



# ECONOMIC BULLETIN

Hawks, doves, and kiwis.



7 Feb 2025 | Westpac Economics Team | [westpac.co.nz/economics](https://westpac.co.nz/economics) | [economics@westpac.co.nz](mailto:economics@westpac.co.nz)  
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## Overview.

The entire flock has had a joyous few weeks on the beach over the Christmas break, but all good things come to an end. Since the last Hawks and Doves note back in September much has changed.

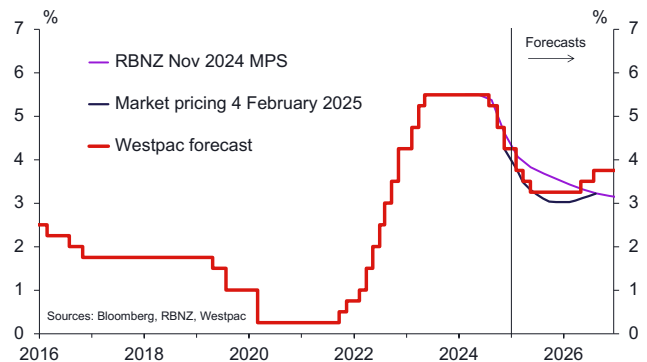
The RBNZ delivered the expected 50bp cut and provided a forward projection in line with what we expected. But the RBNZ was unexpectedly definitive on how quickly they would move towards the neutral zone in the upcoming February Monetary Policy Statement. This means the hawks and doves alike seem sure that it will take a lot to move the RBNZ away from that 50 bp cut signalled but there is more divergence on what happens after that.

In December and January, we got both rough and smooth data that gave both sides something to hold onto. The very weak GDP data seemed to point firmly in the direction of the Dove's view that interest rates might have a way to fall yet – and those cuts need to occur with urgency if we are to get out of the hole. On the other hand, there are a range of indicators suggesting the turn is here.

In addition, the exchange rate has taken a big leg lower and could well go much lower yet – especially as US interest rates seem on hold for now. Hence the Hawk remains concerned that inflation might not fall much further and a surge in growth might see cost-of-living pressures reignite.

So, with that in mind, we traverse some arguments we think both sides of the debate might make when determining the outlook for the OCR over 2025.

## Official Cash Rate forecasts



## The Hawk's Eye View.

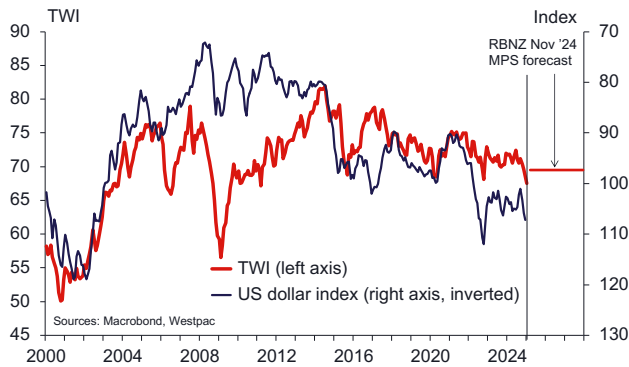
Tradables inflation won't be the big disinflationary impulse that it was over the past couple of years, leaving the CPI in the top half of the 1-3 percent target range.

- Tradables inflation has fallen from around 9% in 2022 to -1% in the year to December.
- The post-pandemic adjustment in import prices has largely played out, with the earlier falls in tradables prices coming to a halt in the December quarter.
- More recently, increases in global goods prices have been seen in major economies and commodity prices for food have been rising (especially for dairy and meat).
- Forecasts indicate that the overall CPI is likely to remain in the top half of the RBNZ's 1-3% range. The December quarter CPI saw the first upside surprise for the RBNZ in 4 quarters.
- There is little room for manoeuvre if an inflation shock hits.

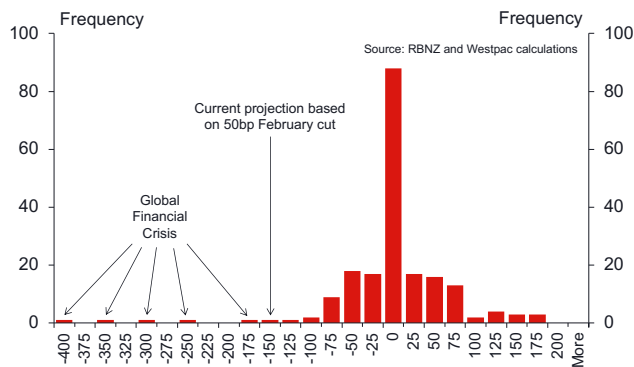
The exchange rate has been weak of late and looks set to remain that way or even weaken further, complicating inflation control.

- The NZ dollar has fallen sharply in recent months and is down over 11% versus the USD and 6% on a TWI basis since early October when it became clear that Trump would win the White House.
- The resulting stronger US dollar and higher global interest rates seems likely to continue to pressure the NZ dollar now NZ interest rates lie below those of the US and Australia.
- A weaker NZD would frustrate further weakness in traded goods prices and could increase prices in some categories – for example fuel.
- Significant further easing beyond that contemplated by markets could trigger further depreciation, frustrating the MPC's inflation goals.

**TWI and US dollar index**



**Distribution of total change in the OCR over four meetings**



Global macro policy uncertainty is significant and could trigger strong inflation pressures.

- Global macro policy is in a state of flux making the economic outlook very uncertain. The implications for global interest and exchange rates, the global economic outlook and commodity prices are unclear. Things could evolve in either direction.
- This uncertainty, the complexity of potential outcomes, and the fact that a lot of easing has already occurred, implies the RBNZ should move cautiously.

