









OUTLOOK FOR THE NEW ZEALAND GOVERNMENT DEBT MARKET



DEBT MANAGEMENT OFFICE











© The Treasury



TODAY



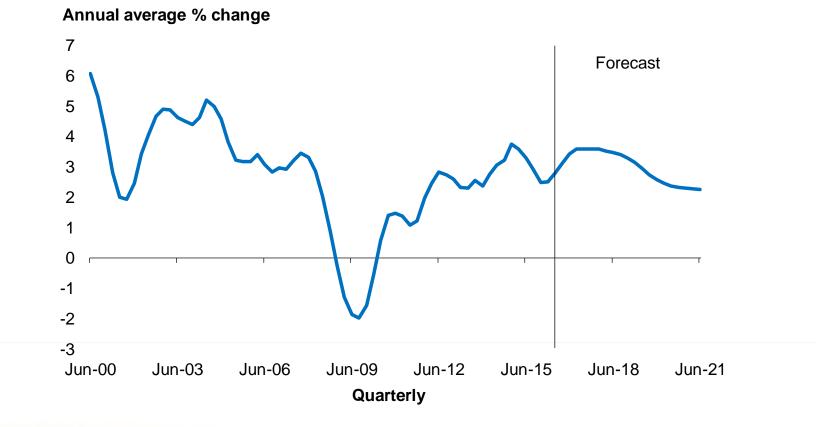
- Economic outlook
- New Zealand Government: risk/reward
- Fiscal priorities
- NZDMO's strategy
- What to watch for...



1. ECONOMIC OUTLOOK

STRONG ECONOMIC GROWTH

Production-based GDP

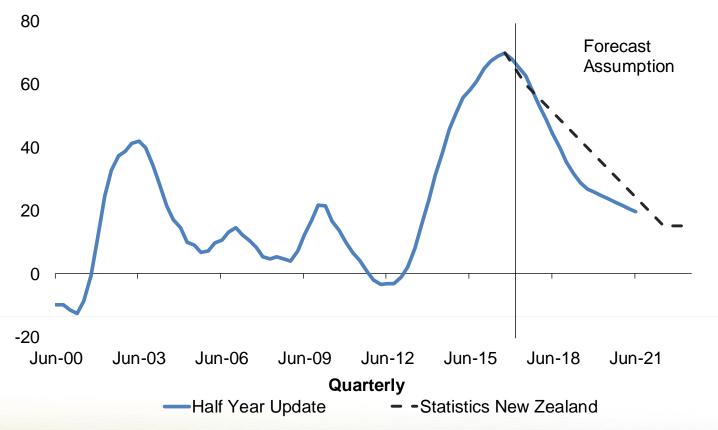




RECORD HIGH MIGRATION...

Net inward migration





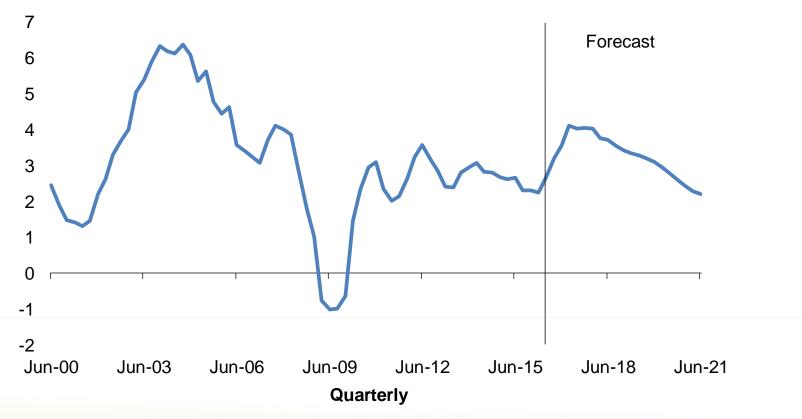
NEW ZEALAND

... DRIVING CONSUMER SPENDING...

