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Figure 1: SA Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) meeting dates for 2017 and 2018

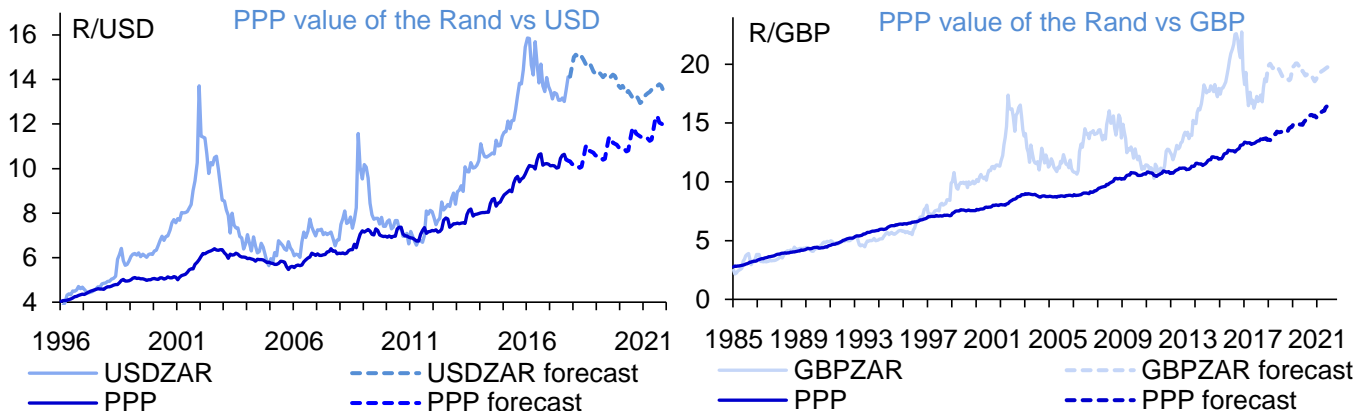
Month	Date	Forecast
January 2018	17 th – 18 th	6.75
March 2018	26 th – 28 th	6.75
May 2018	22 nd – 24 th	6.75
July 2018	17 th – 19 th	7.00
September 2018	18 th – 20 th	7.00
November 2018	20 th – 22 nd	7.25

Source: SA Reserve Bank, Investec



Currency outlook for the week ahead and foreign portfolio flows:

Figure 2: Purchasing price parity value of the rand

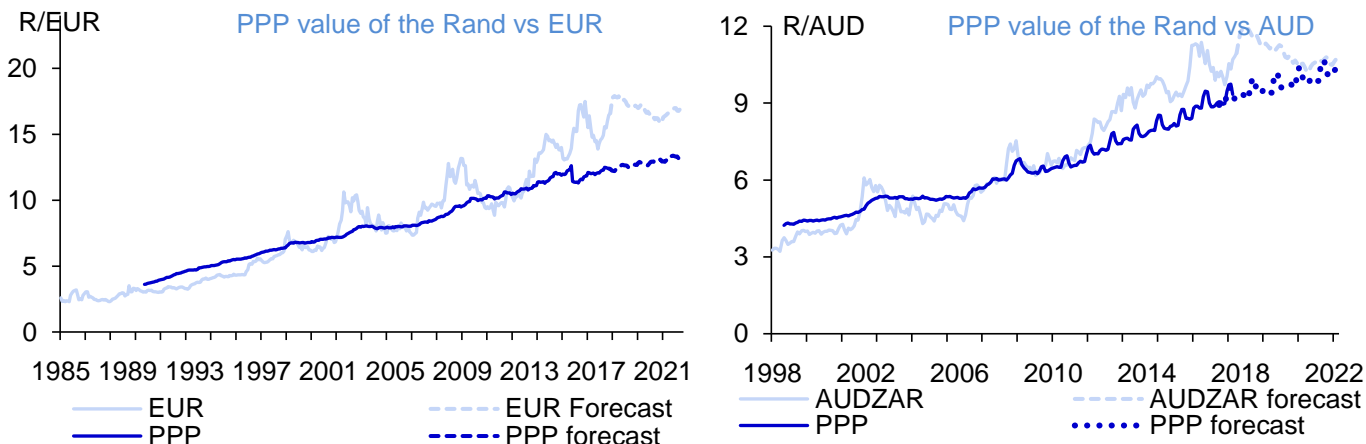


Source: Investec, IRESS

The rand recovered at the start of the week to R13.73/USD from a closing level of R14.12/USD on Friday. The local currency credit rating downgrade by S&P and the downgrade warning from Moody’s occurred after hours on Friday, with the rand weakening by over 1%. However, thin liquidity conditions over the weekend likely exacerbated the move, with the rand returning to levels on Monday that were seen just prior to the downgrade. The market response is relatively contained as SA still remains in the World Government Bond Index. Exclusion from the index would be triggered if Moody’s were to also downgrade SA’s local currency rating by one notch to sub-investment grade. In the event, forced selling of local bonds have been estimated at R100bn – R180bn. The rand remains vulnerable ahead of the ANC elective conference in December, the outcome of which will likely inform the 2018 Budget which in turn will be a contributing factor to SA’s next credit rating assessments by the rating agencies.

In the week ahead, the rand is expected to trade in a range of R13.25/USD – 14.25/USD, R15.90/EUR - R16.90/EUR and R17.80/GBP - R18.80/GBP.

