



Queensland

State Economic Download.

October 2023



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Section 1

Business and Economic Outlook.

Empower yourself with local and global economic insights.

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David Wardle | Quik Corp



The Economic Outlook and Australia's SMEs.

- Australia's economy is slowing led by a squeeze on consumer spending from the rising cost of living and higher interest rates. While the inflation squeezes households, Australia is in the midst of a full-scale construction boom lead by the strongest infrastructure investment in a decade, rising commercial construction and still solid pipeline of house building.
- Australia's SMEs faces a two-speed economy. As 2023 progresses some businesses are doing exceptionally well, particularly those connected to the construction boom, manufacturing or other industries continuing to invest in new production and facilities.
- But for businesses that face the Australian consumer, the operating environment is getting tougher and tougher. Consumers are tightening their belts; discretionary spending is falling and business cost pressures have not abated despite headline inflation easing.
- The chronic labour shortages of the post-pandemic economy of 2022 are becoming skill shortages as hundreds of thousands of new overseas arrivals fill the strong demand for low and semi-skilled workers. But the demand for specific skills remains unmet in many industries, not least the construction sector.
- The economy ahead is very different from what we have seen in the past 20 years. The supply side of the economy will be where all the action is. From investing in new technologies to combat labour scarcity, to refitting for the energy transition, it will be business and investment that drives the next economic expansion. SMEs must keep up with this dynamic business environment where cost management through investment will become a competitive necessity.



SMEs account for around half of total Australian output and almost two-thirds of business sector employment



The SME Business Activity Index is usually more volatile than for large businesses, but employment is more stable



SME Business Activity index was 50 in September compared to 53.7 for larger businesses.

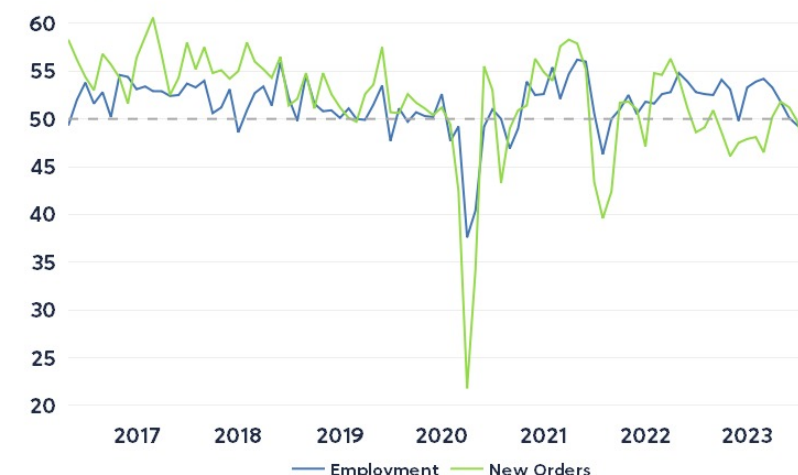


SME profitability has grown in a similar fashion to bigger businesses despite pandemic and post-pandemic challenges

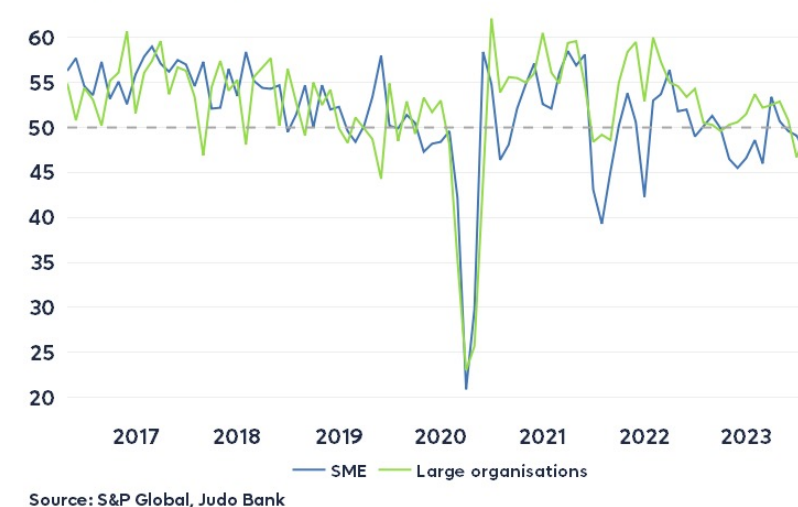
What to watch

- SMEs are at risk of a further margin squeeze as the economy slows into 2024. Cost pressures are not going away quickly but as the economy slows SMEs are finding it harder to pass on costs to final customers compared to larger businesses.
- Cost cutting is the new black for Australian business in the next phase of the economic cycle. As margin pressures intensify and the economy slows, business must look to remove costs to maintain profitability.
- These pricing and profitability dynamics will determine the extent to which SME's will pull back on investment and hiring and hence the trajectory for the economy over the next two years.

Judo Bank SME PMIs – Employment and new orders
Index (neutral = 50)



Judo Bank Output PMI – SME and large organisations
Index (neutral = 50)



Global Economic Slowdown Underway.

- Fears of a global recession are falling away as the world's largest economies have proved resilient to higher interest rates and inflation.
- We're not out of the woods yet. Inflation remains well above desired rates, and the full effect of past interest rate increases is still to be felt.
- China's economy is a major concern as authorities navigate a deflating housing bubble, weak exports and soft domestic demand.

For much of the last 12 months, economists and financial markets have been preoccupied with the impending global recession in the wake of aggressive interest rate increases worldwide.

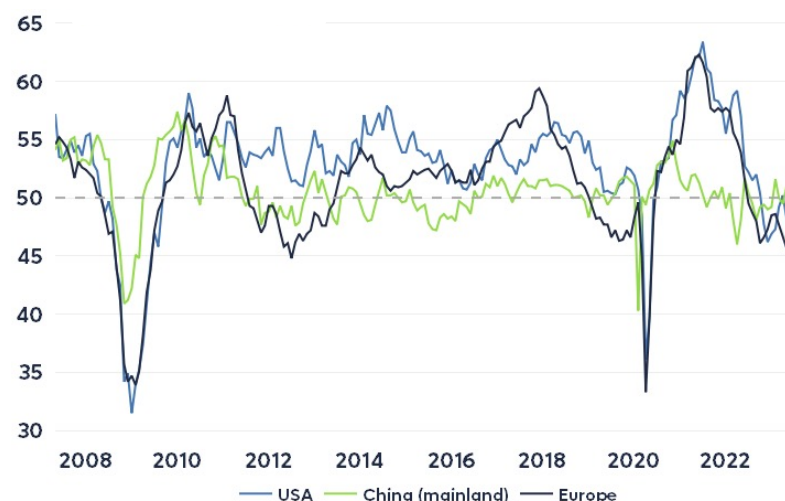
These fears have not materialised – the global economy has performed better than expected as activity has slowed, while business activity has held up. Labour shortages across many advanced economies have supported employment growth and household incomes.

The European economy is experiencing the weakest activity of the large economies. This shouldn't be a surprise given the proximity to the war in Ukraine and resulting energy shock from Russian gas supply being cut off. Germany's industrial economy has been particularly exposed to the energy market disruptions.

The European Central Bank appears fiercely committed to eliminating inflation, even if the cost is recession and job losses. We should be expecting weak economic growth in Europe right through 2024.

Global Business Activity – S&P PMIs

Index (50 = Neutral Level)



Source: S&P Global, Judo Bank

The US economy continues to defy expectations of a slump. The fear of a credit crunch in the wake of bank failures earlier this year haven't played out. The banking system has continued to provide credit to the economy, and business continues to generate new jobs.

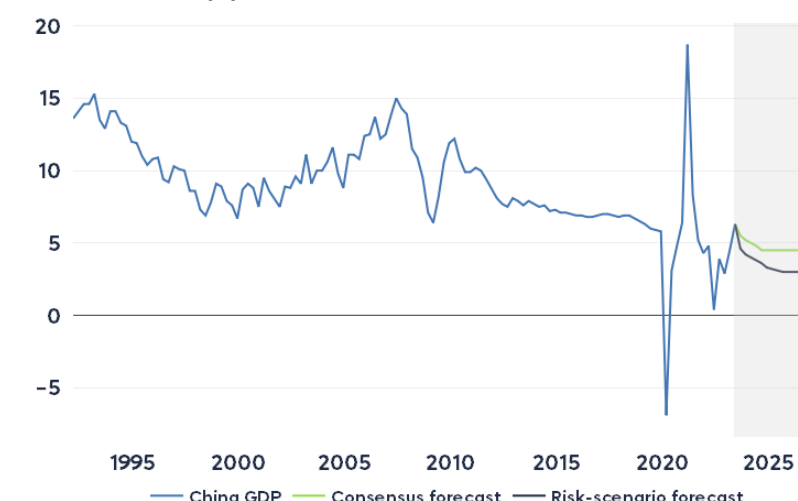
A slowdown in the US economy is underway, but it's looking increasingly like a soft landing. Small business confidence has been very weak, at levels historically consistent with recession in the US. This needs to be watched.

Inflation is coming down, and wage growth is moderating. This should limit further rate hikes from the Federal Reserve and keep the US interest rate below 6%. If the US economy does experience a recession, it should be mild and short-lived.

The Chinese economy is of greatest concern as the initial bounce out of lockdowns in early 2023 petered out quickly. The economy faces a prolonged property market adjustment and a slump in exports as the demand for consumer goods weakens worldwide.

Chinese Economic Growth and Projections

Annual Growth (%)



Source: World Bank, EQ Economics, Judo Bank

The Chinese Government is reluctant to use the standard economic stimulus playbook, given stretched government finances and questions about the efficiency of more investment in infrastructure and heavy industry.

There's been some minor policy measures, including rate cuts, to help stimulate domestic demand. China is experiencing deflation as excess capacity in the domestic economy meets weak demand.

The Chinese economy is no longer the high-growth economy it has been for the past 40 years. Ageing and slowing population growth, as well as significant structural issues within the economic system mean that Chinese economic growth is expected to weaken more over the years ahead than we've seen in the past.



A key risk to the global economy is a much higher oil price due to tensions in the Middle East

Is Australia in for a Rough Landing?

- The economy remains on the RBA's 'narrow path', which will hopefully allow us to return to the RBA target without inducing a recession.
- After an extended period of low interest rates, we should expect to see an increased financial distress in some parts of the economy.
- Strong labour demand and high population growth will support the economy through this soft patch. A recovery is just around the corner.

The Australian economy is experiencing an economic slowdown in 2023 due to tighter monetary policy, real wage declines and a higher income tax burden. This is squeezing household sector cashflows and putting downward pressure on discretionary spending.

Essential consumption is being supported by strong population and employment growth.

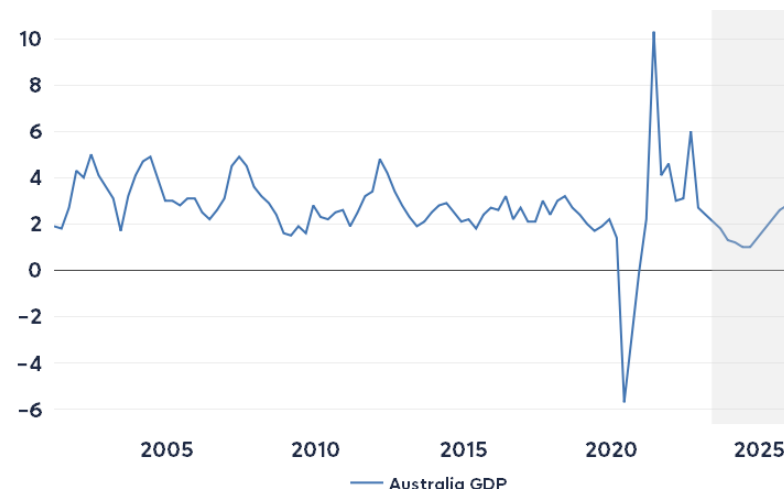
Economic growth increased at an 1.7% annualised pace over the first six months of 2023, registering annual GDP growth of 2.1% over the year to June 2023.

This is a mild economic slowdown with few signs of genuine economic recession. The Australian economy remains on track for a soft landing in 2023/24.

The 'rough' element of Australia's economic slowdown will be a rise in financial distress at the margins, driven by unsustainable activities amid historically low-interest rates over the past decade. Financial distress will not be widespread. Most household and business balance sheets have never been stronger.

GDP Growth – A Recovery is Around the Corner

Annual Growth (%)



Source: ABS, EQ Economics, Judo Bank

The challenge for many households is inflation, the rise in the cost of living not being matched by wage rises.

While consumer spending is weak, business investment is still strong. Mining investment is rising, while non-mining investment is up almost 10% over the year when adjusted for inflation.

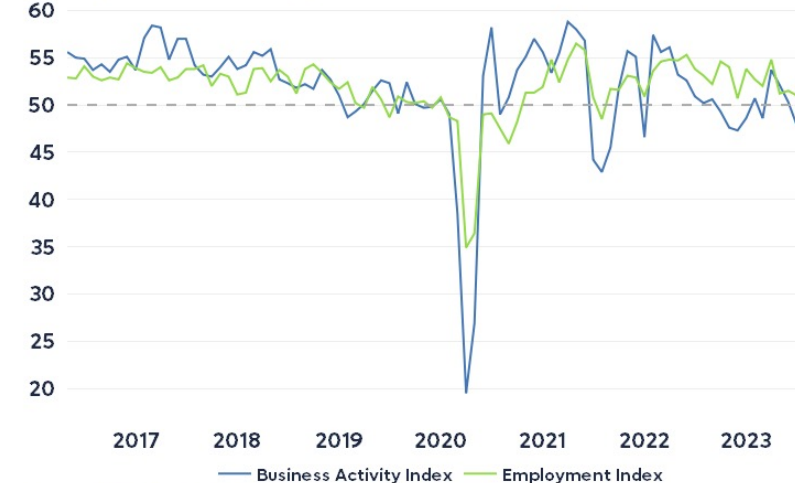
Strong business profitability in recent years has played a big role in expanding business investment. Over the first half of 2023, we saw the first signs of weaker profitability.