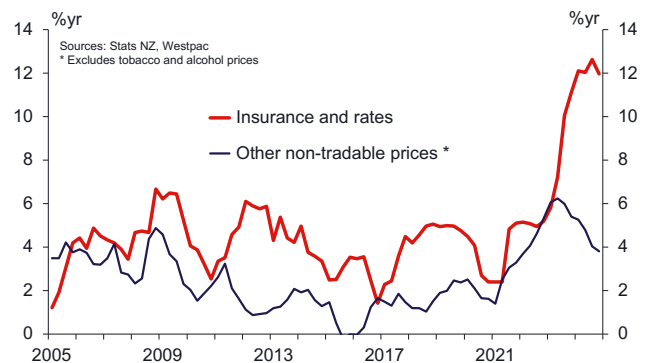
- Future shocks in the geopolitical space may more appropriately be buffered by the exchange rate than interest rates.

Continued rapid cuts after February are risky given signs of a recovery in the economy and the proximity of the OCR to the neutral zone.

- The full impact of interest rates cuts to date has not been felt. Over the coming six months many mortgages will reprice, reducing interest costs and boosting demand.
- Consumer spending has picked up and the housing market has stabilised with some forward indicators looking strong. The labour market has found a further footing which should eventually bolster consumer sentiment.
- The OCR at 3.75% will be close to the RBNZ's stated 2.5-3.5% range, meaning further cuts from here are more likely to be entering the stimulatory zone than has been the case in the easing cycle till now.

## The Dove's Tale.

**Domestic inflation components**



With headline inflation already close to the target midpoint and the economy operating below trend, the OCR should be moved to the midpoint of the RBNZ's neutral range without delay.

- Headline inflation of 2.2%/y is already consistent with the inflation target and non-tradables inflation is likely to continue to fall as the negative output gap pushes down on domestically generated inflation with a lag.
- Yet even a 50bp cut would leave the OCR above the upper end of the RBNZ's estimate for the neutral OCR (2.5-3.5%) and some way above the 3% neutral rate estimate.
- There's no strong case to keep the OCR above the 3% neutral rate, especially with fiscal policy settings forecast to tighten in coming years. Hence a larger than 50bp cut could be contemplated in February and another large cut in the April meeting implemented to bring the OCR expeditiously to 3%.

- This would best position policy to respond should outright stimulatory conditions be required for a time to close the output gap more quickly if required.

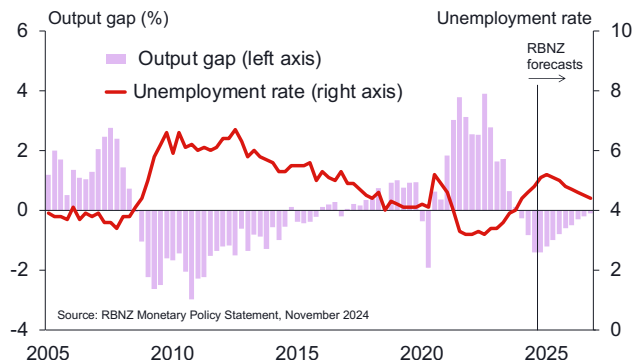
While tariffs are likely to be inflationary in the US, they could be negative for growth and deflationary in some countries, including in NZ.

- President Trump has suggested that broad-based tariffs are likely to be imposed, and NZ may not be exempted. Global growth would be undermined, and disinflation could occur outside the US, especially in countries that do not retaliate against tariffs.
- Some categories of manufactured goods might reduce in price pushing the CPI down into the lower half of the 1-2% target range.
- A prompt reduction in the OCR to a neutral setting, and then ultimately a stimulatory OCR – and a lower exchange rate – may be required to support the economy if significant tariffs do eventuate.
- Rapidly reducing the OCR would provide cheap insurance against these global uncertainties.

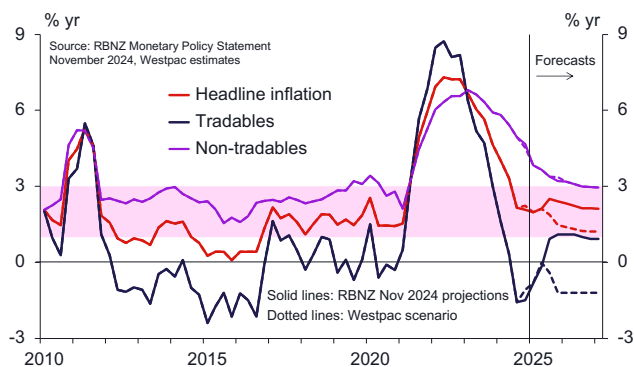
commit to borrowing at wholesale rates close to 3% as they suspect something more is coming.

- The MPC needs to deliver on these expectations, or the economy won't sustainably pick up.

**RBNZ output gap and unemployment forecasts (Nov 24 MPS)**



**Inflation - Lower tradables scenario**



GDP growth in mid-2024 was epically weak and means the output gap is much more negative than thought. The economy won't sustainably pick up without much lower interest rates.

- It's clear that the high interest rates in 2023/24 broke the back of the economy.
- Consumers and businesses have been relieved by the rate cuts to date but need much more to invest and consume.
- Consumer and business surveys show that current conditions are weak. It is the expectations elements of those surveys that project strength – but these expectations will be disappointed without much lower interest rates.
- The current yield curve is consistent with only a bit more easing from here whereas consumers are expecting mortgage rates over 100 points lower than current levels. Businesses similarly seem reluctant to

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