NEW ZEALAND

Private consumption

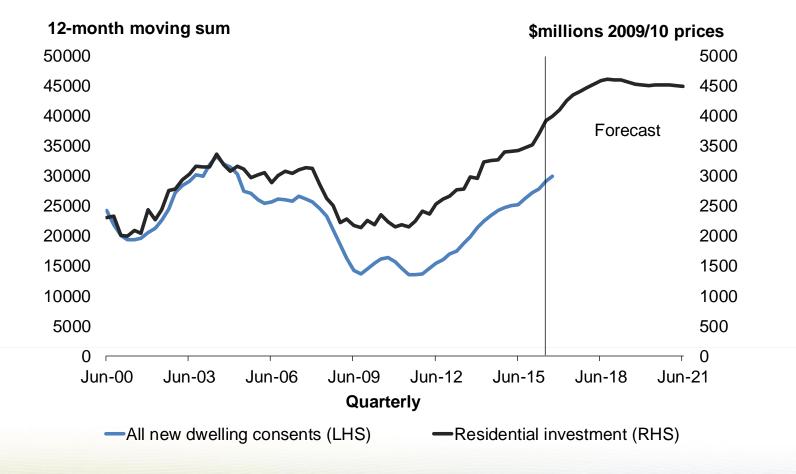
Annual average % change



... AND HOUSING CONSTRUCTION



Residential consents and construction

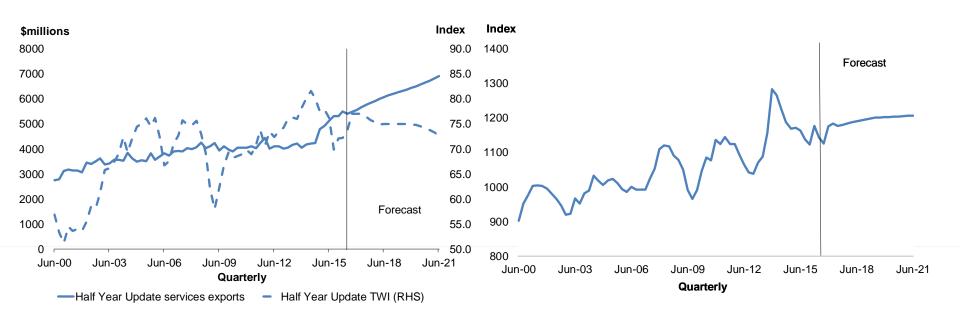


EXPORT OUTLOOK ALSO POSITIVE



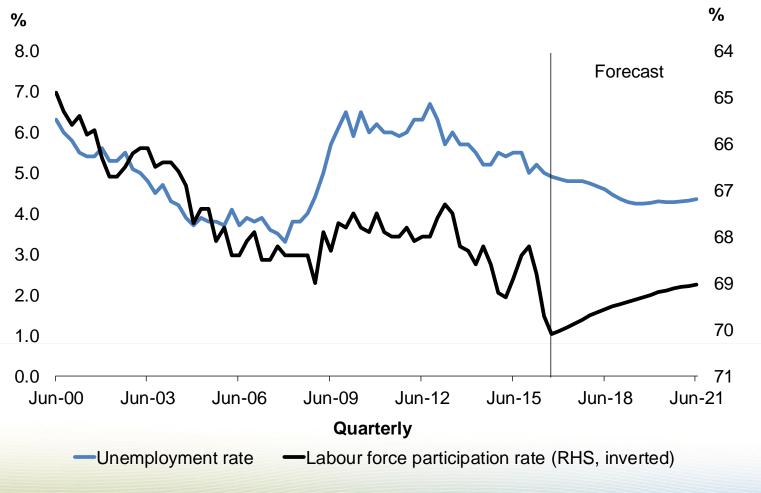
Services exports and exchange rate

Goods terms of trade



LABOUR SUPPLY MATCHING DEMAND

Unemployment and labour force participation rate

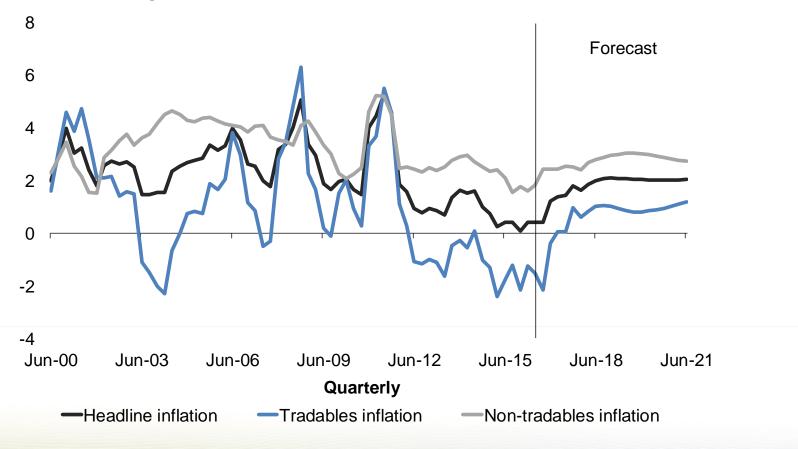


NEW ZEALAND

INFLATION STARTING TO NORMALISE

CPI inflation

Annual % change



NEW ZEALAND



2. NEW ZEALAND GOVERNMENT: RISK/REWARD

SOLID CREDIT RATINGS



Moody's Aaa/Aaa (stable)