The slowdown in consumer spending since the final quarter of 2022 is starting to impact business activity levels. Although most business surveys depict a positive backdrop, output and new orders have slowed over the last six months.

A unique feature of the post-pandemic economy is chronic labour shortages. They're evident across industry and geography, likely reflecting

Judo Bank Services PMI

Index (50 = Neutral Level)



Source: S&P Global, Judo Bank

the retirement of the baby boomer generation and strong labour demand across the economy.

This may limit the extent of the downturn in economic activity as excess demand for labour will support employment growth even through a period of weak demand.

The other feature of the current environment that will support economic activity is low real interest rates. Even as inflation falls back towards the RBA's 2% to 3% target over the next two years, real interest rates are expected to remain at low levels.

Strong population growth is supporting demand across the economy and helping to alleviate labour shortages. This too will support the economy through this period of adjustment.

We're in the eye of the storm for Australian households. The next 12 months will be tough, but a recovery looks to be just around the corner.

Consumer Recession?

- Consumption growth has slowed from the high rates of 2022, but strong employment and population growth is keeping overall consumer spending growing.
- The focus of consumer belt tightening has been on discretionary items, particularly consumer goods.
- Another step down in spending in 2023/24 cannot be ruled out, particularly if employment weakens.

Over the past year, the weak point in the Australian economy has been a rapid slowdown in consumer spending growth. Rising interest rates, a higher income tax burden and falling real wages are squeezing household cashflows forcing widespread belt-tightening.

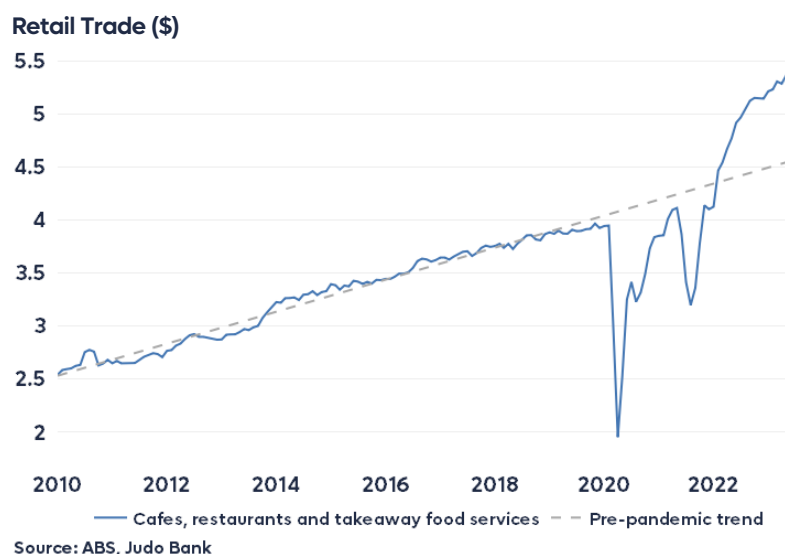
This has resulted in a drop in discretionary spending, which has fallen by about 1% in real terms from the high point in 2022. The latest retail sales data points to continued growth in people eating out, while goods spending is bearing the brunt of consumer belt tightening.

So far, we've avoided a consumer recession over the first six months of 2023 with modest growth in overall consumption. Even so, this is the weakest growth in real consumption since the Global Financial Crisis.

Consumer spending on essential items is being supported by strong population and employment growth right through to September.

Unemployment is rising gradually, driven by high rates of workforce growth, not job losses.

Restaurants, Cafes and Takeaway Spend



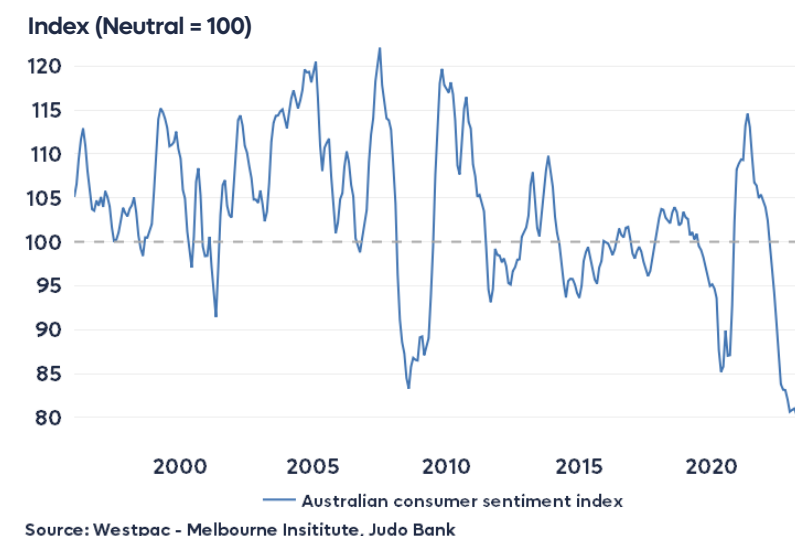
Consumer sentiment has been at recession levels for more than a year. The only time consumer sentiment has been weaker for such a prolonged period was in the early 1990s recession, when high interest rates crashed the economy and unemployment surged past 10%.

The contrast with the economy of 2023 couldn't be starker. Unemployment is at near 50-year lows with employment growing by an average of 40,000 net new jobs a month in 2023.

Weak consumer sentiment is being driven by the cost of living squeeze on household finances. For most Australians, higher wages have not matched rising prices.

The average real wage has gone back to where it was a decade ago. More than a decade of gradual improvement in real wages has been given back in the space of two years. Rising interest rates are often seen as the culprit in this story. Higher rates are just one part of the cost of living squeeze but are the main solution to high inflation.

National Consumer Sentiment



People are not only cutting back on discretionary spending, but they're also working multiple jobs to make ends meet.

Higher mortgage payments and rising rents are a part of this story, adding further pressure to budgets and worries about how long people can manage through this difficult period.

With the full effect of higher interest rates yet to work its way through the economy, another leg down in consumer spending can't be ruled out, particularly if employment growth falters.

The good news is that inflation pressures are gradually decreasing, and wage growth is gradually rising. This should help alleviate some of these financial strains.

The key will be employment. A period of lay-offs and business failures could trigger another step down in spending.

Business: Resilience.

- **The strength of the business sector is at the heart of the resilience of the Australian economy in 2023.**
- **Profit growth has eased back in 2023 but is still at very healthy levels.**
- **Business investment has been strong in the non-mining economy, supported by high levels of construction activity, solid business profitability and optimism about Australia's future.**

The economic slowdown is underway, and the good news is that it looks like it will be a soft landing for most SMEs.

The Australian business community has navigated the pandemic and rising inflation pressures very well. Most Australian businesses, including SMEs, have strong balance sheets, bolstered by pandemic-era stimulus payments and the recent strength in the domestic economy.

A strong economy has allowed businesses to pass on most of the rising cost pressures, although this is uneven across industries and margins continue to be pressured.

Business profitability has been strong over the past three years, although it has eased back in early 2023 as economic activity slows and margin pressures persist.

Total business profits were about \$150bn in the June quarter almost 40% above the pre-pandemic period.

The profitability story extends to SMEs, with a key subset of this segment (unincorporated enterprises) showing strong profit levels as well over the past three years.

Strong balance sheets and healthy profits are a key driver of investment.

Australian businesses have undertaken record capital expenditure programs in 2023 with non-mining investment rising by more than 10% in 2022/23. And this is in inflation-adjusted terms.

In actual dollar spend, business investment rose to a record \$32bn in the June quarter, 23% higher over the year to June.

There are many reasons driving business investment. A growing economy with solid population growth requires more productive capacity.

Specifically, businesses are employing new technology, upgrading facilities and expanding production as the economy bounces back to normal following the disruptions of the pandemic.

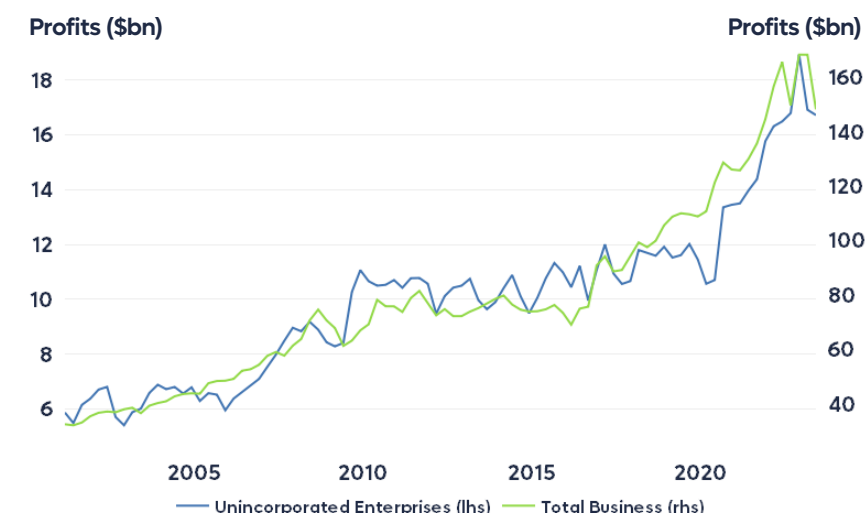
Construction activity is strong outside of the residential sector with both infrastructure spending and commercial activity still solid.

A critical issue for business is labour and skills shortages. While there has been some easing of shortages, this is the new normal, not just in Australia but around the world.

Businesses have been and will continue to invest in labour-saving technology, whether that be in better facilities with more automation, better machinery or new software programs.

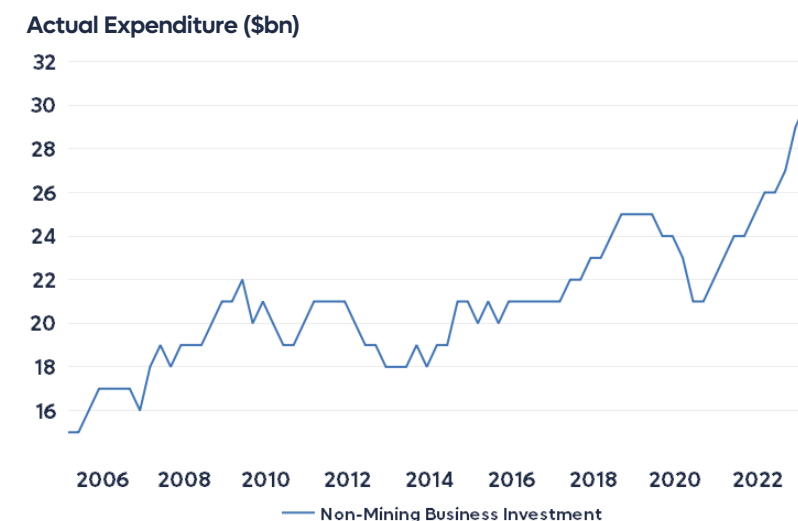
Australian businesses are also tackling the challenge of climate change, playing their part in the energy transition. From new energy sources to more energy-efficient production.

SME Profit Indicators



Source: ABS, Judo Bank

Non-Mining Business Investment



Source: ABS, Judo Bank



Non-mining investment rose by more than 20% in FY23

Business Warning Signs.

- **Cracks are appearing at the margins of the business community, which could impact profitability and investment over FY24.**
- **Insolvency rates are rising as interest rates increase and competitive conditions intensify.**
- **Evidence that SMEs are finding it harder to pass on cost increases as the economy slows in 2023 is emerging, which could hurt profitability and investment plans.**

Insolvencies reached a low point in the pandemic and have started to push higher in FY23 as higher interest rates put pressure on weak companies that have remained in business because of low interest rates and government support packages in recent years.

Over the past year, the number of business insolvencies has doubled to be back at the level seen prior to the pandemic. The construction industry has seen the biggest rise, but it is broader than that with most industries seeing an increase in business failures.

Leading up to the pandemic, historically low interest rates saw business insolvencies decline from the high point of 2013. In mid-2023 insolvencies remained 2/3 of the 2013 level.

Ultimately insolvency is the result of a business that is no longer competitive. Insolvency is a normal part of a market economy and is central to innovation and growth. A business that fails frees up labour and capital for more productive uses.

Insolvencies are likely to continue rising in FY24 and could play a role in the current economic downturn. It has been over a decade since we have seen a meaningful rise in business failures.

While cost and inflation pressures have eased over the past 12 months, they have not disappeared. Cost pressures across the business community remain higher than seen before the pandemic, with signs of a pickup in domestic business costs since the start of the new financial year on 1 July.