Figure 3: Purchasing price parity value of the rand



Source: Investec, IRESS



Figure 4: Economic Scenarios: the risk is currently tilted to the downside

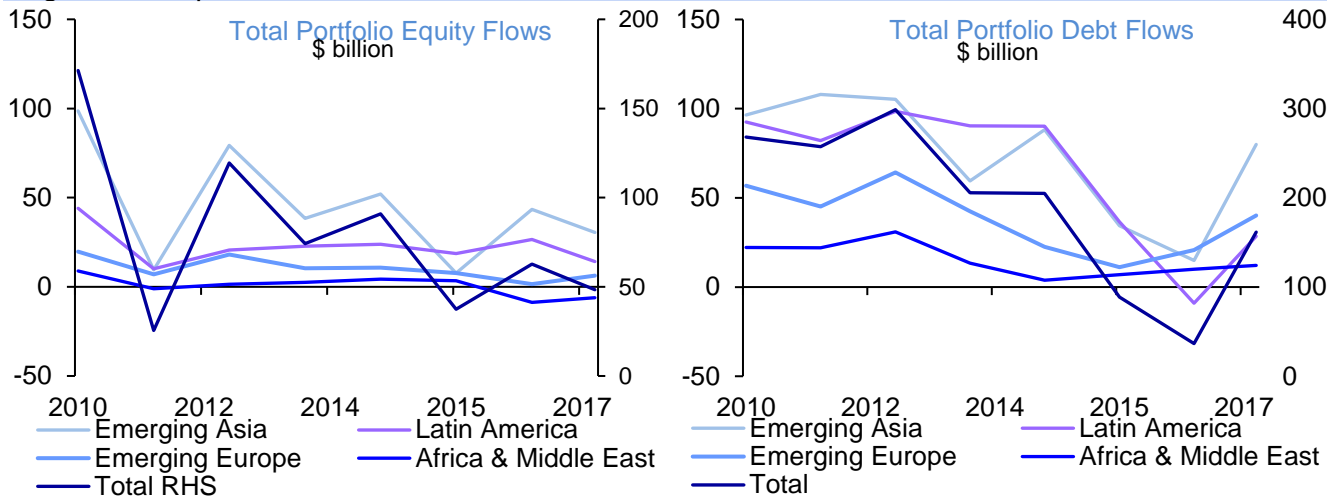
		Q3.17	Q4.17	Q1.18	Q2.18	Q3.18	Q4.18	Q1.19	Q2.19
Extreme up case 1%	Rand/USD (average)	13.18	12.55	10.90	9.80	8.60	7.90	7.60	7.40
	Repo rate (end rate)	6.75	6.50	6.00	5.50	5.00	5.00	5.00	4.50
	Fast, sustainable economic growth of 5.0-7.0% y/y plus. SA sees change in political will with growth creating economic reforms in line with global norms that structurally lift private sector investor confidence and so fixed investment. Global growth boom (including commodities), SA export and domestic growth boom lifts employment and incomes to the degree that poverty is eliminated. Fiscal consolidation, credit rating upgrades to A grade ultimately, interest rate cuts.								
Up case 8%	Rand/USD (average)	13.18	13.10	12.20	11.80	11.50	11.20	10.50	10.55
	Repo rate (end rate)	6.75	6.50	6.50	6.25	6.25	6.00	5.50	5.50
	Persistent economic growth of 3-5%, with growing probability of extreme up case thereafter. Good governance, growth creating economic reforms in line with global norms (structural constraints are overcome) and greater socio-economic stability. High business confidence and private sector fixed investment growth and fiscal consolidation. Strong global growth and commodity cycle. Stabilisation of credit ratings, with ultimately credit rating upgrades.								
Base line case 33%	Rand/USD (average)	13.18	14.40	15.06	14.99	14.75	14.15	14.08	14.07
	Repo rate (end rate)	6.75	6.75	6.75	6.75	7.00	7.25	7.25	7.25
	Global risk-on and good world economic growth. SA weak economic growth, 2.0% y/y reached by 2023. SA debt high tier of sub-investment grade, rand structurally weak. Sedate pace of global monetary policy normalisation, however SA mild repo rate hikes on higher CPI inflation and credit rating downgrades.								
Down case 32%	Rand/USD (average)	13.18	16.00	18.00	19.00	19.50	18.50	17.80	16.90
	Repo rate (end Rate)	6.75	7.00	7.50	8.25	9.00	10.00	10.50	10.50
	Global risk-off (market correction), commodity price slump, global economic slowdown. SA's debt sub-investment grade, increased chance of further credit rating downgrades. Rand weakness, confidence and investment measures depressed, SA V shaped recession. Government's capacity for expenditure reduced, including social welfare grants.								
Extreme down case 26%	Rand/USD (average)	13.18	17.00	19.00	21.00	22.80	24.00	25.50	26.00
	Repo rate (end Rate)	6.75	8.00	10.00	13.00	15.50	17.00	19.00	22.00
	The path to a failed state (state bankruptcy). Credit ratings junk, sovereign debt default & restructure. Lack of funds to pay public sector employees' wages and social grants, persistent government services outages, civil unrest/war. Partial loss of commercial private sector property rights under state custodianship. SA economic depression, global recession.								

Note: Event risk begins Q4.17. Source: Investec, IRESS



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Figure 5: Net portfolio flows for EMs



Source: IIF

Figure 6: Net foreign portfolio flows for SA assets

Week	Equities (Rbn)	Debt (Rbn)	Total (Rbn)
20 th November – 24 th November 2017	4.1	1.8	5.9
13 th November – 17 th November 2017	5.3	0.1	5.4
6 th November – 10 th November 2017	1.8	-6.1	-4.3
30 th October – 3 rd November 2017	1.8	-6.9	-5.2
23 rd October – 27 th October 2017	-0.1	-5.9	-5.9
16 th October – 20 th October 2017	1.7	-1.0	0.7
9 th October - 13 th October 2017	3.3	-2.1	1.2
2 nd October – 6 th October 2017	2.1	-0.6	1.5
25 th September – 29 th September 2017	-2.4	1.5	-0.9
Month			
October 2017	8.6	-13.7	-5.1
September 2017	-24.7	17.8	-6.8
August 2017	-1.9	-2.4	-4.3
July 2017	10.8	8.1	18.9
June 2017	-19.1	-6.4	-25.5
May 2017	-9.1	9.2	0.1
April 2017	-2.9	14.4	11.5
March 2017	-12.8	18.6	5.7
February 2017	-9.6	3.7	-5.9
January 2017	-16.1	-6.5	-22.7

