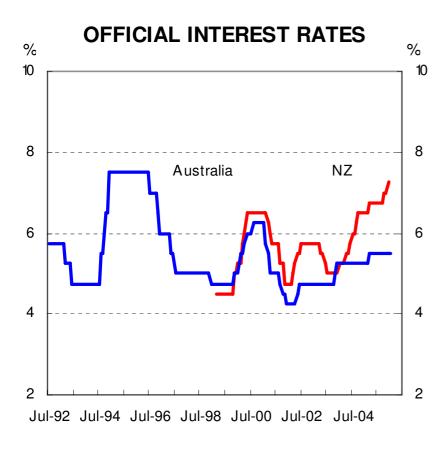




- Capacity issues are contributing to domestic price pressures.
- The benefits from a rising currency are used up.

Monetary Policy

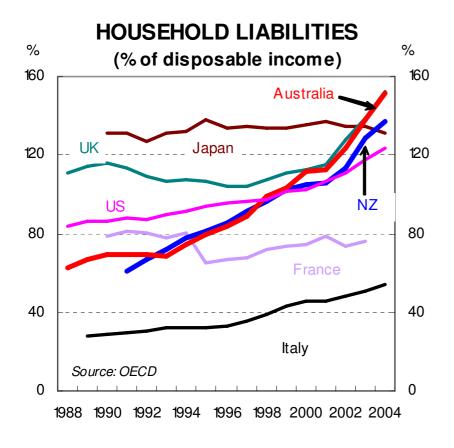
Game over?



- RBA: background conditions/macro stability requirements/inflation risks will probably require a rate rise at some point.
 - toleration of inflation risks lower if inflation is already at 3%pa.
- RBNZ: odds on further rate rises have fallen after Q4 CPI.
 - rate cuts in 2007?
- The long end: the economic fundamentals also favour a rise in longer-term interest rates.

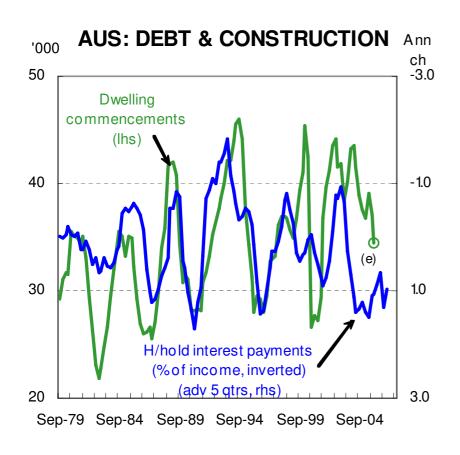


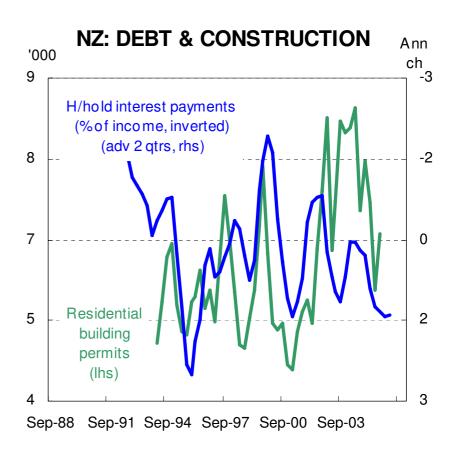
The dark side



- Consumers reacted rationally to falling unemployment and low interest rates by gearing up.
- Housing booms were one outcome. Stretched household balance sheets are another.
- Household sensitivity to interest rate changes has increased.

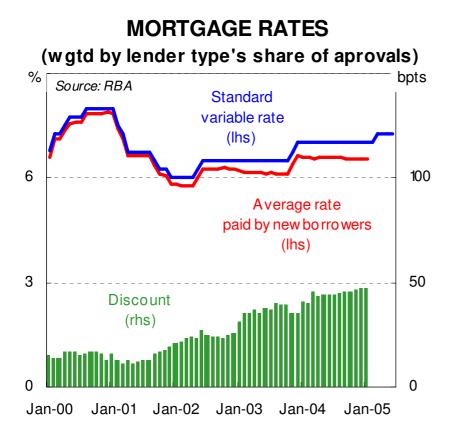
Will debt bite?

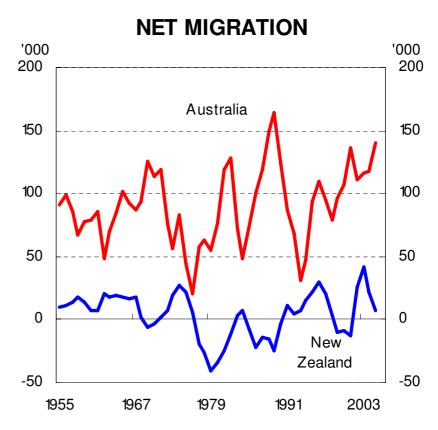




Debt servicing ratios consistent with further slowing in housing activity.