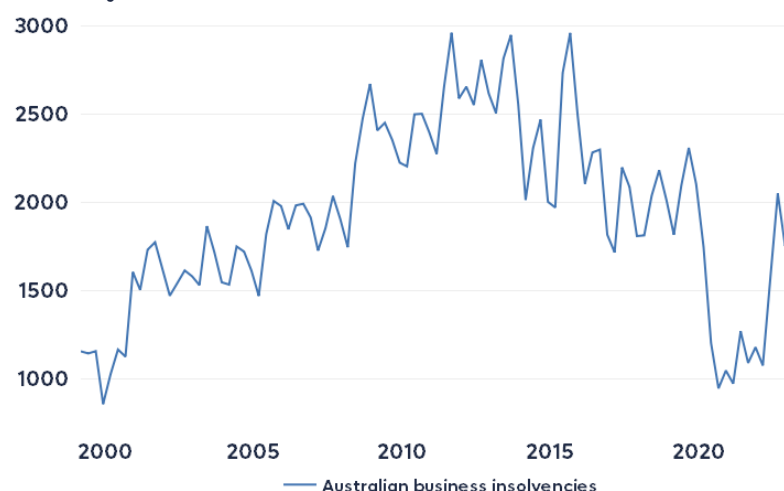
For much of this inflationary episode, these cost pressures have been felt equally by businesses large and small. And until this year, SMEs have been as successful as larger companies at passing on some of these cost pressures to final customers.

The Judo Bank Purchasing Managers Index suggests that through 2023, SMEs have had less success passing on cost pressures than larger companies. While it is early days, this is evidence that SMEs are experiencing a further intensification of margin pressures.

This will directly impact profitability and eventually could see hiring intentions cut, and investment plans shelved.

Business Insolvencies

Quarterly Number of Insolvencies



SMEs may just be the start of a more general margin pressure across the business sector that signals the start of the next stage of the economic downturn. This will likely involve a wave of cost-cutting as business seeks to offset margin pressure as the economy slows.

In the initial stages of an economic downturn, businesses will hoard labour for a period. Once business leaders are convinced the slowdown will be sustained, they look to reduce the size of their workforce.

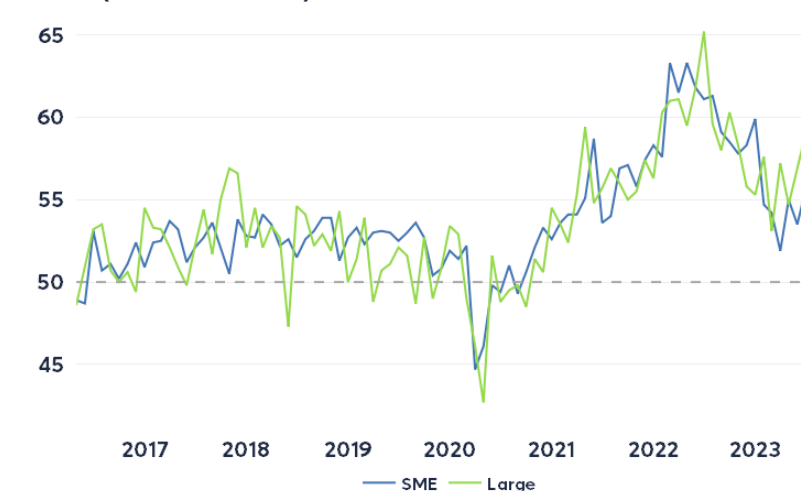
Labour hoarding exists because of substantial costs in hiring and firing people, particularly in a highly regulated labour market like Australia's.

Chronic labour shortages across the economy may raise the hurdle for businesses to shed labour. While the cost of firing staff may not have changed, labour shortages imply a higher cost of finding good employees.

Excess labour demand and labour hoarding could put a floor under employment, likely ensuring any economic slowdown we experience through 2024 is shallow and short.

Judo Bank Prices Charged Index

Index (50 = Neutral Level)



Infrastructure Boom.

- **Infrastructure investment is surging with a pipeline that stands at close to \$250bn, it is the strongest infrastructure construction environment in a decade.**
- **An infrastructure boom is diverting resources away from residential construction, potentially delaying the much-needed increase in dwelling completions.**
- **Infrastructure investment is critical to a fast-growing economy like Australia's. The policy should focus on encouraging more capacity in the construction industry.**

Infrastructure spending is rising strongly across Australia, led by a raft of major projects in NSW and Victoria. While Queensland numbers remain relatively low, a big increase is expected ahead of the 2032 Olympics and a big hospital investment program. The official chart numbers do not include the \$13bn plus transport program the Queensland Government is planning.

The infrastructure spending in the smaller states has shown a gentler increase, although Tasmania has seen a doubling of the infrastructure pipeline since the pandemic.

It should be noted the Western Australian figures from the Bureau of Statistics exclude private-sector investment. The chart in the data probably understates activity in WA, given the upswing in mining investment which usually includes a significant private sector infrastructure component.

This is great news for the long-term economic outlook. Australia has a history of taking too long to put infrastructure in place for a growing economy. A growing economy underpinned by a rapidly expanding population needs infrastructure investment to fulfil its potential.

The upswing in infrastructure investment is broad-based across a range of sectors. Most of the infrastructure projects currently underway are in transport, although new renewable energy projects are getting underway.

According to Infrastructure Australia, the total infrastructure pipeline is almost \$1 trillion, with about half underway and the other half under consideration but likely to proceed.

The biggest challenge is labour shortages which Infrastructure Australia estimates at 214,000 workers in 2023, which could rise to more than 400,000 over the next two years.

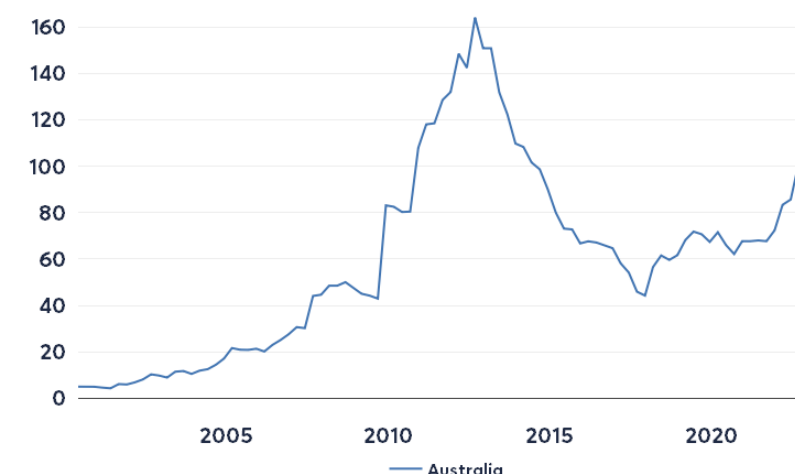
Infrastructure plans underway are estimated to total \$237bn, the highest in more than a decade, with 84% of this happening across the three big east coast states.



Total infrastructure projects under consideration and in progress are worth almost \$1trn

Infrastructure Pipeline (Private Sector)

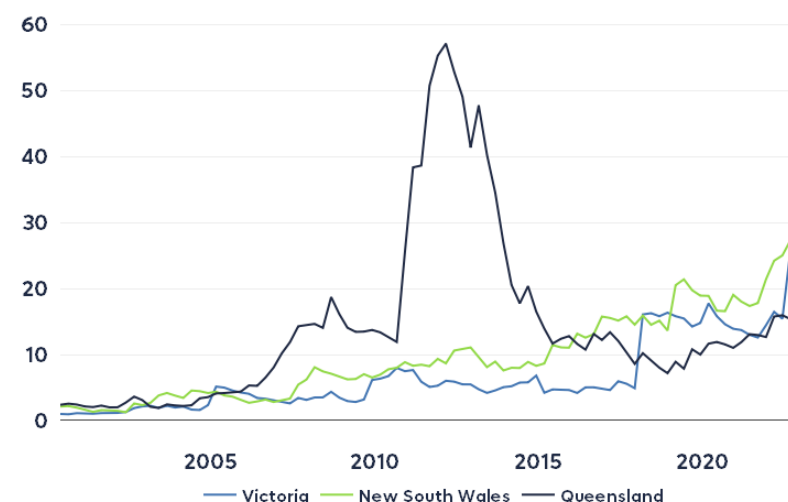
Work yet to be done (\$bn)



Source: ABS, Judo Bank

Infrastructure Pipeline by State

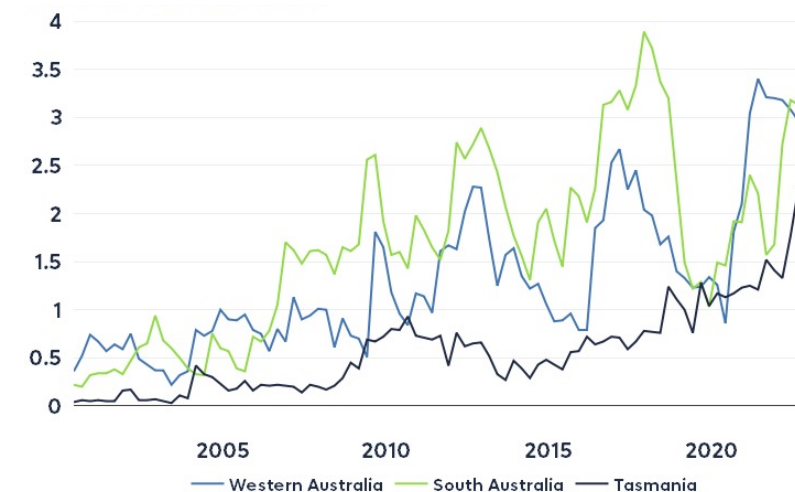
Work Yet to be Done (\$bn)



Source: ABS, Judo Bank

Infrastructure Pipeline by State*

Work Yet to be Done (\$bn)



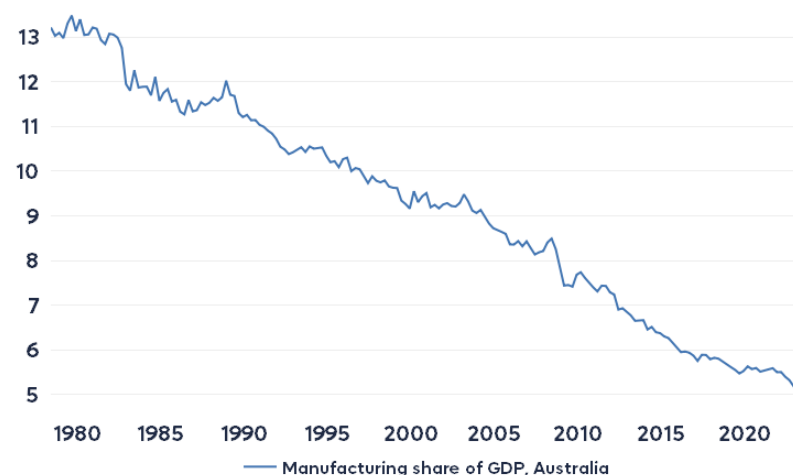
Source: ABS, Judo Bank

*Western Australia reflects private sector infrastructure only. Mining infrastructure is mostly put in place by the private sector.

Manufacturing Revival?

Manufacturing Share of Production

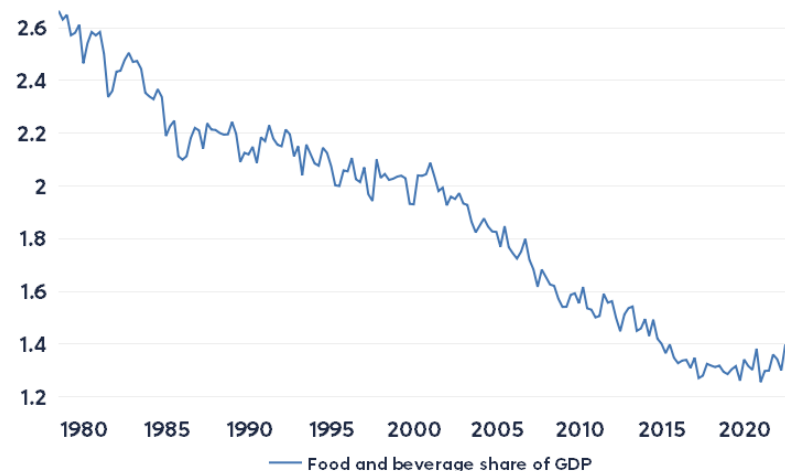
Share (%)



Source: ABS, Judo Bank

Food and Beverage Share of Total Output

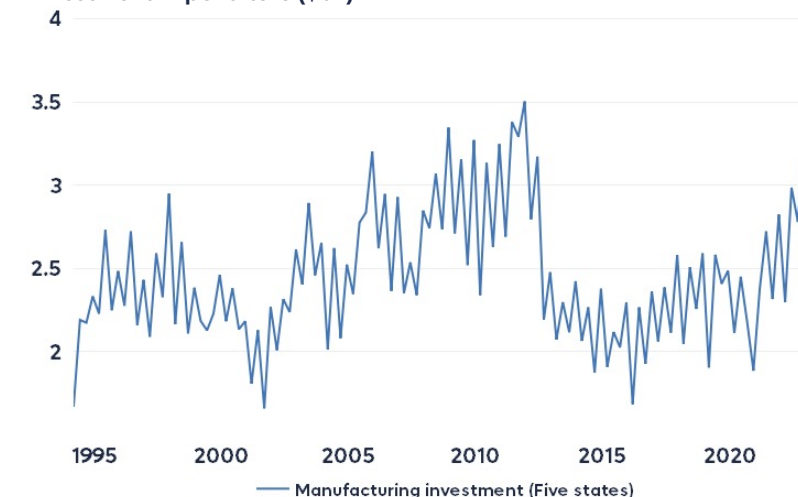
Share (%)



Source: ABS, Judo Bank

Manufacturing Investment (Five States, \$bn)

Investment Expenditure (\$bn)



Source: ABS, Judo Bank

- There are some tentative signs of a revival of Australia's manufacturing sector after decades of decline.
- Manufacturing investment is rising across all states, led by Victoria and NSW. It is too early to be confident that we will arrest the decline of manufacturing in Australia
- Building supply chain resilience, a low \$A, and industry policies are all supporting Australia's manufacturing sector; but can it be sustained?