Note: data subject to frequent revisions

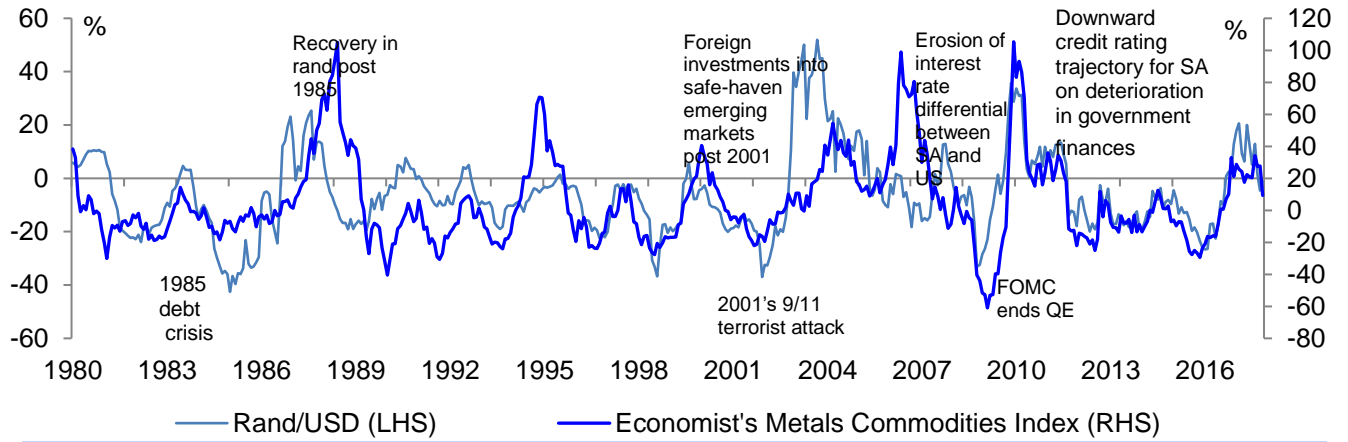
Source: IRESS



Week Ahead: Trade account forecast to register a deficit in October on seasonal factors

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Figure 7: Rand vs Economist's metals commodity price index



Source: IRESS, Investec



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Data releases in the week ahead

Economic data releases for next week					
Date	Country	Indicator	Month	Forecast	Previous
27/11/17	US	New Home Sales	Oct	622k	667k
		New Home Sales	Oct	-6.8% m/m	18.9% m/m
28/11/17	SA	BER Business Confidence	Q4.17		35
	US	Advance Goods Trade Balance	Oct	-\$65.0bn	-\$64.1bn
		Preliminary Wholesale Inventories	Oct	0.4%	0.3%
		Retail Inventories	Oct		-1.0%
		S&P CoreLogic CS 20-City	Sep	6.00% y/y	5.92% y/y
		Conf. Board Consumer Confidence	Nov	123.5	125.9
29/11/17	SA	M3 Money Supply	Oct		6.72% y/y
		Private Sector Credit	Oct	5.70% y/y	5.59% y/y
	US	MBA Mortgage Applications	Nov 24		0.1%
		GDP Annualized	Q3.17	3.2% q/q	3.0% q/q
		Personal Consumption	Q3.17	2.5%	2.4%
		GDP Price Index	Q3.17	2.2%	2.2%
		Core PCE	Q3.17		1.3%
		Pending Home Sales NSA	Oct		-5.4% y/y
	Eurozone	Economic Confidence	Nov	114.6	114.0
	30/11/17	SA	PPI	Oct	
		PPI	Oct	5.0% y/y	5.2% y/y
		Electricity Production	Oct		1.1% y/y
		Electricity Consumption	Oct		0.2% y/y
		Trade Balance	Oct	-R8.5bn	R4.0bn
		Budget	Oct		-R3.5bn
US		Initial Jobless Claims	Nov 25	240k	239k
		Continuing Claims	Nov 18		1904k
		PCE Deflator	Oct	0.1% m/m	0.4% m/m
		PCE Deflator	Oct		1.6% y/y
		Core PCE	Oct	0.2% m/m	0.1% m/m
		Core PCE	Oct	1.4% y/y	1.3% y/y
Eurozone		Unemployment Rate	Oct		
		Advance Core CPI	Nov	1.0% y/y	0.9% y/y
		CPI Estimate	Nov	1.6% y/y	1.4% y/y
01/12/17	SA	Manufacturing PMI	Nov		47.8
		Naamsa Vehicle Sales	Nov		4.6% y/y
	US	ISM Manufacturing	Nov	58.3	58.7
		Wards Total Vehicle Sales	Nov	17.50mn	17.98mn
	Eurozone	Final Manufacturing PMI	Nov	60.0	60.0

Note: sa – seasonally adjusted, nsa – not seasonally adjusted

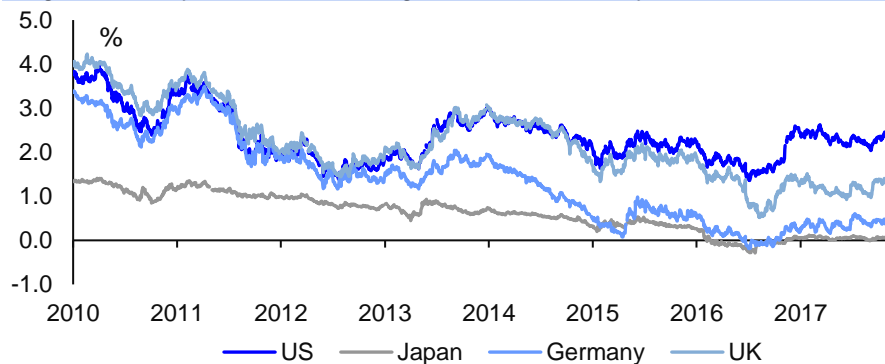
Source: Bloomberg



International section

written by Philip Shaw (PS)/ Victoria Clarke (VC)/ Ryan Djajasaputra (RD)/George Brown (GB).