"New Zealand's Aaa rating is based on the country's very high economic strength, very high institutional and fiscal strength and low susceptibility to event risk."

Standard & Poor's

AA+/AA (stable)

"New Zealand has monetary and fiscal flexibility, a resilient economy, and institutions conducive to swift and decisive policy actions."

Fitch

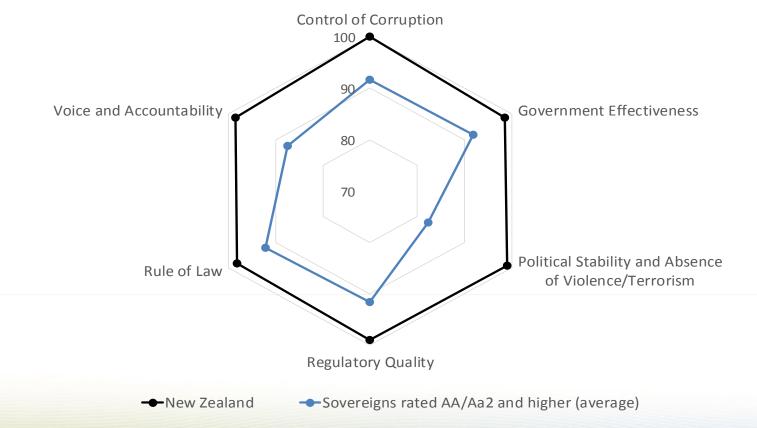
AA+/AA (stable)

"New Zealand's 'AA' rating reflects the country's strong macroeconomic policy framework and prudent fiscal management, reinforced by governance standards and a business environment that are rated among the best globally by the World Bank."

STABLE POLITICAL AND INSTITUTIONAL BACKDROP



Worldwide Governance Indicators – World Bank (percentile rank)

