

## Australian Report List – Trade on the current 6A index

### 1. GDP

Periodicity: Quarterly about 65 days after the reported quarter ends

When: First Tuesday of the second month following the reported quarter (MAR for 4<sup>th</sup> QTR, JUN for 1<sup>st</sup> QTR, SEP for 2<sup>nd</sup> QTR, and DEC for 3<sup>rd</sup> QTR)

<b>Avg 1st Pk: 42 ticks (1–3 min after rpt)</b>	<b>Min: 35 ticks (DEC '11)</b>	<b>Max: 50 ticks (MAR '12)</b>		
<b>Avg 2nd Pk: 56 ticks (11–27 min after rpt)</b>	<b>Min: 47 ticks (SEP '11)</b>	<b>Max: 60 ticks (MAY '11)</b>		
<b>Avg Reverse: 18 ticks (26–51 min after rpt)</b>	<b>Min: 11 ticks (MAY '11)</b>	<b>Max: 27 ticks (MAR '11)</b>		
<b>Last 4 Reports:</b>	<b>1 : SPK/RTC</b>	<b>3 : 2ND PK</b>	<b>0 : FAN</b>	<b>1 : INDECISIVE</b>

Description: Australian Bureau of Statistics report of the Quarterly Gross Domestic Product of the Australian Economy. Largest gauge of economic health on a national scale. Annualized change in the inflation-adjusted value of all goods and services produced by the economy.

Effect: Actual > Forecast – good for currency.

### 2. CPI

Periodicity: Quarterly about 25 days after the reported quarter ends

When: Fourth Tuesday of the month following the reported quarter (JAN for 4<sup>th</sup> QTR, APR for 1<sup>st</sup> QTR, JUL for 2<sup>nd</sup> QTR, and OCT for 3<sup>rd</sup> QTR)

<b>Avg 1st Pk: 54 ticks (11 min after rpt)</b>	<b>Min: 12 ticks (JAN '12)</b>	<b>Max: 103 ticks (JUL '11)</b>
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<b>Avg 2nd Pk/Fan: 72 tks (11–65 min after rpt)</b>		<b>Min: 44 ticks (JAN '12)</b>		<b>Max: 124 ticks (JUL '11)</b>	
<b>Avg Reverse: 34 ticks (80–100 min after rpt)</b>		<b>Min: 29 ticks (OCT '11)</b>		<b>Max: 37 ticks (JUL '11)</b>	
<b>Last 5 Reports:</b>	<b>1 : SPK/RTC</b>	<b>2 : 2ND PK</b>	<b>1 : FAN</b>	<b>1 : INDECISIVE</b>	

Description: Australian Bureau of Statistics report on the Consumer Price Index – the change in the price of goods and services purchased by consumers. Although this data is extremely late relative to inflation data from other countries, it is the primary gauge of consumer prices and tends to create hefty market impacts. Consumer prices account for a majority of overall inflation. Inflation is important to currency valuation because rising prices lead the central bank to raise interest rates out of respect for their inflation containment mandate

Effect: Actual > Forecast = Good for currency

### 3. Unemployment Report

Periodicity: Monthly about 10 days after the reported month ends

When: First or second Wednesday of the month following the reported month (except for JAN due to government Christmas holiday standown)

<b>Avg Peak: 52 ticks (1 min after rpt)</b>		<b>Min: 24 ticks (NOV '11)</b>		<b>Max: 84 ticks (OCT '11)</b>	
<b>Avg Reverse: 35 ticks (3–15 min after rpt)</b>		<b>Min: 26 ticks (SEP '11)</b>		<b>Max: 44 ticks (OCT '11)</b>	
<b>Last 6 Reports:</b>	<b>5 : SPK/RTC</b>	<b>0 : 2ND PK</b>	<b>0 : DULL</b>	<b>1 : INDECISIVE</b>	

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Description: 2 part report: 1) Change in the number of employed people during the previous month as reported by the Australian Bureau of Statistics; and 2) Change in the percentage of the total work force that is unemployed and actively seeking employment during the previous month. This is vital economic data released shortly after the month ends. The combination of importance and earliness makes for hefty market impacts. Job creation is an important leading indicator of consumer spending, which accounts for a majority of overall economic activity. The influence of the number of jobs created outweighs the change in the unemployment rate in the market reaction.

Effect: Actual # jobs created > Forecast = Good for currency; Actual rate < Forecast = Good for currency.

### 4. RBA Rate Statement / Cash Rate

Periodicity: Monthly except for JAN

When: First Tuesday of the month excluding JAN

<b>Avg 1st Peak: 38 ticks</b> <b>(1 min after rpt)</b>	<b>Min: 10 ticks (MAR '12)</b>	<b>Max: 107 ticks (FEB '12)</b>		
<b>Avg 2nd Peak: 57 ticks</b> <b>(8–38 min after rpt)</b>	<b>Min: 51 ticks (OCT '11)</b>	<b>Max: 69 ticks (AUG '11)</b>		
<b>Avg Reverse: 39 ticks</b> <b>(9–35 min after rpt)</b>	<b>Min: 20 ticks (AUG '11)</b>	<b>Max: 72 ticks (APR '12)</b>		
<b>Last 6 Reports:</b>	<b>4 : SPK/RTC</b>	<b>2 : 2ND PK</b>	<b>1 : DULL</b>	<b>0 : INDECISIVE</b>

Description: Reserve Bank of Australia (RBA). Consists of a released prepared statement along with a change to short term interest rate lending rates (if applicable). It is the primary tool the RBA uses to communicate with investors about monetary policy. It contains the outcome of their vote on interest rates and other policy measures, along with commentary about the economic conditions that influenced their votes. Most importantly, it discusses the economic outlook and offers clues on the outcome of future votes.