Manufacturing has been falling as a share of production for 50 years. The slide has been persistent right up to 2023. This is a trend observed in most advanced economies around the world that mainly reflects the growing importance of the service sector as well as the rise of emerging market manufacturing over the past 30 years.

The decline of manufacturing has been even more evident in Australia where a resources

boom has made it even more difficult for Australian manufacturers to compete on a global stage. The strong Australian dollar through the period from 2006 to 2014 was the final nail in the coffin for many domestic manufacturers.

There have been widespread concerns about Australia's loss of manufacturing capacity for a decade. Even before the pandemic the government was concerned about critical industry capacity and supply chain resilience. These concerns were realised in the pandemic.

The new government is also focused on reviving Australia's industrial base across various industries. A modern industry policy is far more nuanced and complex than subsidies and tariff protection, the traditional tools of the interventionist.

Prompting supply chain clusters, research and development while attracting foreign investment

are all key components of a modern industry policy. While it is early days, we might be starting to see some evidence emerge of a revival of Australia's manufacturing capacity, at the very least, the process of decline is being arrested.

Manufacturing investment, the first wave of any revival, is picking up across the five largest states. Although inflation is impacting the data, manufacturing investment was just under \$4bn in the June quarter, the highest on record and almost double the average of the pre-pandemic era.

While the overall manufacturing share continues to fall, one of the government's critical industries, food and beverage, appears to be stabilising and even picking up its share a little in the past two years.

It is early days, but we might be at the start of a manufacturing revival in Australia, the first in more than 50 years.

Interest Rate Outlook.

- **The RBA has normalised monetary policy with a cash rate of 4.1% and is now in watch-and-wait mode.**
- **Further rate hikes cannot be ruled out and in the absence of a major economic downturn, rate cuts are a long way off.**
- **Interest rates around current levels are the new normal. Rate cuts will be limited over the years ahead and the next tightening cycle could see a new high for the RBA cash rate.**

Inflation is moderating from the 2022 high point of 7.8% but remains well above the RBA's 2% to 3% target at 5% in August. The underlying inflation rate is a little higher than this with most measures around 5.5%.

Inflation is expected to moderate further and finish 2023 between 4% and 4.5% on most measures. The objective is for inflation to be within the target band by the middle of 2025.

The RBA has publicly said they could return inflation to target in 2024, but that would mean taking the cash rate above 5%. They are actively making a short-run trade-off between unemployment and inflation.

It is way too early to pop the champagne corks in the battle against inflation. After a soft inflation outcome in the June quarter, pricing conditions in the September quarter have been less favourable.

Global commodity prices are rising once again. The biggest impact will be from oil prices which, combined with a soft currency, is pushing retail petrol prices to record highs well above \$2 per litre.

Business surveys are showing higher domestic costs at the start of the 2024 financial year.

Australia's approach contrasts with many other central banks, which have much less patience and are seeking to rid their economies of high inflation as quickly as possible.

Australia's labour market, despite its 'tightness' (low unemployment) is not generating a rapid rise in wages growth. There are differing views on why this is the case, but the highly regulated industrial relations system, with a high incidence of 2 and 3 year enterprise wage agreements, is clearly playing a role.

With many workers' wage outcomes locked in for multiple years the RBA is confident that we will not see an unsustainable rise in wages above their 'soft target' of 3% to 4% (wage growth they believe is consistent with their target assuming productivity growth of around 1% per year).

Indeed, the RBA's current set of forecasts have wages growth 'peaking' at 4% in 2023 before falling back to 3.5% over the following two years.

This is the biggest risk to Australian interest rates over the next 2 years. If wage growth continues to creep up above 4% in 2024 it will be hard to see the RBA keeping the cash rate below 5%.

4.1%

The RBA cash rate in October 2023, the highest in over a decade



The household sector is feeling the pinch from higher interest rates, evidenced by consumption growth slowing

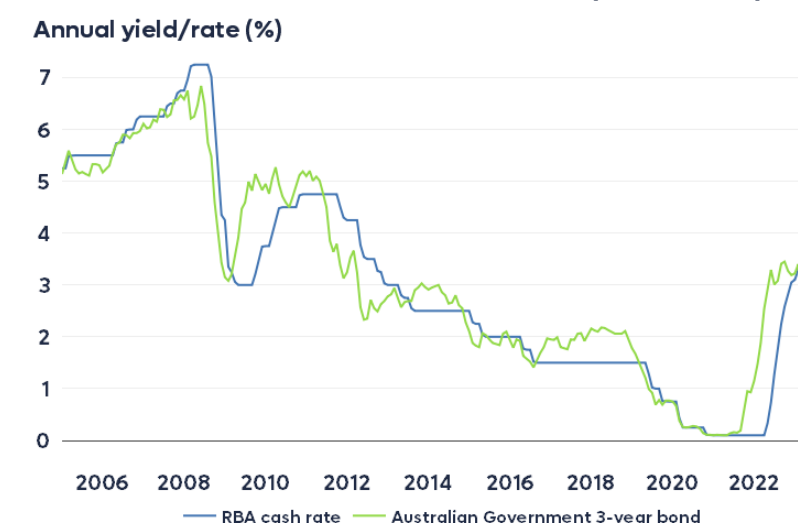
The RBA thinks they have interest rates at about the right level to get the economy to slow sufficiently to remove the inflation from the economy. They have not increased rates since June, a genuine pause.

High interest rates are clearly having the desired effect by reducing free cashflow within the household sector and slowing down the growth of consumer spending.

Slower consumer spending and higher interest rates are yet to have a big impact on Australian business sector. Hiring intentions and investment plans are strong while investment continues to grow.

The RBA needs the economy to continue to slow and inflation to fall if interest rates are to remain on hold. For the time being, the risk to interest rates is for hikes, rather than cuts.

RBA Cash Rate and 3 Year Bond Yield (2000-2023)



The \$A is on Shaky Ground.

- **The RBA is the laggard in the global rate hiking cycle putting downward pressure on the \$A. We expect to see the negative interest rate differential working against the \$A for FY24.**
- **Commodity prices remain elevated, supporting the currency, although the recent rally in the iron ore prices has had little impact on the \$A.**
- **It is hard to envisage a scenario where the \$A rises on a sustained basis over the next two years. The currency looks set to remain soft for the foreseeable future.**

The Australian dollar has performed poorly amongst most other currencies since the start of the financial year. The RBA has kept the cash rate at 4.1% since June, while many other central banks around the world have continued to hike.

While the RBA has increased rates by 4 percentage points since May 2022, many other central banks have done more.

The benchmark global interest rate is the US Fed funds rate; the US equivalent of the RBA cash rate. It increased to 5.5% in July, the highest level for US interest rates since 2008 and 1.4 percentage points (140 basis points) above the Australian cash rate.

It isn't that often that Australian interest rates are below those in the US. At 140bp, the current differential is the highest on record.

When the RBA passed up the opportunity to hike in August, the penny dropped for the financial markets. Any chance that the RBA would keep pace with interest rate hikes in other economies disappeared.

There is a good chance the RBA is forced to increase rate by more than other central banks over the 6-12 months ahead, narrowing the rate differential and providing some support to the currency.

Over the months ahead the risk to the \$A appears to be from a weaker Chinese economy and a big fall in our commodity export prices. Nervousness is building about the Chinese economy and with-it, Australia's exports. China is by far Australia's largest export market. The exports are concentrated in primary commodities, the price of which are largely determined in global markets.

Despite concerns about the Chinese economy, commodity prices are holding up at high levels even if down from the high point seen in the wake of the Ukraine war. Historically commodity prices have had a big impact on the \$A but this correlation has broken down over the past 3 years as the interest rate differential has gone in the other direction.

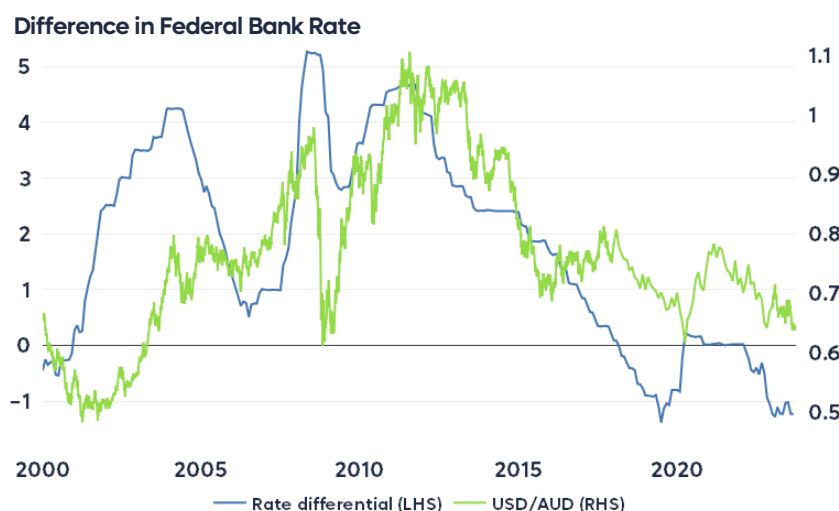
If commodity prices were the only factor determining the level of the \$A, it would be at parity with the \$US. By contrast, if the interest rate differential was the only factor determining the level of the \$A, it would be at US50c.

What we are seeing is a tug of war between these two influences, the result is the \$A is struck in the middle.

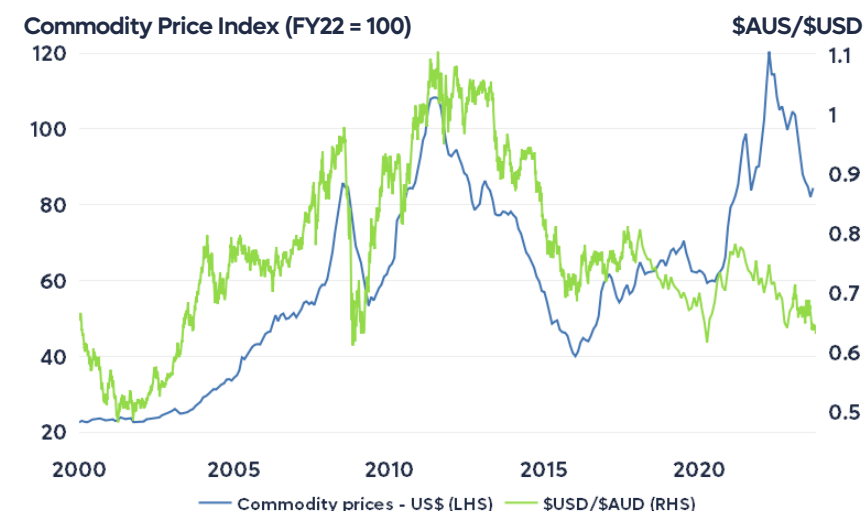
If the RBA continues to hold interest rates steady (or only hikes a final time to 4.35%) the significant risk for the \$A is commodity prices. Concerns about the Chinese economy and the demand for commodities could see commodity prices fall and drag the \$A lower.

One of the unknowns is the role of LNG prices. Australia is a major exporter of LNG following the significant expansion of capacity in the past 15 years. Rising energy prices could support the \$A as LNG export values rise.

\$A and the Interest Rate Differential



\$A and Commodity Prices



Section 2

Queensland.

The starters gun has fired.

Pictured Judo Customer

Quik Corp



Queensland Economic Summary.

- Queensland is expected to experience a construction boom in the lead-up to the Brisbane Olympics. Although many projects have not yet commenced, a raft of government infrastructure investment has been committed from new hospitals to major road and rail upgrades.
- After a decade of population growth in line with the national average, the pandemic may have ushered in a new era of high population growth like what was seen over the 30 years prior to the GFC in 2008. Strong population growth requires housing, infrastructure, and commercial construction.
- Overseas immigration has surged over the past year, but migration to Queensland from other states through the pandemic has slowed. Queensland will need strong population growth over the decade ahead.
- Queensland's unemployment rate and measures of labour market tightness might not be as extreme as we're seeing in other states, but labour shortages and wage pressures are still apparent across the Queensland economy.
- The state has experienced a sharper slowdown in consumer spending than other states despite strong employment, population growth, and rising house prices. Consumer sentiment too, is weaker than the national average and is at one of the lowest levels in Queensland's history.
- Despite the soft patch in consumption, the Queensland economy is set to experience a sustained upswing in construction and business investment. The biggest issue is whether there will be the workers to fulfill demand and will there be enough dwellings.



While slowing, economic activity is expected to expand through Q3, driven primarily by overseas migration and resilient consumer demand.



Dwelling construction in 2024 is expected to fall short of new demand by over 3,600 dwellings.

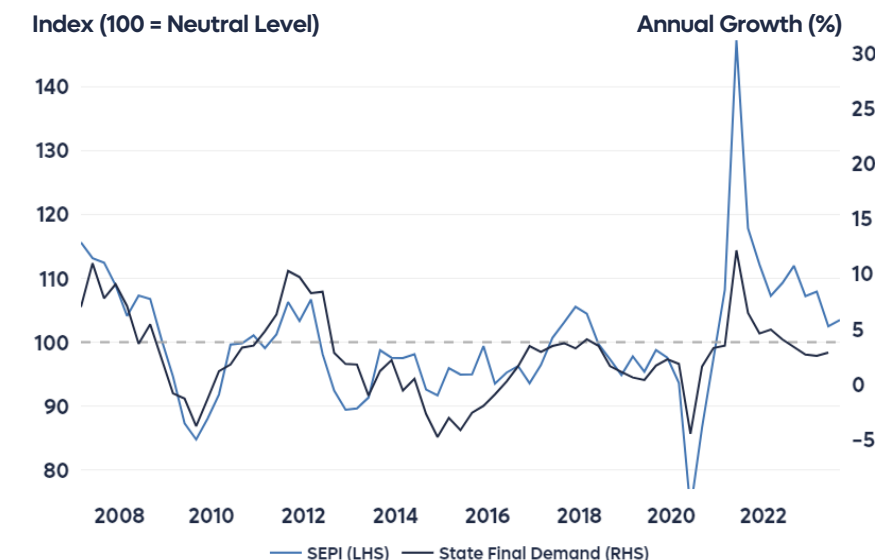


While softening through early 2023, the labour market remains at record tight levels.