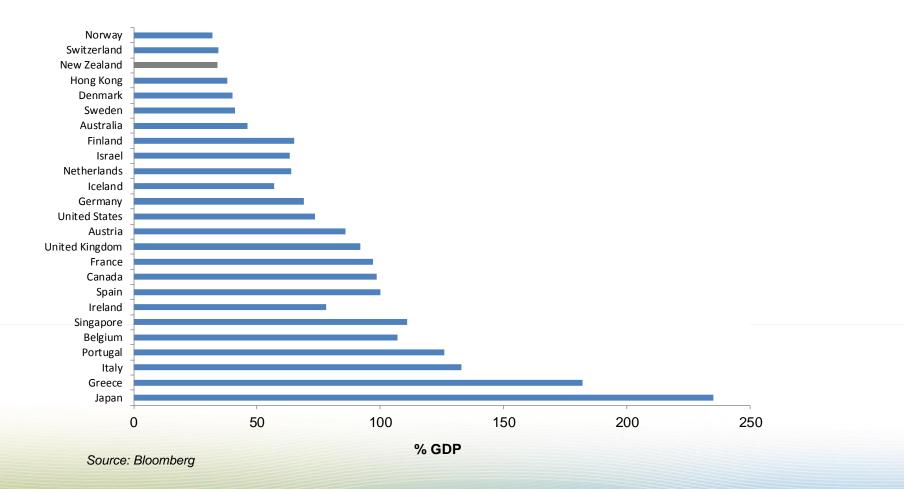


Source: World Bank, Bloomberg, Moody's Investor Service, Standard and Poor's, Fitch Ratings