Figure 9: 10 year benchmark government bond yields

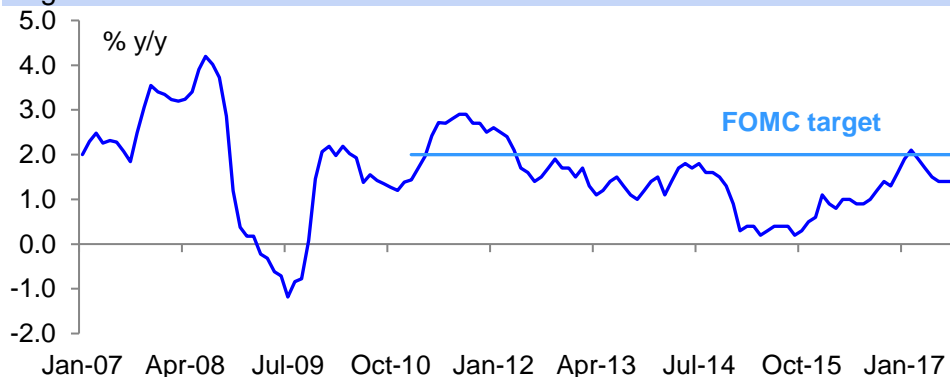


Sources: Bloomberg

(PS) The US is in the spotlight this week, as it returns in full from Thanksgiving celebrations. Possibly top of the list of events will be Fed Chair to be Jerome Powell’s hearing before the Senate Banking Committee on Tuesday. In the recent past, Governor Powell has only infrequently commented on monetary policy. Hence markets will pay close attention to his views on the pace of policy normalisation. He is also due to deliver a speech at the University of Maryland on Thursday. Meanwhile current Fed Chair Janet Yellen testifies to the joint Economic Committee of Congress on Wednesday. Dr Yellen’s testimony may give us a better précis of the collective views of her committee on issues such as labour market tightness, low inflation, fiscal policy and asset price valuations. Of course markets will also take a cue from fiscal policy developments, specifically the degree of progress in securing the approval of the tax cut package.

It should be noted that the US labour market report is not due next week, even though next week sees the first Friday in the new month. Instead it is due on 8 December. However data watchers will be interested in various releases, especially first revisions to GDP and the ISM index.

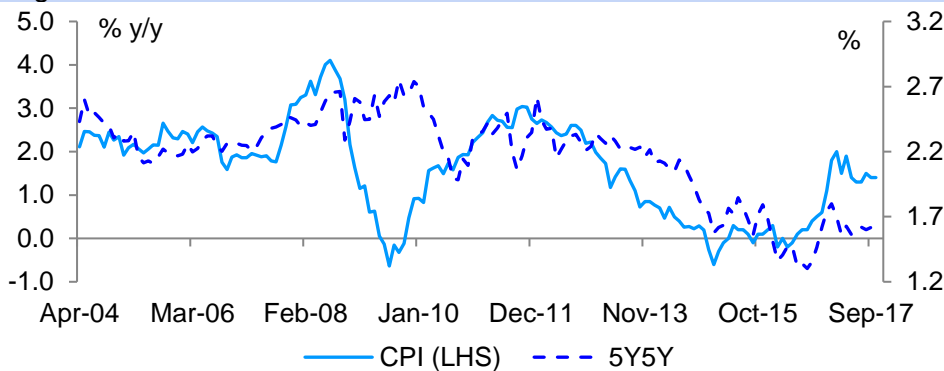
Figure 10: US PCE inflation



Sources: US Fed, Bloomberg



Figure 11: Euro zone CPI inflation and EU 5Y5Y inflation forwards



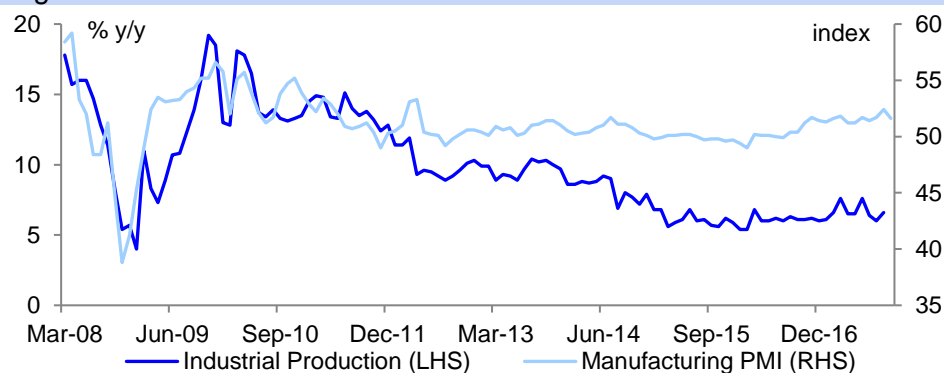
Sources: Bloomberg

In the UK, the central bank is also set to hit the headlines. This time though financial rather than monetary stability is the topic, as the BoE publishes its Financial Stability Report on Tuesday morning. It seems likely that the Financial Policy Committee will tighten conditions in the unsecured consumer lending market, given a number of broad hints in recent months. Stress test results for the major banks will be released at the same time. Economic indicators due include lending to households (Wednesday) and the manufacturing PMI on Friday.