Net overseas migration reached a record high through the year to March 2023 of 70,200 persons.

QLD State Economic Performance Indicator (SEPI)



The Queensland economy has slowed rapidly in 2023 as labour shortages and weak consumer spending have put a halt to economic growth. The Judo Bank State Economic Performance Indicator (SEPI) is one of the lowest of any state across Australia despite the strong employment and population fundamentals underpinning the Queensland economy.

Managing Director Comments

"Businesses that continue to invest in diverse income streams will experience resilience as pockets of economic weakness emerge."

— Stephen Mifsud

Population Trends.

- After a boom in interstate migration levels through the pandemic, the flow of people into Queensland from the rest of Australia has begun to slow but remains above pre-pandemic levels.
- Federal Budget predictions have population growth cooling in Queensland, although the risk is population growth remains strong.
- A construction boom ahead of the Olympics and retirees heading north from the southern states could see Queensland return population growth rates well above the rest of the nation.

Queensland experienced its largest annual net overseas migration flow in the year to March 2023, with 70,200 persons arriving in the state, much higher than the level prior to the pandemic. The 2023-24 Federal Budget projections assume a sharp slowdown over the year ahead as Queensland population growth returns to the pre-pandemic average. For example, net overseas migration is forecast at 40,900 persons in the current financial year.

Queensland experienced a slowdown in interstate migration through FY23, following the easing of pandemic restrictions. Annual interstate migration to Queensland peaked in March 2022 at 51,500, driven by a mass exodus of Victorians and New South Wales residents through the pandemic. In March 2023, this has slowed to 31,100 persons over the year and is predicted to continue falling to 21,000 persons over FY24, slightly below pre-pandemic levels.

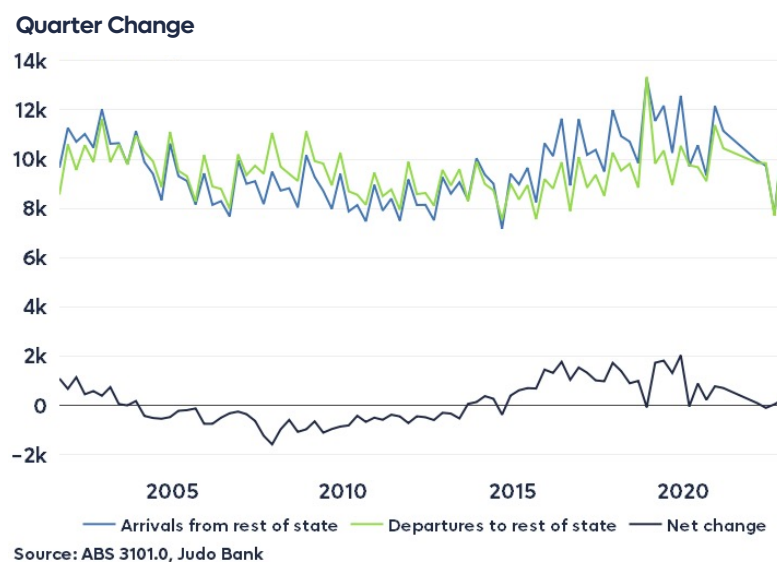
Worsening housing affordability in Victoria and New South Wales, combined with the significant predicted increases in overseas migration will probably see increased interstate migration out of the eastern states to Queensland exceed pre-pandemic levels.

Queensland experienced much stronger population growth than the rest of the nation over the 30 years to 2010. Over the decade prior to the pandemic Queensland population growth was little different from the rest of Australia. Will Queensland return to strong population growth ahead of the Olympics? A construction boom and retirees could once again see Queensland become a growth state over the decade ahead.



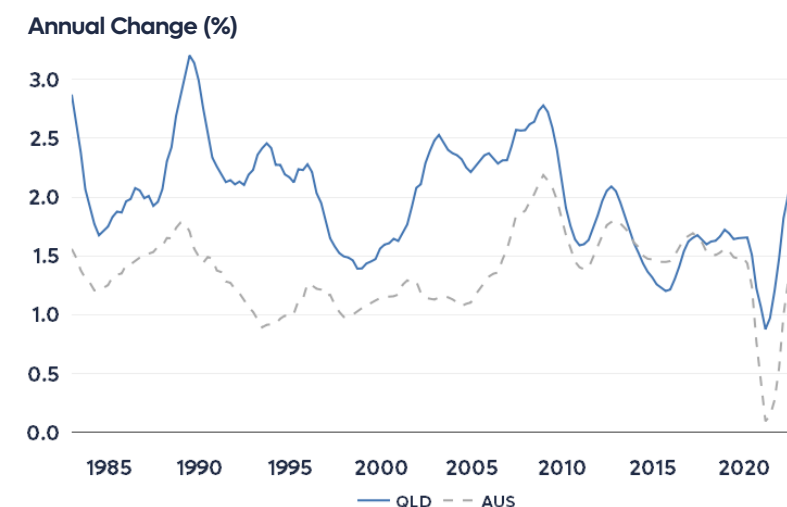
Interstate migration flows will likely exceed 2023/24 Budget projections.

Migration Between Brisbane and Regional

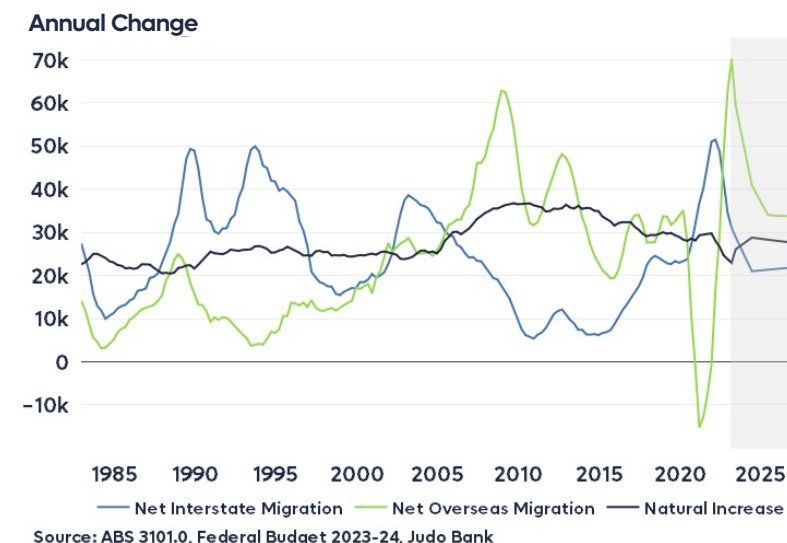


Net overseas migration reached a record high through the year to March 2023 of 70,200 persons.

Annual Population Growth



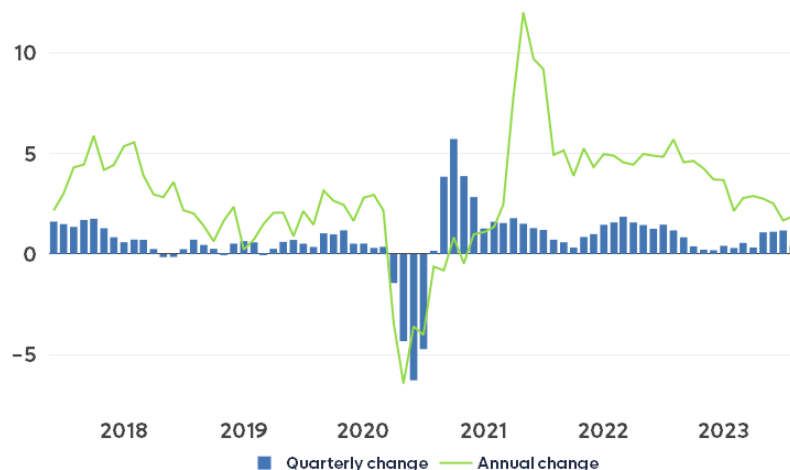
Components of Queensland Population Change



Labour Market.

Queensland Employment Growth

Employment Growth (%)



- **The Queensland labour market remains tight despite a moderation of demand and increasing population.**
- **There are signs of a further easing ahead amid high migration and slowing economic activity.**
- **The Queensland unemployment rate shouldn't rise much further through 2024, even with strong overseas migration given job ads remain high.**

The Queensland labour force continues to show resilience, with growth in hours worked and employment continuing right through into the starting months of FY24.

Following an unprecedented level of overseas migration to the state, the tight labour market has eased somewhat in 2023. There has been a slowdown in employment and hours worked in response to softening consumer demand. This weakening trend has been very gradual with

Labour Market Tightness Measure

Ratio of Unemployed Persons to Job Vacancies



annual employment growth just under 2%. The unemployment rate, which is one of the highest in the nation, has moved up from the low point in August 2022 of 3.3% to 4.1% in August 2023.

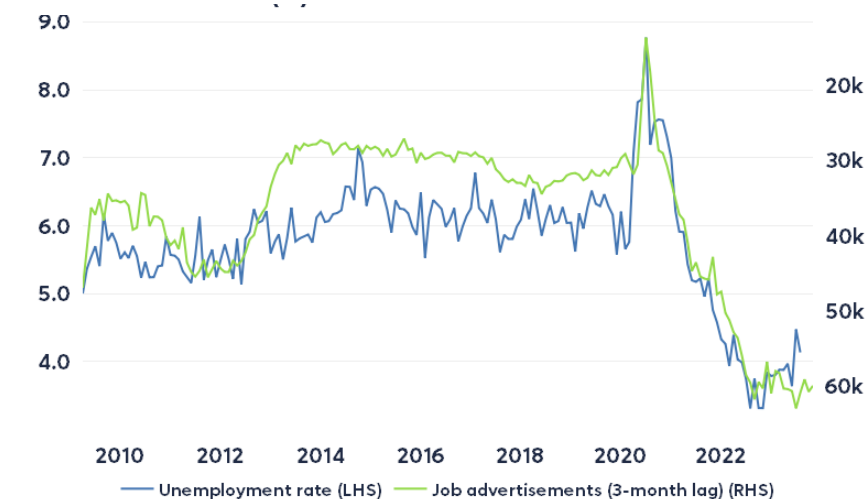
In line with the rest of the nation, there are building signs of a softening labour market, driven by an increase in labour supply from overseas immigration and a further softening in consumer demand through FY24.

The unemployment rate is drifting upward, and our measure of labour market tightness has started to rise. Counter to this is still high levels of job advertisements, indicating that the unemployment rate for the remainder of 2023 will stay at approximately 4.0%

Job advertisements remain historically high after plateauing through FY23, reaching 60,000 ads in August (approximately double pre-pandemic levels). While softening, a return to pre-pandemic labour market tightness is unlikely through FY24

Unemployment Rate vs. Job Advertisements

Unemployment Rate (%)



given only a mild further slowdown in consumer spending is anticipated and will be supported by the extra demand from a growing population.

We expect to see labour markets to remain tight in Queensland for the foreseeable future even with strong population growth.

1.9%

Employment growth year to August 2023

80K

Job vacancies in August 2023, almost double pre-pandemic levels



Job advertisements in Queensland have plateaued at record-high levels, 92% above the 2019 average.

Consumer Caution.

- **Queensland consumer sentiment remains weak at the start of FY24, just like the other States. This is weighing on consumption, especially discretionary goods spending.**
- **Despite the increasing cost of living pressures, Queensland's hospitality consumption levels are still over 50% above December 2019 levels and increasing.**
- **Goods consumption has continued to decline through the June quarter of 2023.**

In line with the rest of the country, Queensland consumer sentiment remains at historic lows, at 73.3 in October 2023, almost 27 points below the long-run 'neutral' level. This poor sentiment has converted to slower spending among Queenslanders, with inflation-adjusted retail sales falling more than any other state through FY23, down 3.7%.

Similar to what has been seen around the nation, a deterioration of the family finances index has driven a sharp fall in consumer sentiment, with this particular index in the survey hitting 48.4 in May 2023, the lowest in 30 years.

While consumer spending has been slowing through 2023, eating out and takeaway turnover through August was over 50% higher than the average monthly level seen through 2019 and is still growing at a rate that exceeds pre-pandemic levels, up 8.0% over the year to August.

After accounting for inflation, however, the real growth in consumer spending on eating out has stalled, plateauing over the June quarter 2023 but still at a level approximately 27% above that seen in December 2019.

Unlike hospitality spending, goods consumption has fallen through FY2023 towards pre-pandemic consumption levels. In the year to June 2023, goods consumption fell an estimated 5.3% after accounting for inflation. This rate of decline is consistent with what is happening in other eastern states.

Retail sales are anticipated to soften further as rising RBA rates continue to weigh on consumer spending. However, the fall in overall consumption levels will be partially softened by the high level of migration anticipated for Queensland through both overseas and interstate migration channels in FY24.

Strong employment and population fundamentals should combine with strong income growth to drive recovery in the retail sector in FY25.