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Effect: More hawkish than expected = Good for currency

### 5. RBA Monetary Policy Statement

Periodicity: Quarterly

When: First Thursday of FEB, MAY, AUG, and NOV.

<b>Avg 1st Peak: 20 ticks</b> (1–2 min after rpt)	<b>Min: 9 ticks (NOV '11)</b>	<b>Max: 29 ticks (AUG '11)</b>		
<b>Avg 2nd Peak: 47 ticks</b> (12–34 min after rpt)	<b>Min: 21 ticks (FEB '12)</b>	<b>Max: 73 ticks (MAY '11)</b>		
<b>Avg Reverse: 30 ticks</b> (12–43 min after rpt)	<b>Min: 15 ticks (NOV '11)</b>	<b>Max: 61 ticks (AUG '11)</b>		
<b>Last 4 Reports:</b>	<b>1 : SPK/RTC</b>	<b>2 : 2ND PK/FAN</b>	<b>1 : DULL</b>	<b>0 : INDECISIVE</b>

Description: Reserve Bank of Australia (RBA) quarterly statement on monetary policy. Their announcement provides valuable insight into the bank's view of economic conditions and inflation – the key factors that will shape the future of monetary policy and influence their interest rate decisions.

Effect: More hawkish than expected = Good for currency

### 6. RBA Monetary Meeting Minutes

Periodicity: Monthly except for JAN

When: Third Monday of the month excluding JAN (2 weeks after the Cash Rate is announced)

<b>Avg 1st Peak: 24 ticks</b> (1–6 min after rpt)	<b>Min: 15 ticks (MAR '12)</b>	<b>Max: 46 ticks (SEP '11)</b>
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<b>Avg 2nd Peak: 40 ticks</b> (8–11 min after rpt)		<b>Min: 28 ticks (DEC '11)</b>		<b>Max: 51 ticks (SEP '11)</b>	
<b>Avg Reverse: 24 ticks</b> (11–21 min after rpt)		<b>Min: 5 ticks (MAR '12)</b>		<b>Max: 44 ticks (SEP '11)</b>	
<b>Last 6 Reports:</b>	<b>5 : SPK/RTC</b>	<b>1 : 2ND PK</b>	<b>0 : DULL</b>	<b>0 : INDECISIVE</b>	

Description: Reserve Bank of Australia (RBA) debrief of the Cash rate adjustment and change to Monetary policy from 2 weeks prior. It is a detailed record of the RBA Board's most recent meeting, providing in–depth insights into the economic conditions that influenced their decision on where to set interest rates.

Effect: More hawkish than expected = Good for currency

### 7. Retail Sales

Periodicity: Monthly

When: about 30 days after the reported month ends.

<b>Avg 1st Peak: 25 ticks</b> (1–4 min after rpt)		<b>Min: 8 ticks (APR '12)</b>		<b>Max: 53 ticks (AUG '11)</b>	
<b>Avg 2nd Peak: 47 ticks</b> (12–26 min after rpt)		<b>Min: 35 ticks (DEC '11)</b>		<b>Max: 62 ticks (AUG '11)</b>	
<b>Avg Reverse: 26 ticks</b> (16–21 min after rpt) (35–55 min if 2nd pk)		<b>Min: 13 ticks (APR '12)</b>		<b>Max: 53 ticks (OCT '11)</b>	
<b>Last 6 Reports:</b>	<b>3 : SPK/RTC</b>	<b>1 : 2ND PK</b>	<b>2 : DULL</b>	<b>0 : INDECISIVE</b>	

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Description: Australian Bureau of Statistics report on the change in the value of sales at the retail level. This is the earliest look at vital consumer spending data and is the primary gauge of consumer spending, which accounts for the majority of overall economic activity.

Effect: Actual > Forecast = Good for currency

### 8. Trade Balance

Periodicity: Monthly

When: about 35 days after the reported month ends.

<b>Avg 1st Peak: 15 ticks</b> (1–6 min after rpt)	<b>Min: 8 ticks (JAN '12)</b>	<b>Max: 31 ticks (APR '12)</b>		
<b>Avg 2nd Peak: 38 ticks</b> (12–27 min after rpt)	<b>Min: 24 ticks (MAR '12)</b>	<b>Max: 62 ticks (AUG '11)</b>		
<b>Avg Reverse: 19 ticks</b> (10–20 min after last Pk)	<b>Min: 10 ticks (JAN '12)</b>	<b>Max: 45 ticks (OCT '11)</b>		
<b>Last 6 Reports:</b>	<b>2 : SPK/RTC</b>	<b>3 : 2ND PK</b>	<b>1 : DULL</b>	<b>0 : INDECISIVE</b>

Description: Australian Bureau Statistics report on the difference in value between imported and exported goods and services. A positive number indicates that more goods or services were exported and imported. Export demand and currency demand are directly linked because foreigners must buy the domestic currency to pay for the nation's exports. Export demand also impacts production and prices at domestic manufacturers.

Effect: Actual > Forecast = Good for currency