The stand out data point in the eurozone will be Thursday's flash HICP inflation figures for November, which will be preceded by a number of national figures. The ECB has already hinted that the headline inflation measure is likely to fall towards the end of the year due to 'base' effects. In terms of activity, recent indicators have been consistent with GDP growth outpacing that in the US, Japan and the UK this year. We will see various survey indices next week, and also the breakdown of bank lending from the M3 money supply report on Tuesday. We expect these pieces of evidence to confirm the buoyant economic picture.

In China, various PMIs are scheduled. The official PMIs (manufacturing and non-manufacturing) are set for Thursday, while the Caixin manufacturing index follows the next day.

Figure 12: National Bureau of Statistics of China



Sources: Bloomberg



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International interest rates

Figure 13: 10-year government bond yields (% , end-quarter):

	US	Germany	UK	Japan
Current	2.38	0.38	1.33	0.06
2017				
Q2	2.36	0.20	1.12	0.05
Q4	2.45	0.50	1.25	0.00
2018				
Q2	2.60	0.75	1.50	0.00
Q4	2.75	1.00	1.75	0.00

Source: Reuters, Investec

Figure 14: Key official interest rates (% , end quarter)

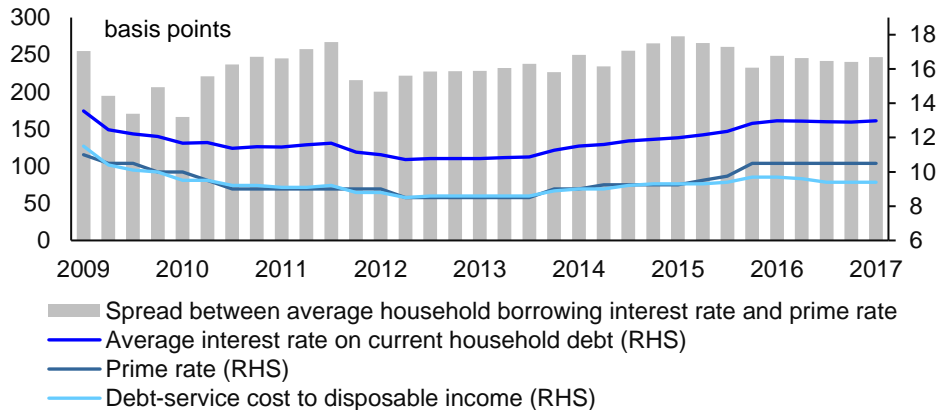
	US Fed funds	Eurozone refi rate	Eurozone deposit rate	UK Bank rate	Japan rate	Australia Cash rate
Current	1.00-1.25	0.00	-0.40	0.25	-0.10	1.50
2017						
Q1	0.75-1.00	0.00	-0.40	0.25	-0.10	1.50
Q2	1.00-1.25	0.00	-0.40	0.25	-0.10	1.50
Q3	1.00-1.25	0.00	-0.40	0.25	-0.10	1.50
Q4	1.25-1.50	0.00	-0.40	0.50	-0.10	1.50
2018						
Q1	1.25-1.50	0.00	-0.40	0.50	-0.10	1.50
Q2	1.50-1.75	0.00	-0.40	0.75	-0.10	1.75
Q3	1.50-1.75	0.00	-0.40	0.75	-0.10	2.00
Q4	1.75-2.00	0.00	-0.40	0.75	-0.10	2.25
End year						
2019	2.00-2.25	+0.50	+0.25	1.00	-0.10	3.00

Source: Reuters, Investec



South Africa section

Figure 15: Spread between average household interest rates and prime rates

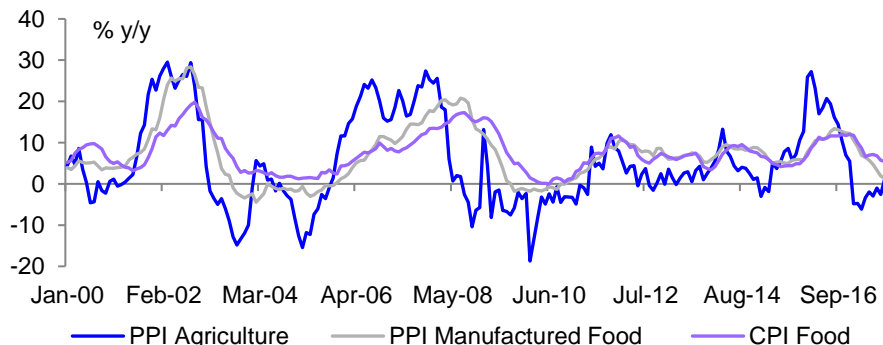


Sources: SARB

Private sector credit extension is forecast to have lifted slightly to 5.7% y/y in October from 5.6% y/y in September, primarily on lower base factors. Credit growth slowed to 5.6% y/y in Q3.17 from 6.2% y/y in Q2.17 mainly on account of lower rates of credit extended to corporates. The weak economic growth backdrop along with persistently depressed business confidence and declining investment rates have contributed to the dampened corporate demand for credit. Household credit growth has remained steady at around the 3% y/y mark but relatively subdued on a historical basis. Depressed consumer confidence, elevated unemployment rates, slower income growth and a higher tax burden have constrained consumers' willingness and ability to spend. According to the SARB Financial Stability Review "the average spread between the average interest rates paid by households and the prime rate has increased, contributing to the financial pressure on households" (see figure 15). Also, credit standards applied by retail banks remain relatively tight and the prospect of interest rate increases will likely impact the demand for credit going forward. The heightened probability of a sub-investment grade credit rating by all three key credit rating agencies exacerbates the risk of sustained rand weakness which therefore reduces the scope for the SARB to reduce interest rates.