3.7%

Inflation-adjusted fall in retail sales through FY23

8.0%

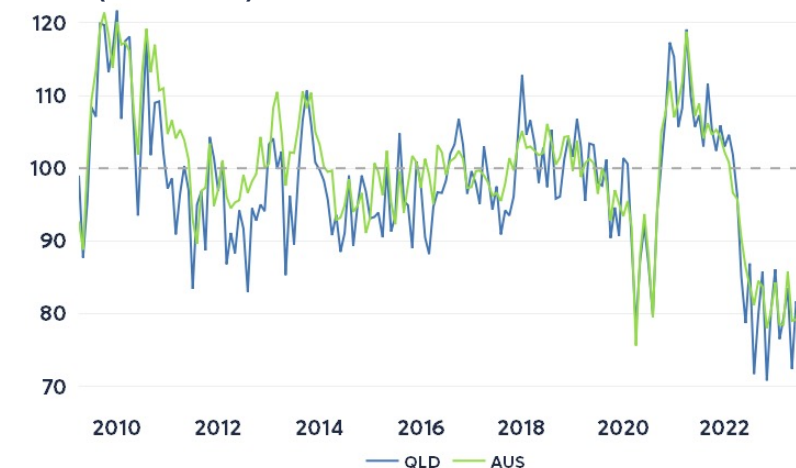
Increase in eating-out expenditure year to August 2023



Similar to what has been seen around the nation, weakening family finances has driven a sharp fall in consumer sentiment.

Consumer Sentiment Versus National

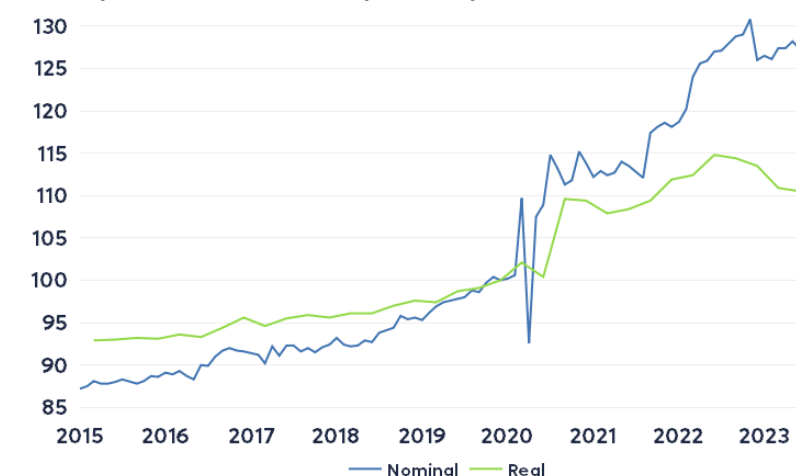
Index (100 = Neutral)



Source: Westpac - Melbourne Institute, Judo Bank

Real and Nominal Growth in Retail Turnover

Index (100 = December 2019 Expenditure)



Source: ABS 8501.0, Judo Bank

Managing Director Comments

The Queensland economy is holding up well, but there are some signs of softness in industries that are reliant on discretionary spending.

— Stephen Mifsud

House Prices Hit New High in 2023.

- There's been a resurgence in the Queensland property market through 2023, driven primarily by investors.
- While Sydney property prices remain well elevated on those of Brisbane, the affordability gap between Melbourne and Brisbane is closing.
- Through FY23, Brisbane units outperformed those of New South Wales and Victoria as investors and owner-occupiers seeking an affordable way to enter the housing market.

After a slowdown in 2022, mortgage approvals and house prices are picking up, demonstrating that there is still solid housing demand at the new higher interest rates of 2023.

This mortgage activity has been led primarily by investors, with the number of investor loan commitments increasing 23.5% from February to August despite concerns about government policies to increase property taxes and cap rents.

Over the same period owner occupier activity rose 8.4%, outpacing the nation but well below that of investors. The growth in both groups has reflected rising demand for established dwellings. Over the same period, owner-occupier loans taken out for building a new home have continued to fall, with fear remaining around construction delays and cancellations. Investor activity in Queensland is well above pre-pandemic levels, and the level of growth seen in 2023 has significantly outpaced all other states.

The median dwelling price in Brisbane reached a historic high point in September at \$762k after recovering from a dip in activity post-pandemic boom. Growth in dwelling prices has returned through 2023, up 5.8% the year to September 2023, similar to the growth experienced in Sydney. Given this, the relative affordability of Brisbane dwellings to Sydney remains unchanged, with the difference in median prices only falling from \$298k before the pandemic to \$295k in September 2023.

The contrast to Melbourne prices, however, is shrinking. The differential between the median price of the two capital cities fell from approximately \$193k in December 2019 to \$48k in September 2023. This closing of the gap can also be seen in Brisbane rentals which, post-pandemic, have surpassed the median rent price in Melbourne.

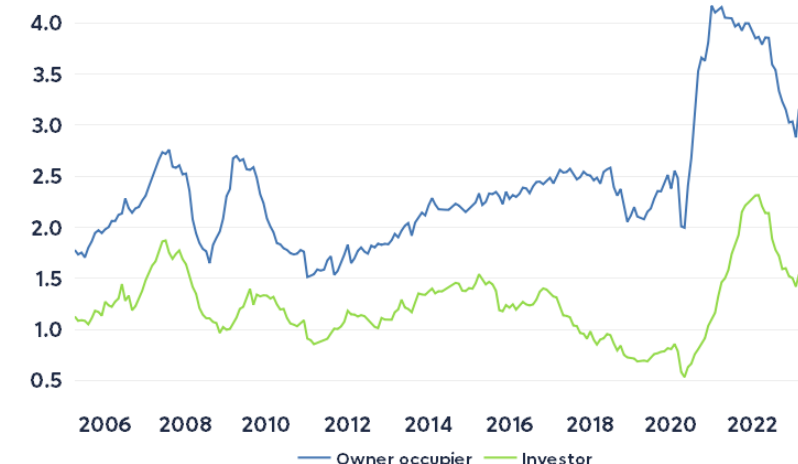
While apartment prices have grown steadily and consistently since 2019, Brisbane house prices led growth through the pandemic, similar to the other states. In September 2023, the median price was \$854k, up 57.1% from 2019. Over the same period, unit prices have risen 31.8% to 568k.

Another standout feature of the Queensland property market is the outperformance of regional Queensland in 2023. Regional Queensland prices hit new record highs during winter 2023, easily keeping pace with developments in Brisbane. Most other states have seen regional areas fail to keep pace with the capital city in 2023.

Given the state's strong economic and population fundamentals, Queensland property prices should be supported over the medium term.

New Mortgage Commitments – Owner Occ. & Investor

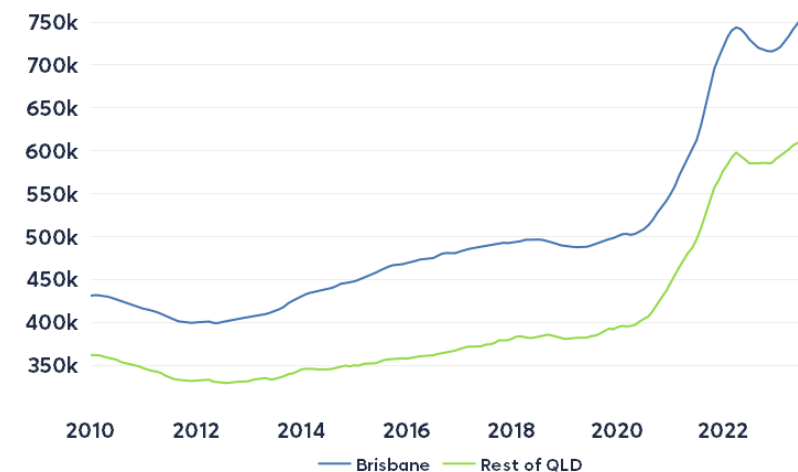
Value of New Mortgages (\$ Billions)



Source: ABS 5601.0, Judo Bank

Median Dwelling Prices – Brisbane and rest of QLD

Median Price (\$)



Source: REA Proptrack, Judo Bank



The difference in median dwelling prices between Melbourne and Brisbane has fallen to **\$48k** in September, down from **\$192k** in December 2019.

Construction Activity.

- **Queensland is at the start of a near decade-long construction boom ahead of the 2032 Olympics**
- **The Queensland residential construction industry is recovering from the financial problems of the pandemic.**
- **The non-residential construction pipeline will double with the Queensland Government's big hospital build.**

The Queensland residential construction industry has been hit particularly hard by the financial problems of the pandemic. This has seen a major dislocation between residential building approvals and completions.

Residential dwelling approval levels have fallen sharply through FY23, with 35,700 dwellings being approved over the year. This level resembles previous cyclical low points, such as just before the pandemic or during the GFC.

With approvals slowing, the residential construction pipeline is likely to soften through FY24, reducing the labour supply shortages facing the construction industry. Given the slowdown of this industry, dwelling creation is not predicted to keep up with household formation through FY24, exacerbating the dwelling shortage worsening by 3,600 dwellings (NHFIC). This projection, however, is likely to underestimate the scale of the shortage, given revised population projections.

Non-residential approvals spiked to \$8.0bn approved projects over the June 2023 quarter, as tenders are awarded for Queensland's big hospital build, projected to be completed over the three years to 2027. As the current pipeline

for non-residential building activity sits at \$7.8bn, non-residential construction activity yet to be completed in Queensland will almost double. The government's hospital projects are anticipated to generate almost 20,000 construction jobs, and with the residential market getting pushed to provide more housing, labour shortages across the construction industry are likely to persist over the year ahead.

While not reflected in current data, the Queensland Transport and Roads Investment Program (QTRIP) to be completed over the next four years to FY27 will see an investment of \$32.1bn in transport infrastructure, almost double the value of the current infrastructure pipeline.

Despite cooling in the residential market and high migration flows anticipated for the year ahead, Queensland's big build will keep demand for construction workers at record high levels over the year ahead for both non-residential and infrastructure construction activity. The labour market tightness of the construction industry is significantly higher than that of the rest of the state, with job advertisements 190% up in December 2019, as opposed to the 118% across industries.

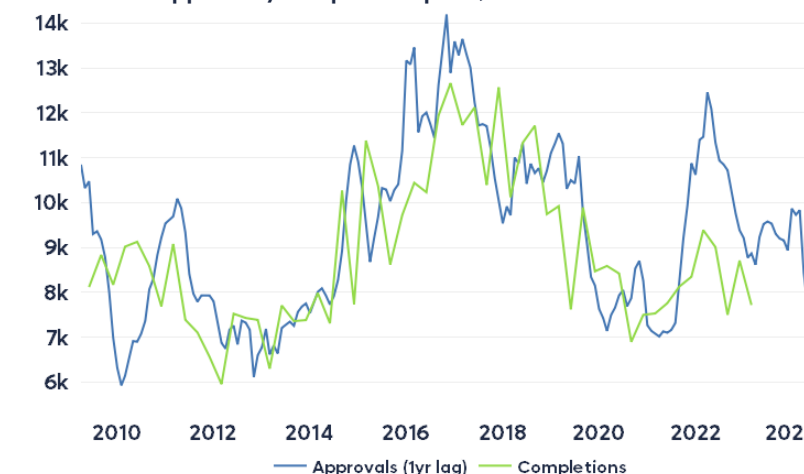
Queensland is at the start of a major construction upswing that will drive economic activity and labour demand for years to come.



Queensland's big build will keep demand for construction workers at record high levels over FY24.

Queensland Residential Construction Activity

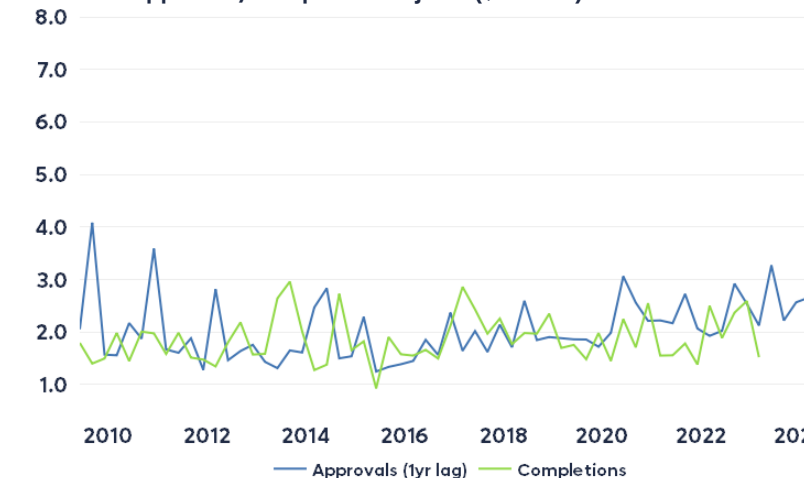
Number of Approvals/Completions per Quarter



Source: ABS 8752.0, Judo Bank

Queensland Non-Residential Building Activity

Value of Approved/Completed Projects (\$ Billions)



Source: ABS 8731.0, ABS 8752.0, Judo Bank

Business Conditions.

- **Business conditions in Queensland have consistently outperformed that of the nation in 2023.**
- **Queensland businesses have faced lower margin pressure than across the nation.**
- **Wage growth appears to be hitting a peak point in FY23.**
- **Lack of post-pandemic business investment growth in real terms.**

Judo Banks Queensland PMIs point to the Queensland economy showing greater resilience than other eastern states. Over the four months to September, the output index for Queensland averaged 51.1, safely in expansion territory and above that of New South Wales and Victoria at 47.5 and 46.2, respectively. Price indicators suggest that through the first half of 2023, Queensland businesses faced the lowest margin pressure across the eastern states.