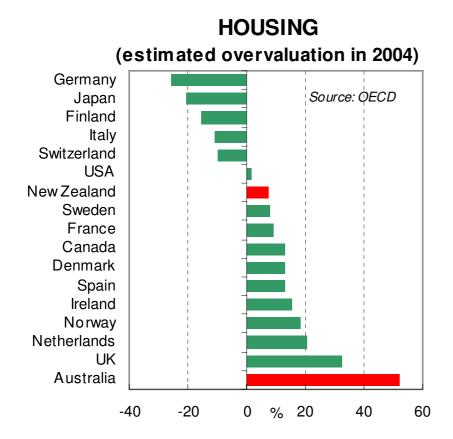
Dragging the anchor

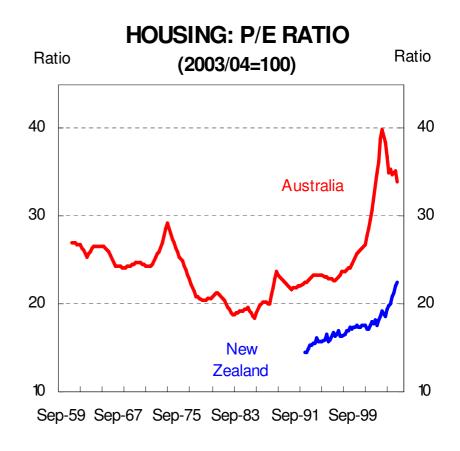




- Competition keeping a lid on mortgage rates.
- Migration trends moderating Aust housing cycle, accentuating NZ cycle.

Rushing for the door?

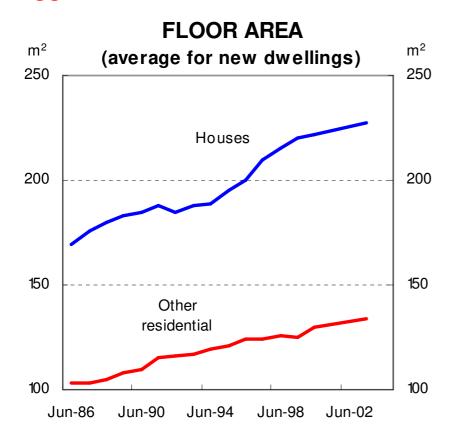


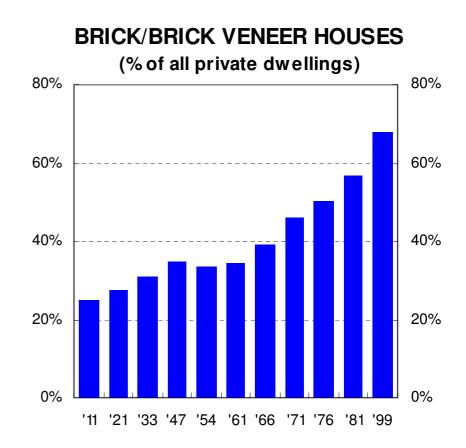


- Housing "overvalued" on some criteria.
- Applying investment valuation criteria to housing may be misleading.



Bigger is better

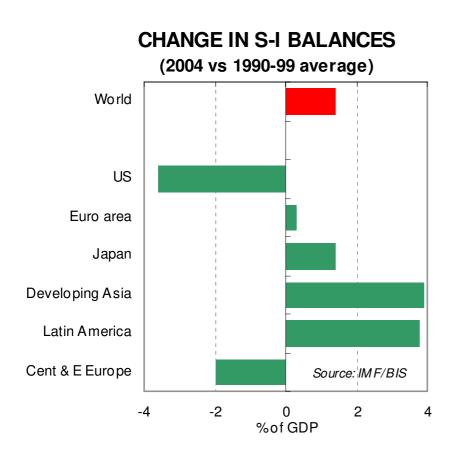




- Spending on "essentials" has fallen more to spend on housing.
- Rising trend in new dwelling size. Preference for more expensive materials.



The global risk

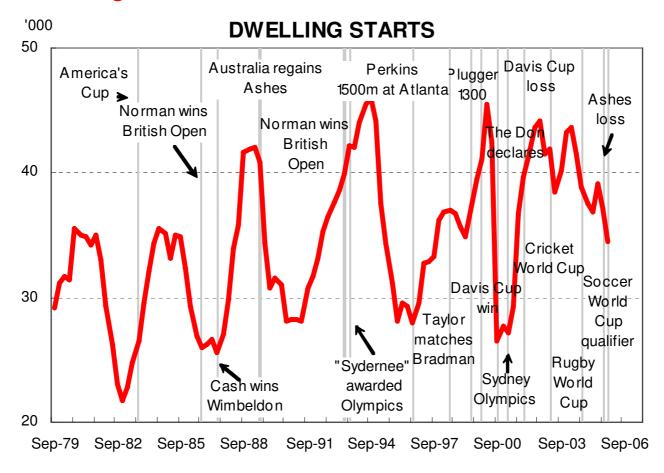


- Global saving has outpaced global investment.
- Excess savings flowing into asset markets.
- Pursuit of capital gain / yield pickup has essentially pushed down the allowance for risk.
- Markets and real economy exposed to any re-pricing of risk.



Factor X

Sport and housing



Greg Norman wins and cricket losses seem to do the most to get the Australian housing market going.
Commonwealth Research



Our View

Global growth risks

- respectable growth momentum for now low interest rates and ample global liquidity fuelling imbalances;
- "normalisation" in Japan a potential trigger?

Australia retains momentum but inflation risks lifting

- signs of consumer caution but economic fundamentals still favourable;
- business capex and export lift are rebalancing growth;
- risks of second-round flow through into inflation.

New Zealand inflation risks remain as growth slows

- sub trend growth likely but upside risks in the near term;
- tight product and labour markets generating inflation pressures.

Economic policy and markets

- RBA edging back to a tightening bias;
- RBNZ inflation concerns should see rates hold at high levels.



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