PPI inflation is forecast at 5.0 y/y in October versus 5.2% y/y in September, with fuel price pressures abating in October on smaller petrol and diesel price increases than in September. Additionally, manufacturing food,

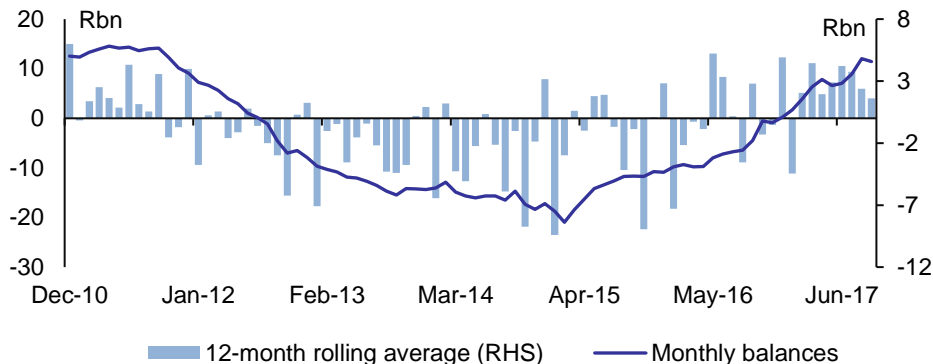
Figure 16: Food prices at the agriculture, manufactured and retail level



Source: Stats SA



Figure 17: Trade balance and rolling average



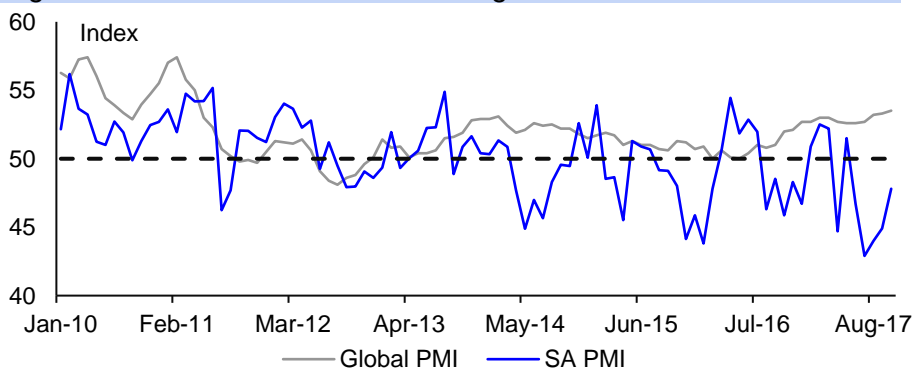
Source: SARS, Investec

which holds the largest weighting in the PPI basket, is expected to continue reflecting decelerating rates of inflation, with the favourable grain supply outlook and deflation earlier along the supply chain.

The trade account is projected to have registered a deficit of R8.2bn in October, mainly on account of seasonal considerations relating to increased imports ahead of the festive season and year-end. With the inclusion of the October forecast, the trade account should still remain in surplus. The trade surplus so far in 2017 reflects weak rates of domestic consumption and investment which have contributed to import compression. The export performance has been comparatively stronger and has been aided by a strengthening global economy and higher commodity prices, relative to early 2016 lows.

The manufacturing PMI for November is forecast to have risen to 49.0 from 47.8 in October. The PMI gauge is therefore expected to reflect an ongoing contraction in manufacturing activity, albeit at a slower pace. SA's PMI has diverged from the international trend of strengthening manufacturing activity, with many country PMIs at multi-year highs.

Figure 18: Global vs SA manufacturing PMI



Sources: Markit, BER



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Figure 19: CPI forecast averages

Date	Index Base 2010	Annual y/y	Monthly m/m	Quarterly y/y	Calendar year y/y
Jan 2017	100.6	6.6	0.6		
Feb 2017	101.7	6.3	1.1		
Mar 2017	102.3	6.1	0.6	6.3	
Apr 2017	102.4	5.3	0.1		
May 2017	102.7	5.4	0.3		
Jun 2017	102.9	5.1	0.2	5.3	
Jul 2017	103.2	4.6	0.3		
Aug 2017	103.3	4.8	0.1		
Sep 2017	103.8	5.1	0.5	4.8	
Oct 2017	104.1	4.9	0.3		
Nov 2017	104.3	4.8	0.2		
Dec 2017	104.6	4.6	0.2	4.7	2017 5.3
Jan 2018	105.4	4.8	0.8		
Feb 2018	106.4	4.7	1.0		
Mar 2018	107.1	4.7	0.6	4.7	
Apr 2018	107.6	5.1	0.5		
May 2018	108.2	5.3	0.5		
Jun 2018	108.8	5.7	0.6	5.4	
Jul 2018	109.5	6.1	0.7		
Aug 2018	110.0	6.4	0.4		
Sep 2018	110.3	6.2	0.3	6.3	
Oct 2018	110.6	6.2	0.3		
Nov 2018	110.9	6.3	0.3		
Dec 2018	111.2	6.3	0.2	6.3	2018 5.7
Jan 2019	111.7	6.0	0.5		
Feb 2019	112.8	6.0	1.0		
Mar 2019	113.7	6.2	0.8	6.1	
Apr 2019	114.0	5.9	0.2		
May 2019	114.1	5.5	0.1		
Jun 2019	114.3	5.1	0.2	5.5	
Jul 2019	115.3	5.3	0.9		
Aug 2019	116.2	5.7	0.7		
Sep 2019	116.8	5.9	0.6	5.6	
Oct 2019	117.2	6.0	0.4		
Nov 2019	117.4	5.8	0.2		
Dec 2019	117.6	5.8	0.2	5.9	2019 5.8