Throughout the pandemic and beyond, Queensland businesses have been more optimistic about future activity levels than seen across the nation, with the index sitting at 68.3 in September 2023, 3.7 points higher than the national reading.

This economic resilience appears to also apply when looking at the performance of Queensland's small businesses. Annual sales growth was reported at 8.6% in the year to June 2023 (Xero Small Business Insights), which, while trending downwards in line with the nation, is higher than any other state.

According to Xero Small Business Insights, employment growth remains strong among smaller businesses despite softening consumer demand growth, with headcount increasing 3.5% over the year to June 2023.

Wage growth has continued to climb through FY23, up 3.7% on the year to June 2023. Private sector wage growth slightly outpaced public sector, up 3.8% in the year as opposed to 3.4%. Despite ABS recorded wage growth being similar across the states, advertised salaries on SEEK marketplace have recorded the highest annual growth in Queensland of all states, up 5.5% in August, exceeding the national average of 4.8%. With wage growth flat through the last two quarters of FY23, and small business payroll growth slowing through FY23, Queensland may be hitting its peak wage growth level as the labour market begins to slow.

Relative to pre-pandemic levels, Queensland has seen the lowest business investment growth of all states. After accounting for inflation, investment levels only returned to December 2019 levels in June quarter 2023. FY23, however, has seen inflation-adjusted Queensland business investment grow at comparable rates to eastern states, up 11.5% in the year to June 2023. This investment growth is mainly attributed to increased building and structure investment, up 24.5% in FY23. Equipment, plant and machinery investment growth, a measure of core capex, tracked lower at 0.2%.

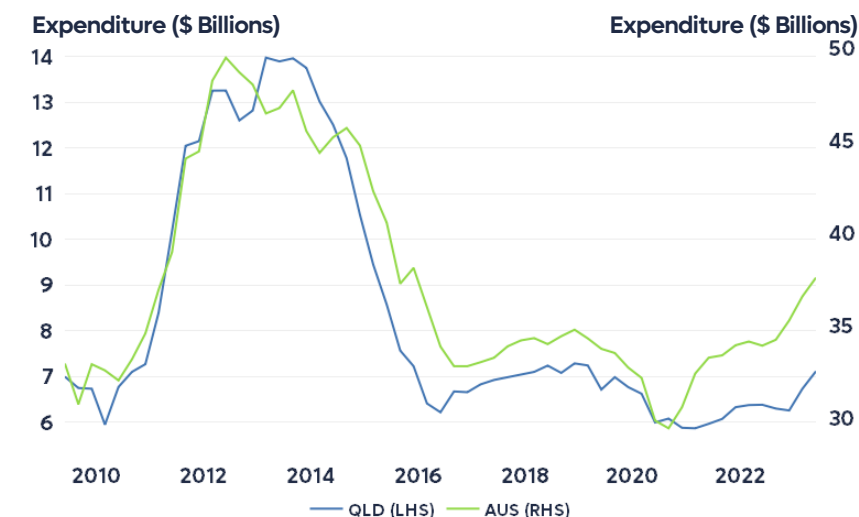


Wages in Queensland grew at **3.7%** through FY23.



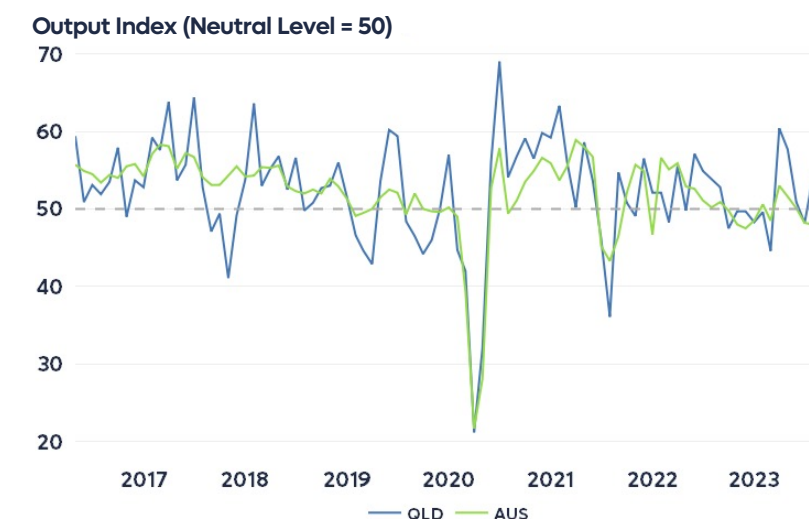
Judo Bank's Queensland output index averaged **51.1** in the four months to September, outperforming Sydney and Victoria.

Total Real Business Investment



Source: ABS 5625.0, Judo Bank

Judo Bank Queensland Output Index



Source: S&P Global, Judo Bank

Managing Director Comments

"SMEs are facing ongoing challenges with staff costs and availability"
— Stephen Mifsud

• Section 3

Comparisons and Forecasts, October 2023.

A review of the business and economic conditions between the six States.

Pictured Judo Customer

Hamish Coates | Rocky Ridge Brewing Co.



South Australia: Strongest Performing State Economy.

Despite all states using the same currency, facing the same interest rates, and falling under the umbrella of federal fiscal policy, the six states of Australia could almost be viewed as six separate economies, each facing a unique set of problems and opportunities.

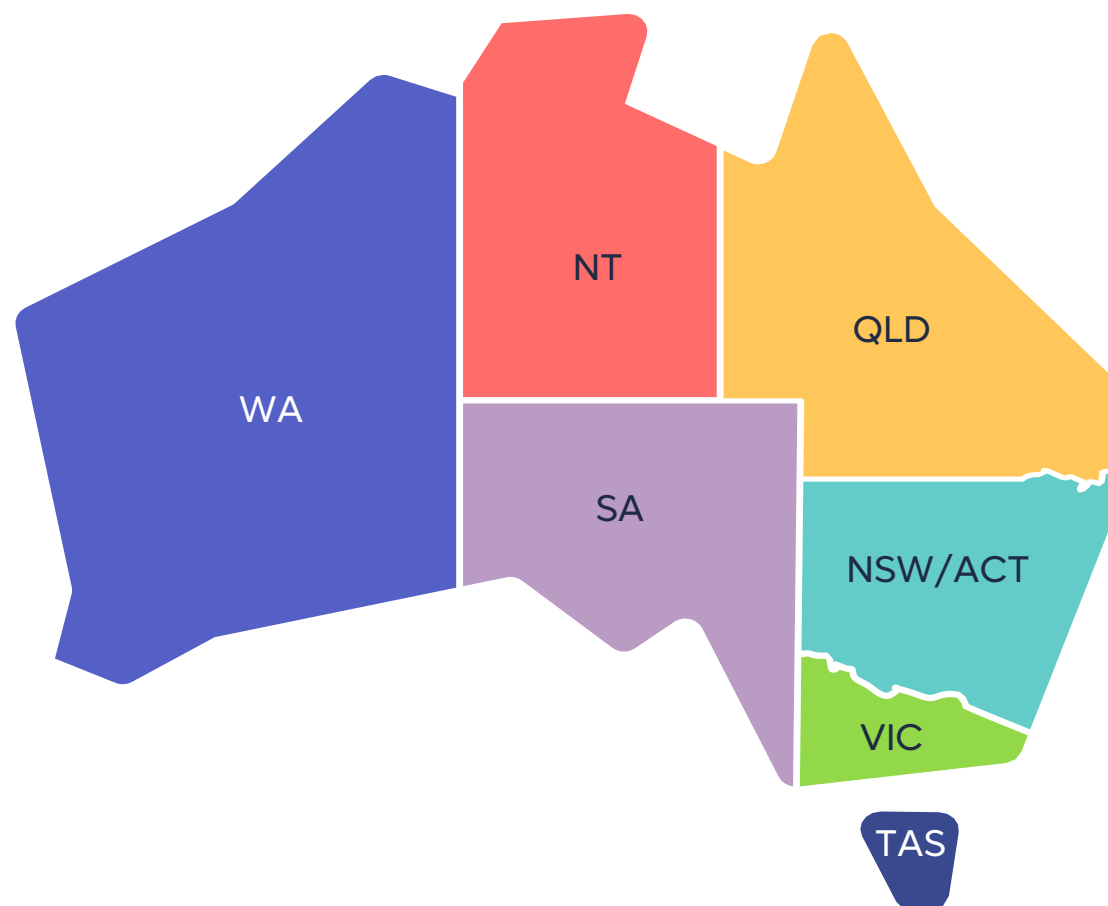
Infrastructure is in focus for NSW and QLD, but for different reasons. The NSW government has bolstered infrastructure to accommodate the growth of Western Sydney, with projects such as the Western Sydney International Airport opening the door to even faster economic growth and investment in western Sydney and regional NSW.

Similar to what has been seen around the world, when a country holds the Olympics, there is a significant ramp-up in infrastructure spending. QLD is at the beginning of this infrastructure boom.

Victoria is in a difficult position, particularly regarding housing shortages. With the highest debt-to-GSP ratio, the Victorian Government has begun taxing its way out of a deep fiscal hole, which we fear will have adverse impacts on business and dwelling investment in the future.

Western Australia and South Australia are seeing growth while others slow, particularly in the housing sector. Relative affordability of both states tied with improved employment opportunities are expected to drive more migration to the State than currently anticipated.

For Tasmania's economy population dynamics are critical. A population boom over the years leading up to the pandemic has fallen away in recent years. The Federal Government is expecting a strong rebound in Tasmania's population growth over the next 5 years which will be supported by the current wave of investment in housing and infrastructure.



State Economic Performance League Table (Sept' 2023)

1. South Australia	106.9
2. Victoria	106.3
3. New South Wales	104.4
4. Western Australia	104.0
5. Queensland	102.4
6. Tasmania	102.1

106.9

South Australia

Following two difficult decades, SA's economy could be at the start of a renaissance

106.3

Victoria

A high share of national immigration and softening dwelling approval rates could cause trouble ahead.

104.4

New South Wales

While consumer demand slows through FY24, NSW's infrastructure boom will keep the economy moving.

104.0

Western Australia

On the cusp of another mining boom?

102.4

Queensland

The starters gun has fired, with Queensland anticipated to experience a sustained construction boom leading up to the Brisbane Olympics

102.1

Tasmania

To continue its pre-pandemic boom, the Federal Government's ambitious population projections need to come to fruition

State Economic Performance.

South Australia scores highest SEPI through September 2023

- South Australia ranked highest in economic activity through the September quarter, with continued strength in the labour market.
- All the States of Australia have recorded above-trend SEPI results, although growth momentum is slowing in all states.
- Queensland and Tasmania sit at the bottom of the Performance Table in September, with SEPI results just above 102, which still points to growing economies.

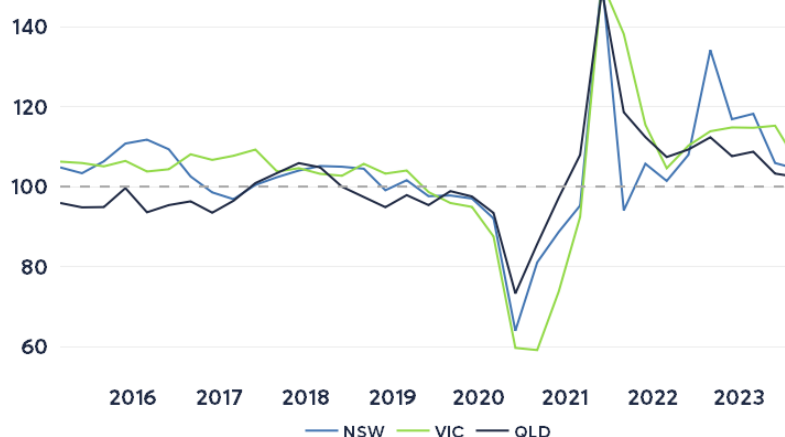
Over the September quarter, South Australia's State Economic Performance Indicator (SEPI) was ranked the highest at a value of 106.9, followed by Victoria in a close second at 106.3. The driving factor for South Australia to come out on top was the relative resilience in job ads, continuing to expand at above historical rates.

Both South Australia and Victoria are experiencing above-average levels of hours-worked growth, suggesting that the high overseas migration levels are effectively being absorbed into the labour force. South Australia has seen real business investment expand more through FY23 than any other State.

While the economy has begun showing signs of cooling through 2023, SEPI figures suggest that relative to historic levels, economic activity in each state has continued to expand throughout the year. While expected to soften, each state's final demand figures are anticipated to see growth through the September quarter.

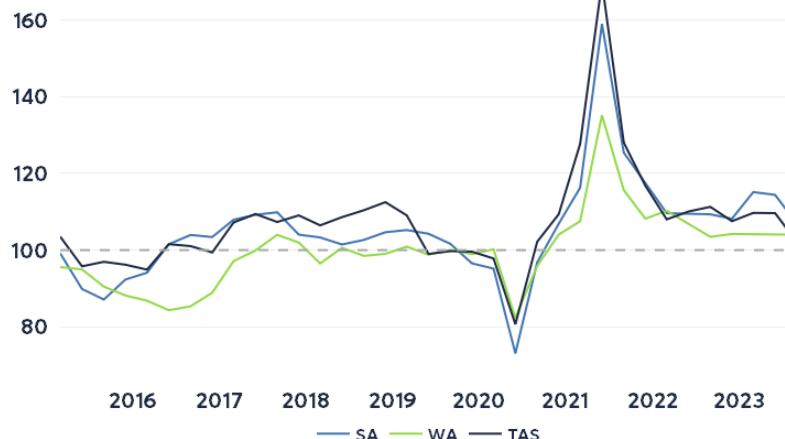
SEPI – Larger states

Index (100 = Neutral)



SEPI – Smaller states

Index (100 = Neutral)



State Economic League Table Q3 2023

State Economic Performance Indicator

1. South Australia	106.9
2. Victoria	106.3
3. New South Wales	104.4
4. Western Australia	104.0
5. Queensland	102.4
6. Tasmania	102.1

The September quarter reading is an estimate based on the data available at the time of publication. All readings are subject to future revisions that normally occur with time series data.