STRONG BALANCE SHEET



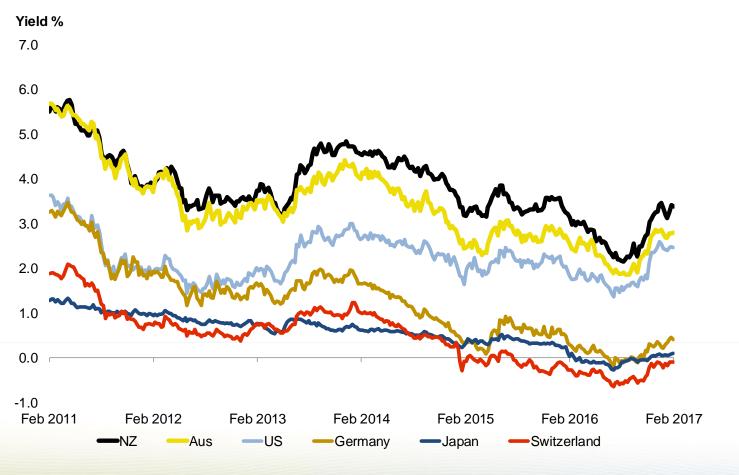
Gross Sovereign Debt to GDP



ATTRACTIVE NOMINAL YIELDS



10-year Nominal Bonds

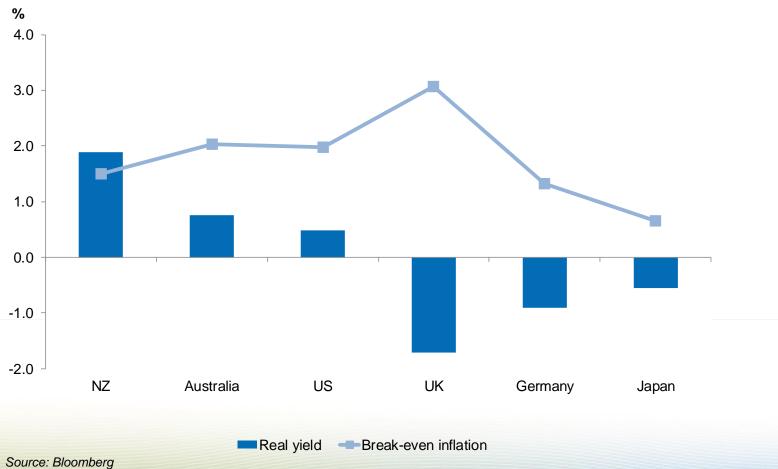


Source: Bloomberg

ATTRACTIVE REAL YIELDS

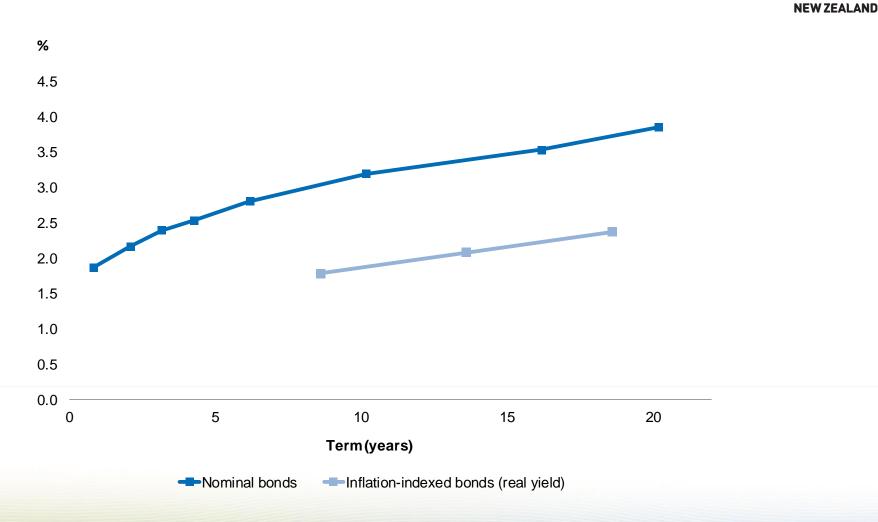


10-year Inflation-Indexed Bonds



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GOVERNMENT BOND YIELD CURVES





3. FISCAL PRIORITIES: DEC 2016

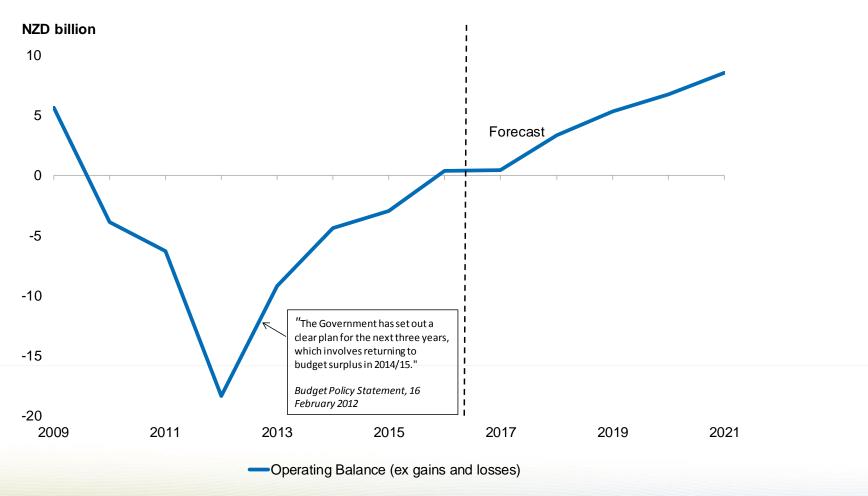


CURRENT FISCAL PRIORITIES

- Previous fiscal priorities:
 - Achieve operating surplus in 2014/15
 - Reduce net government debt to below 20% of GDP by 2020
- Current fiscal priorities:
 - Maintain rising operating surpluses
 - Reduce net government debt to around 20% of GDP in 2020
 - Reduce net debt to within a range of 0 per cent to 20% of GDP in the long term