Source: Stats SA, Investec



Figure 19: CPI forecast averages

Date	Index Base 2010	Annual y/y	Monthly m/m	Quarterly y/y	Calendar year y/y
Jan 2020	118.3	5.9	0.6		
Feb 2020	119.5	5.9	1.0		
Mar 2020	120.0	5.5	0.4	5.7	
Apr 2020	120.4	5.7	0.4		
May 2020	120.6	5.7	0.1		
Jun 2020	120.9	5.8	0.3	5.7	
Jul 2020	122.3	6.0	1.1		
Aug 2020	123.0	5.8	0.6		
Sep 2020	123.5	5.7	0.4	5.8	
Oct 2020	123.7	5.5	0.2		
Nov 2020	124.1	5.7	0.3		
Dec 2020	124.2	5.6	0.1	5.6	2020 5.7
Jan 2021	124.9	5.6	0.6		
Feb 2021	126.4	5.8	1.2		
Mar 2021	127.5	6.3	0.9	5.9	
Apr 2021	127.5	5.9	0.0		
May 2021	127.4	5.7	-0.1		
Jun 2021	127.3	5.3	-0.1	5.6	
Jul 2021	128.8	5.4	1.2		
Aug 2021	129.8	5.6	0.8		
Sep 2021	130.8	5.9	0.7	5.6	
Oct 2021	130.9	5.8	0.1		
Nov 2021	131.0	5.5	0.1		
Dec 2021	131.0	5.5	0.1	5.6	2021 5.7

Source: Stats SA, Investec



Figure 20: Interest rate forecast end rates

Date	Prime forecast	Prime less Inflation	Repo	Repo less Inflation
Jan 2017	10.50	3.9	7.00	0.4
Feb 2017	10.50	4.2	7.00	0.7
Mar 2017	10.50	4.4	7.00	0.9
Apr 2017	10.50	5.2	7.00	1.7
May 2017	10.50	5.1	7.00	1.6
Jun 2017	10.50	5.4	7.00	1.9
Jul 2017	10.25	5.7	6.75	2.2
Aug 2017	10.25	5.5	6.75	2.0
Sep 2017	10.25	5.2	6.75	1.7
Oct 2017	10.25	5.4	6.75	1.9
Nov 2017	10.25	5.5	6.75	2.0
Dec 2017	10.25	5.7	6.75	2.2
Jan 2018	10.25	5.5	6.75	2.0
Feb 2018	10.25	5.6	6.75	2.1
Mar 2018	10.25	5.6	6.75	2.1
Apr 2018	10.25	5.2	6.75	1.7
May 2018	10.25	4.9	6.75	1.4
Jun 2018	10.25	4.5	6.75	1.0
Jul 2018	10.50	4.4	7.00	0.9
Aug 2018	10.50	4.1	7.00	0.6
Sep 2018	10.50	4.3	7.00	0.8
Oct 2018	10.50	4.3	7.00	0.8
Nov 2018	10.75	4.4	7.25	0.9
Dec 2018	10.75	4.4	7.25	0.9
Jan 2019	10.75	4.7	7.25	1.2
Feb 2019	10.75	4.7	7.25	1.2
Mar 2019	10.75	4.5	7.25	1.0
Apr 2019	10.75	4.8	7.25	1.3
May 2019	10.75	5.3	7.25	1.8
Jun 2019	10.75	5.7	7.25	2.2
Jul 2019	10.75	5.4	7.25	1.9
Aug 2019	10.75	5.1	7.25	1.6
Sep 2019	10.75	4.8	7.25	1.3
Oct 2019	10.75	4.8	7.25	1.3
Nov 2019	10.75	4.9	7.25	1.4
Dec 2019	10.75	5.0	7.25	1.5

Source: IRESS, Investec



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Figure 21: Exchange rate history and forecast, annual averages

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
EURUSD	1.11	1.11	1.13	1.19	1.21	1.22	1.23	1.24	1.25
EURGBP	0.73	0.82	0.88	0.90	0.89	0.86	0.86	0.86	0.86
GBPEUR	1.38	1.22	1.14	1.11	1.13	1.17	1.17	1.17	1.17
GBPUSD	1.53	1.36	1.29	1.32	1.37	1.43	1.44	1.45	1.46
USDJPY	115	114	113	111	109	107	107	107	107
EURJPY	128	127	127	132	131	131	132	133	134
GBPJPY	176	155	145	146	148	152	154	155	156
EURCHF	1.09	1.07	1.10	1.16	1.17	1.17	1.18	1.18	1.19
USDCHF	0.98	0.97	0.97	0.97	0.97	0.96	0.96	0.95	0.95
GBPCHF	1.49	1.31	1.25	1.28	1.33	1.37	1.38	1.38	1.39
AUDUSD	0.75	0.75	0.77	0.79	0.79	0.79	0.79	0.78	0.78
EURAUD	1.49	1.49	1.47	1.51	1.53	1.54	1.57	1.59	1.60
AUDJPY	86	85	87	87	86	85	84	83	83
GBPAUD	2.05	1.82	1.67	1.68	1.73	1.80	1.83	1.86	1.87
ZARUSD	12.76	14.68	13.50	14.82	14.14	13.35	13.51	13.98	14.59
ZARGBP	19.48	19.92	17.36	19.60	19.34	19.03	19.46	20.27	21.31
ZAREUR	14.15	16.26	15.29	17.65	17.11	16.29	16.65	17.37	18.24
JPYZAR	9.48	7.33	8.27	7.46	7.67	8.01	7.92	7.66	7.33
ZARCHF	13.26	14.93	13.78	15.27	14.58	13.91	14.07	14.72	15.36
ZARAUD	9.58	10.93	10.40	11.69	11.17	10.55	10.61	10.90	11.38