Judo Bank's State Economic Performance Indicator combines the growth rates of a range of economic variables and reflects whether a state economy is expanding or contracting relative to historical trends.

At 100, the indicator is at a neutral level. Above 100 indicates the economy is growing above the long-run average rate, while below 100 indicates economic activity is growing slower than average.

Workforce Comparison.

- Western Australia has the tightest labour market across Australia and, unsurprisingly, the strongest wage growth.
- Despite having the tightest labour market except Western Australia, New South Wales wage growth has lagged behind other states through FY23.
- All State labour markets are starting to show signs of easing, but remain at historically 'tight' levels in September 2023.

Despite an unbelievably tight labour market, wage growth has been contained below 4% annually for all states except WA. Dwelling prices are recovering in all States after slumping through the first half of FY23, albeit Tasmania and Victoria are recovering at a lot slower rate.

All States across Australia are experiencing an unprecedentedly tight labour market. Western Australia in FY23 reached extreme lows, with the ratio of unemployed persons to job vacancies falling below one, which has never been seen before.

Despite showing signs of slowing, the demand for labour is still well below the pre-pandemic trends across all states, particularly in QLD, SA and TAS.

With this labour market tightness comes wage pressure, which is picking up across all states, most notably in Western Australia. The mining state saw wage growth of 4.2% over FY23, the largest of all states by three percentage points. NSW has seen softer wage growth over FY23 relative to other states, however, only marginally. This softer growth is likely driven by the larger population growth experienced by the state.

Workforce Statistics Across The States

	NSW	VIC	QLD	SA	WA	TAS
Labour Market Tightness Ratio (Unemployed/Vacancies)	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.1	1.9
Labour Underutilisation	10.0%	10.2%	11.1%	11.5%	9.7%	11.2%
Unemployment rate	3.6%	3.5%	4.1%	3.6%	3.8%	4.4%
Employment to Population Ratio	64.0	65.1	63.6	62.1	66.7	60.0
Annual Wage Growth	3.4%	3.6%	3.7%	3.7%	4.2%	3.9%
Average Weekly Wage	\$1,832	\$1,833	\$1,791	\$1,678	\$2,039	\$1,619

Source: ABS, REA Proptrack (September)



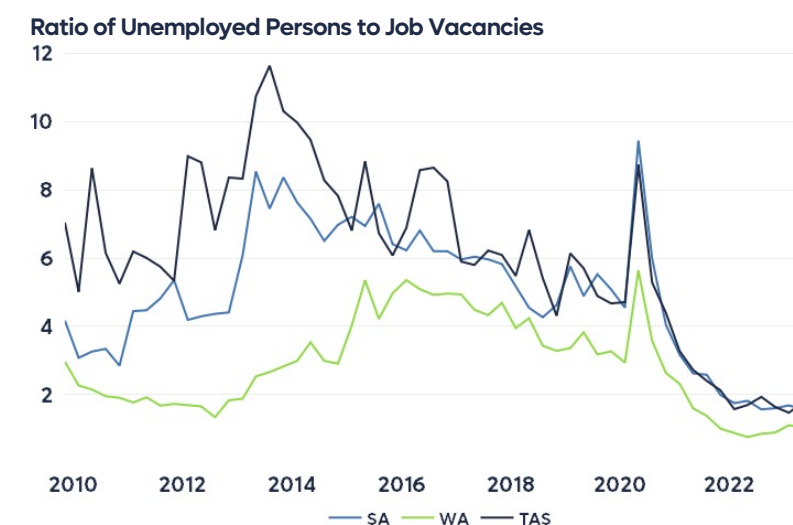
Western Australia is the only state economy that has seen this degree of labour and skill shortages in the last 50 years, prior to the current episode.

Labour market tightness – Eastern states



Source: ABS 6202.0, ABS 6354.0, Judo Bank

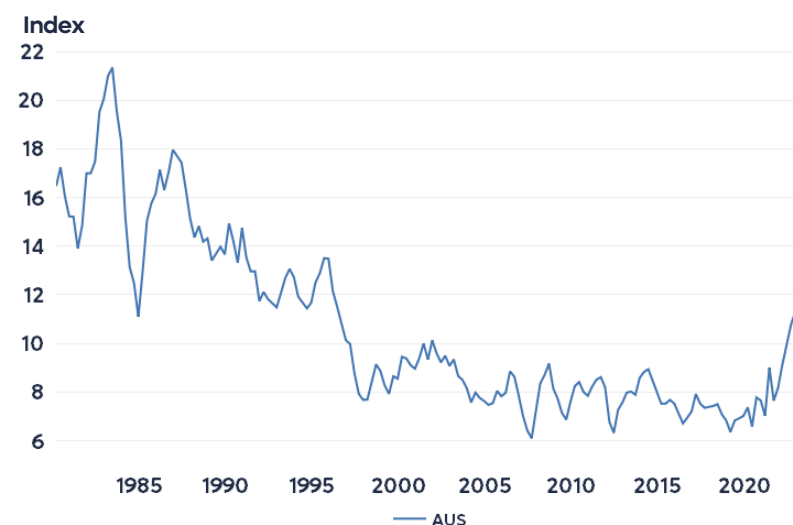
Labour market tightness – Other states



Source: ABS 6202.0, ABS 6354.0, Judo Bank

What is the Misery Index?

Misery Index: Australia



Source: ABS, Judo Bank

What is a Misery Index?

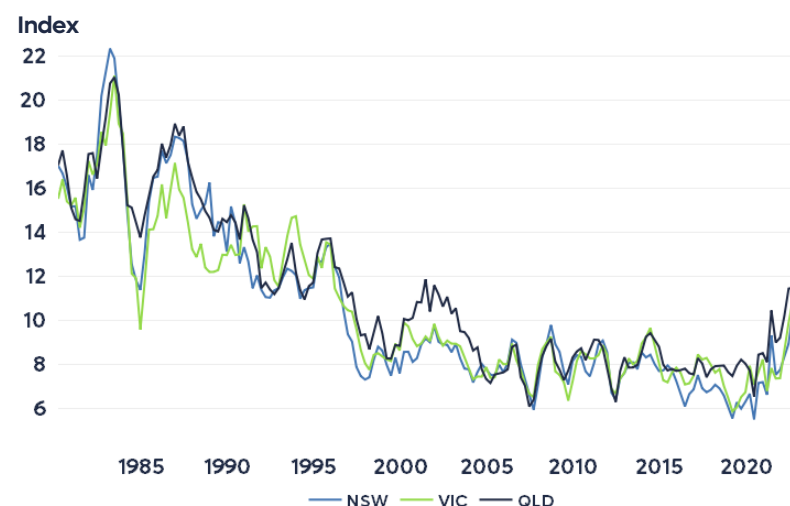
With inflation being a big focus in today's economy, it is important to understand how this burdens everyday Australians.

While a simple measure, the Misery Index (the sum of the unemployment rate and inflation rate) can provide an indication of economic pressure on households, given both unemployment and inflation are considered to negatively impact economic well-being.

The greater the index, the greater the misery facing households and conversely, the lower the index, the lower the level of economic distress.

The national Misery Index reached 11.3 in 2022, the highest level since 1996 after accounting for the introduction of GST. It has since come down just below 10, where it was in 2001, but still above the average rate of the last 20 years of around 7.5.

Misery Index: Eastern States



Source: ABS, Judo Bank

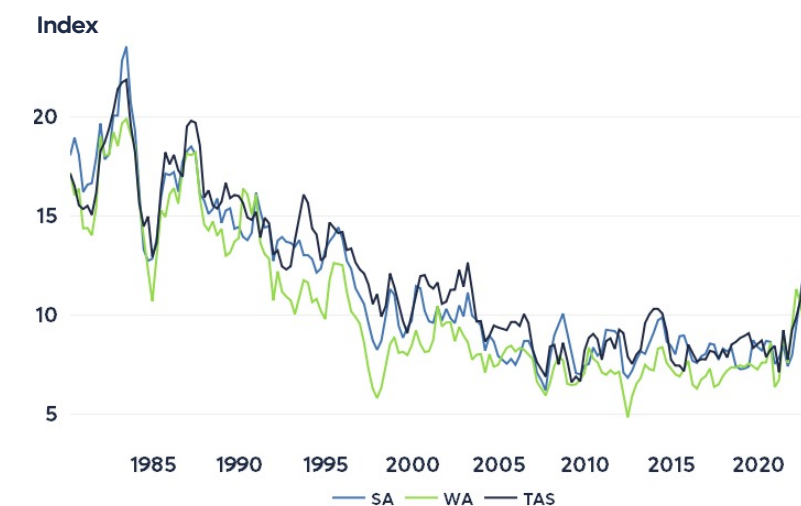
What is the Misery Index telling us about the States?

Recent increases in the Misery Index have been driven by higher inflation, while the misery index readings of the turn of the century were driven by higher unemployment rates than we have today.

Common across all states, the Misery Index is at a level last seen through the late 1990s and early 2000s, and is significantly elevated on the outcomes seen over the past two decades. However, the Misery Index is heading lower with inflation falling and each State's unemployment rate remaining historically low.

The lowest read of the Misery Index is Western Australia at 8.5, implying that across the nation, Western Australians are more employed and finding it easier to maintain their standard of living. WA residents are currently benefitting from the highest wage growth in the nation, the tightest labour market and surprisingly the lowest level of inflation despite this.

Misery Index: Other States



Source: ABS, Judo Bank

South Australia's economy similarly has been booming, with the highest SEPI reading of all states in September. Yet unlike WA, this rise in economic activity and wages has translated to the highest inflation level across all States. Combined with the highest unemployment rate across all states, South Australians are feeling the greatest cost of living pressures of all Australians.

Misery Index Across the States

	NSW	VIC	QLD	SA	WA	TAS
Misery Index	9.7	9.4	10.2	11.0	8.5	9.4
Unemployment (%)	3.1	3.7	3.8	4.1	3.6	3.9
Inflation (%)	6.6	5.6	6.3	6.9	4.9	5.5

Source: ABS, June quarter 2023

Forecast Tables.

A ‘soft landing’ is the strong consensus amongst Australian economic forecasters. The RBA, Federal Treasury and State Governments all expect the current mild slowdown to continue into 2023/24 before a modest recovery by 2025/26, avoiding a recession.

The Judo view is very similar to the latest set of forecasts from the RBA. The primary difference is compositional. We expect a more substantial and drawn-out slowdown in consumer spending and more resilience in business investment than the RBA view.

Inflation is projected to fall to around 4% in early 2024 before falling back into the RBA’s 2% to 3% target band by the middle of calendar 2025. This is also a widely held view, with few forecasters expecting a quicker return to target.

The state treasuries are projecting a similar cyclical slowdown for their economies and a recovery in the outyears (2024/45 and beyond). NSW and South Australia have the most conservative projections. Neither state is expected to grow by more than 2% over the next 3 years.

In contrast, the Queensland Government is projecting strong growth both this year and next at 3%, presumably the result of strong government investment programs due to get started. The other states are broadly in line with the national outlook.

State Government Real GSP Projections (Year Average)

	NSW	VIC	QLD	WA	SA	TAS	*AUS
2021-22a	1.80	5.60	4.40	3.10	5.10	4.30	3.70
2022-23e	3.75	2.75	2.00	4.25	3.50	1.50	3.30
2023-24f	1.25	1.50	3.00	2.25	1.00	2.00	1.50
2024-25f	1.25	2.50	3.00	1.75	1.75	2.25	2.25
2025-26f	2.00	2.75	2.75	2.00	2.00	2.50	2.75

Source: State and Federal Government 2023-24 Budgets
 *Australian figures reflect real GDP growth
 a=actual, e=estimated, f=forecast

National and International Forecast Table (Year on Year)

	Jun-23	Jun-24	Jun-25	Jun-26
Economic Activity				
Gross Domestic Product (real GDP)	2.1	1.0	2.2	3.2
RBA		1.3	2.0	
Unemployment Rate (quarterly, %)	3.6	4.5	4.5	4.3
RBA		4.2	4.5	
Consumption (real)	1.5	0.8	2.1	3.0
RBA		1.9	2.5	
Business Investment (real)	8.3	2.0	5.0	8.0
RBA		-0.1	1.0	
Gross Domestic Product (nominal GDP)	3.6	5.0	5.5	5.5
Treasury		1.3	2.5	
Inflation				
Consumer Price Index (CPI)	6.0	4.3	3.0	3.0
RBA		3.6	3.1	
Wage Price Index (WPI)	3.6	4.3	4.0	3.3
RBA		4.0	3.7	
Financial				
RBA Cash Rate (end quarter, %)	4.10	4.35	3.50	3.50
3 Year Government Bond Yield	3.84	3.75	3.75	4.00
10 Year Government Bond Yield	3.92	4.00	4.00	4.25
US Federal Funds Rate	5.25	5.50	3.50	3.25
US 10 Year Interest Rate	3.75	4.00	3.75	4.00
USD/AUD	0.67	0.64	0.70	0.72

Source: ABS, RBA, Judo Bank

Thank you.

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