2014/15 SURPLUS ACHIEVED

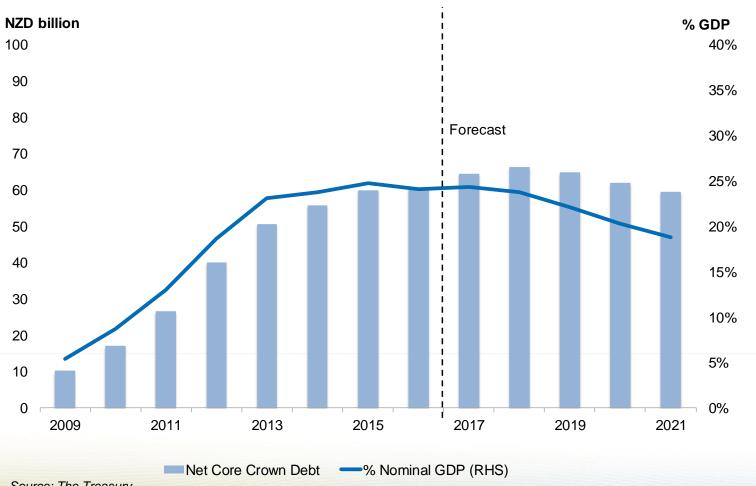




Source: The Treasury

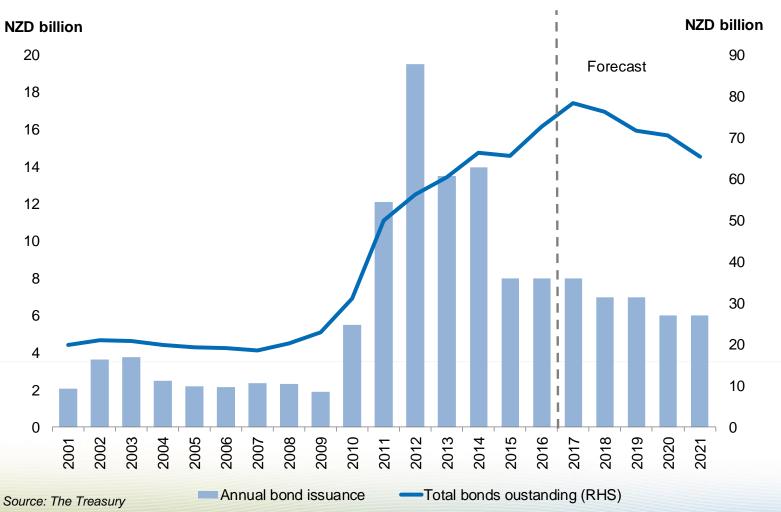
OUTLOOK FOR NET DEBT





STOCK AND FLOWS: 3-4 TIMES PRE-GFC







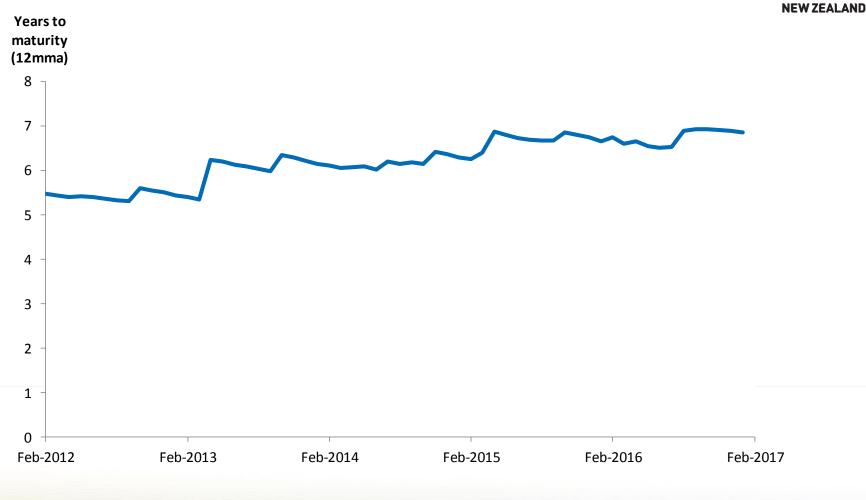
4. NZDMO'S STRATEGY

FUNDING STRATEGY



- Balance Sheet Management approach
 - Extend duration of the debt portfolio
 - Reduce overall fiscal variability
 - Reduce refinancing risk
 - The role of Inflation-indexed bonds
- Build and maintain liquidity
 - Diversify investor base
 - Encourage intermediary participation
- Focus on domestic market issuance