Source: IRESS, Investec



Figure 21: Exchange rate history and forecast, annual averages continued

	2017				2018				2019			
	Q1.17	Q2.17	Q3.17	Q4.17	Q1.18	Q2.18	Q3.18	Q4.18	Q1.19	Q2.19	Q3.19	Q4.19
EURUSD	1.07	1.10	1.17	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.20	1.20	1.21	1.21	1.22
EURGBP	0.86	0.86	0.89	0.90	0.89	0.90	0.89	0.91	0.91	0.92	0.86	0.86
GBPEUR	1.16	1.16	1.12	1.11	1.12	1.11	1.12	1.10	1.10	1.09	1.17	1.16
GBPUSD	1.24	1.28	1.31	1.32	1.33	1.32	1.33	1.32	1.32	1.32	1.41	1.42
	113	113	112	112	111	111	110	110	110	108	108	108
USDJPY	121	124	131	133	132	132	131	132	132	131	131	132
EURJPY	140	145	147	148	147	146	146	145	145	143	152	153
GBPJPY												
	1.04	1.07	1.13	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.16	1.16	1.17	1.17	1.18
EURCHF	0.97	0.97	0.97	0.97	0.97	0.97	0.97	0.97	0.97	0.97	0.97	0.97
USDCHF	1.20	1.24	1.27	1.28	1.29	1.28	1.29	1.28	1.28	1.28	1.37	1.38
GBPCHF												
	0.76	0.75	0.79	0.78	0.79	0.79	0.79	0.79	0.79	0.79	0.79	0.79
AUDUSD	1.41	1.46	1.48	1.52	1.51	1.51	1.51	1.52	1.52	1.53	1.53	1.54
EURAUD	86	85	88	87	87	88	87	87	87	85	85	85
AUDJPY	1.64	1.70	1.66	1.69	1.69	1.66	1.68	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.78	1.80
GBPAUD	0.86	0.86	0.89	0.90	0.89	0.90	0.89	0.91	0.91	0.92	0.86	0.86
ZARUSD	13.22	13.19	13.18	14.40	15.06	14.99	14.75	14.46	14.27	14.15	14.08	14.07
ZARGBP	16.35	16.85	17.22	19.01	19.98	19.71	19.61	19.09	18.84	18.68	19.85	19.97
ZAREUR	14.08	14.52	15.49	17.08	17.85	17.84	17.55	17.36	17.12	17.13	17.04	17.16
JPYZAR	8.54	8.39	8.36	7.78	7.37	7.41	7.46	7.60	7.71	7.63	7.67	7.68
ZARCHF	13.18	13.41	13.70	14.85	15.53	15.45	15.20	14.91	14.71	14.59	14.52	14.50
ZARAUD	10.03	9.92	10.42	11.23	11.83	11.84	11.65	11.43	11.27	11.18	11.12	11.11

Source: IRESS, Investec



Figure 21: Exchange rate history and forecast, annual averages continued

	2020				2021				2022			
	Q1.20	Q2.20	Q3.20	Q4.20	Q1.21	Q2.21	Q3.21	Q4.21	Q1.22	Q2.22	Q3.22	Q4.22
EURUSD	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.23	1.23	1.23	1.24	1.24	1.24	1.24	1.25
EURGBP	0.86	0.86	0.85	0.85	0.85	0.85	0.85	0.86	0.86	0.86	0.86	0.86
GBPEUR	1.16	1.16	1.17	1.17	1.17	1.17	1.17	1.16	1.17	1.17	1.17	1.16
GBPUSD	1.42	1.42	1.43	1.43	1.44	1.44	1.44	1.44	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45
USDJPY	107	107	107	107	107	107	107	107	107	107	107	107
EURJPY	131	131	131	131	132	132	132	133	133	133	133	134
GBPJPY	152	152	153	153	154	154	154	154	155	155	155	155
EURCHF	1.17	1.17	1.17	1.17	1.18	1.18	1.18	1.19	1.18	1.18	1.18	1.19
USDCHF	0.96	0.96	0.96	0.96	0.96	0.96	0.96	0.96	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.95
GBPCHF	1.36	1.36	1.37	1.37	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38
AUDUSD	0.79	0.79	0.79	0.79	0.79	0.79	0.78	0.78	0.78	0.78	0.78	0.78
EURAUD	1.54	1.54	1.54	1.54	1.56	1.56	1.58	1.59	1.59	1.59	1.59	1.60
AUDJPY	85	85	85	85	85	85	83	83	83	83	83	83
GBPAUD	1.80	1.80	1.81	1.81	1.82	1.82	1.85	1.85	1.86	1.86	1.86	1.86
ZARUSD	13.67	13.44	13.27	13.04	13.27	13.50	13.67	13.61	13.67	13.89	14.12	14.24
ZARGBP	19.41	19.08	18.97	18.65	19.11	19.43	19.68	19.60	19.82	20.15	20.48	20.64
ZAREUR	16.67	16.40	16.19	15.91	16.32	16.60	16.81	16.88	16.95	17.23	17.51	17.80
JPYZAR	7.83	7.96	8.06	8.21	8.06	7.93	7.83	7.86	7.83	7.70	7.58	7.52
ZARCHF	14.24	14.00	13.82	13.58	13.82	14.06	14.24	14.18	14.39	14.63	14.87	14.99
ZARAUD	10.80	10.62	10.48	10.30	10.48	10.66	10.66	10.62	10.66	10.84	11.02	11.10

Source: IRESS, Investec

27th November 2017

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