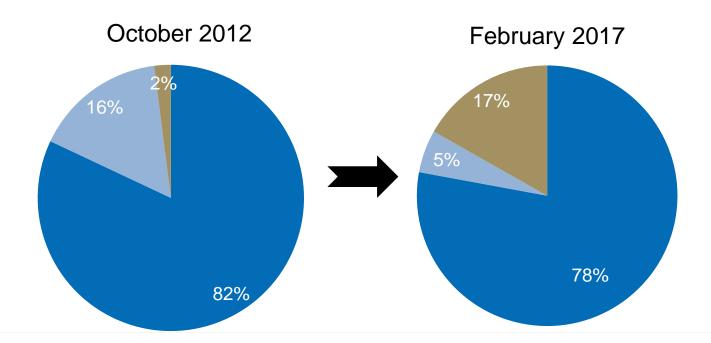
AVERAGE DURATION EXTENDED



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PORTFOLIO COMPOSITION REDUCES FISCAL VARIABILITY, REFINANCING RISK





Source: The Treasury

Nominal bonds Treasury bills Inflation-indexed bonds

INFLATION-INDEXED BONDS -OVERVIEW



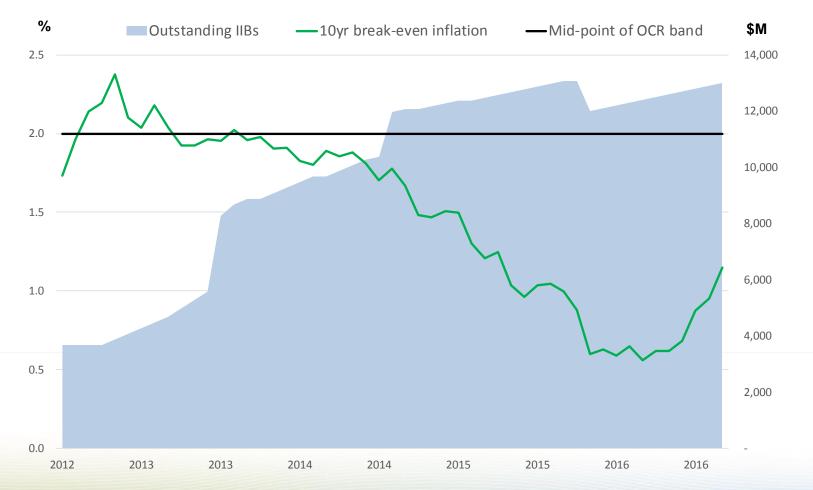
Instrument	New Zealand Government Inflation-Indexed Bonds
Total outstanding	\$13.1 billion
% of total bond portfolio	17.8%
Maturities	Sep-25, Sep-30, Sep-35, new Sep-40 before 30 June 2017
Currency	NZD
Domestic Currency Rating	AA+/Aaa/AA+ (all stable)
Linked to	Consumers Price Index (CPI), with no floor in place
Primary Issuance	Issued in multiples of \$1m via syndication and tender
Fees and Taxation	No fees, AIL or NRWT applies to coupon payments*

INFLATION-INDEXED BONDS -STRATEGY



- Role of inflation-indexed bonds in the portfolio
 - Extend and maintain duration of the debt portfolio
 - Diversify the investor base
 - Reduce overall fiscal variability through the cycle
- Issuance strategy
 - Focus issuance in longest maturity
 - Syndicated launch, blackout period, regular tenders
 - Maintain capacity below \$6 billion technical limit

INFLATION-INDEXED BONDS – ISSUING THROUGH THE CYCLE

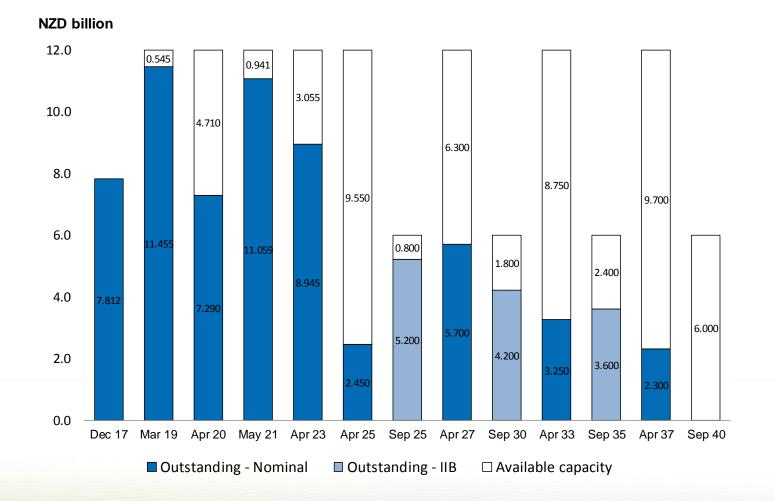


THURS

NEW ZEALAND



ISSUANCE CAPACITY ACROSS MATURITIES



SUPPORTING PRIMARY AND SECONDARY MARKET LIQUIDITY

- Quarterly tender schedule announcements include fixed amounts and specific maturities
- New bonds launched via syndication
- Tender issuance into benchmark lines
- Focus on domestic market
- Manage cash flows around upcoming bond maturities
- Broadly match Australian Commonwealth Government bond maturities

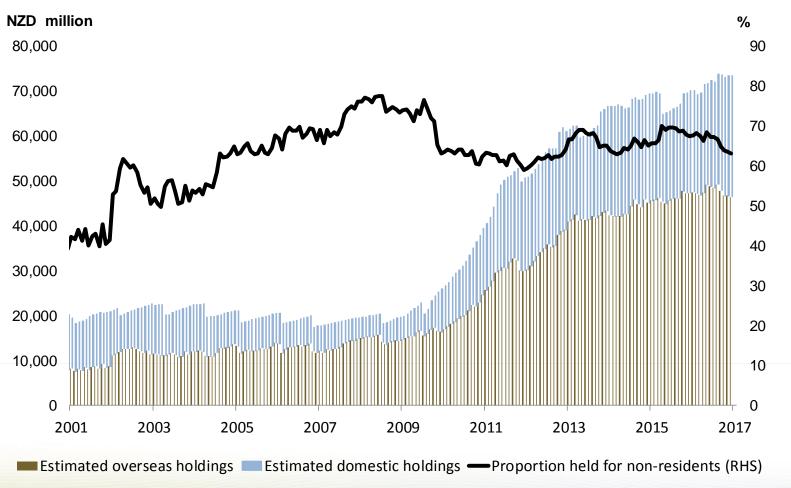


ENCOURAGE INTERMEDIARY PARTICIPATION



- Investors need an efficient, reliable secondary market
- Intermediaries make the secondary market
- Efficient, well-functioning market benefits all participants
- NZDMO's actions are intended to support efficient, sustainable functioning of both primary and secondary markets
- NZDMO supports intermediaries who consistently support secondary market liquidity

CONSISTENT INCREASE IN OFFSHORE AND DOMESTIC DEMAND



Source: RBNZ

NEW ZEALAND



OFFSHORE DEMAND

- Central bank mandates
- Demand from duration players
- New investors in inflation indexed bonds

DOMESTIC DEMAND

- Prudential requirements drive domestic bank balance sheet demand
- KiwiSaver



• Latest forecasts:



- Half Year Economic & Fiscal Update
- Updated bond programme for 2016/17
- New September 2040 IIB planned for H2 2016/17
- Forecast bond programmes to 2020/21
- General election set for 23 Sep 2017
- Ongoing communications:
 - Economic and Fiscal Updates: Budget (May), Half-Year(Dec) and Pre-Election
 - Quarterly bond tender schedule released near the end of March, June, September, December
 - Updates related to syndication of new bonds
 - Media Statement distribution list for key communications email info@nzdmo.govt.nz