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- Economic growth slows in early 2007.
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- The equity market hits new highs in June, helped by strong gains in resources shares.
- The rand recovers against a weak US dollar and is also helped by higher precious metals prices and relatively high domestic interest rates.

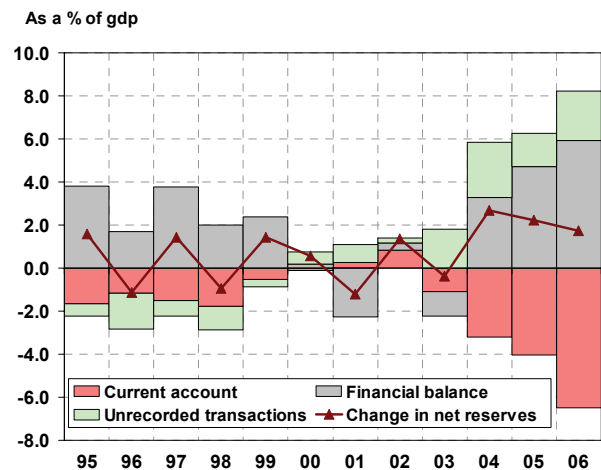
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BALANCE OF PAYMENT DRIVERS

In the May 2006 Guide to the Economy we asked whether the widening current account deficit was a problem. In subsequent months the currency market reflected these concerns as the rand came under increasing pressure. Interest rates were hiked in response to the increased vulnerability. However, one year further down the line and the current account has worsened, but markets are relatively calm. Is this because the reasons for the widening are better understood and accepted, or because the phenomenon is seen as temporary? This article examines recent balance of payment trends for clues.

Graph 1: Capital inflows continue to fund current account



Source: SA Reserve Bank

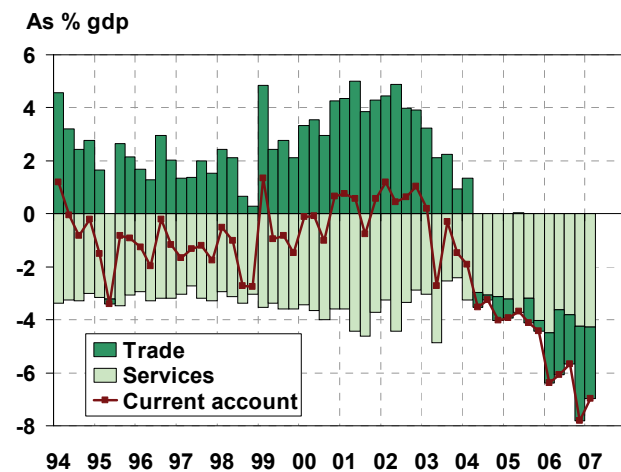
Current account deficits are often viewed as a bad thing - evidence that export performance is lagging import growth and that a country is living beyond its means. However, a deficit implies that investment is exceeding domestic savings and, therefore, that foreign investors are happy to fund a country's plans to build capacity and raise potential economic growth and employment to higher levels. In 'Is the widening current account deficit becoming a problem?' (Guide to the Economy, May 2006) we examined the reasons for the rise in imports and questioned whether the deficit was sustainable. The conclusions, broadly, were that imports had largely risen as a result of burgeoning consumer spending,

that exports were dependent on the commodity cycle, but that South Africa's very low foreign debt meant that successive current account deficits could easily be sustained. We suggested that tighter fiscal policy was appropriate (to boost domestic savings), that trade protectionism was not (the longer-term effects are increased inefficiencies not production) and that tougher monetary policy could help, but only if the authorities built up official reserves to counter rand appreciation.

Recent trends

In just a year the current account deficit widened from 4,4% of gdp (fourth quarter 2005) to a peak of 7,8% of gdp (in the fourth quarter of 2006). It then narrowed slightly to 7% in the first quarter of this year. The deficit in 2006 was 6,5% of gdp compared with 4,0% in 2005. The current account can be broken down into the trade balance (exports minus imports), and the 'services' balance (receipts of income and services minus payments, together with current and capital transfers). As graph 2 shows, most of the deterioration has been due to a worsening in the trade deficit, with imports rising at a quicker pace and off a higher base than exports. During 2006 imports rose by 32,4% and by a further 36,9% in the first five months of 2007 compared with the same period in 2005. In comparison, exports increased by 23,3% and 43,7% over the same periods, a significant improvement over the two previous years, but only recently starting to offset import trends.

Graph 2: Worsening trade balance to blame

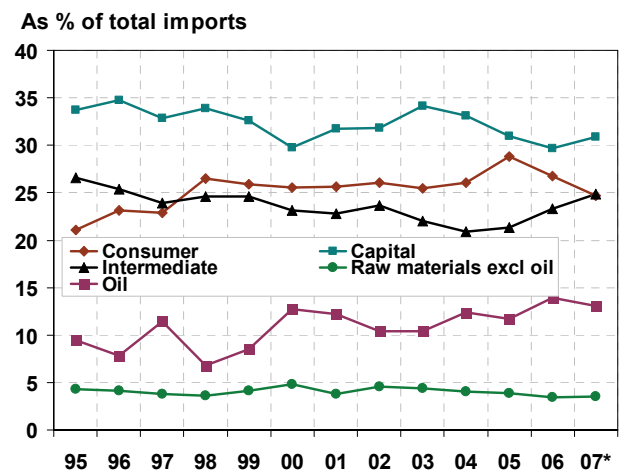


Source: SA Reserve Bank

The major culprits behind the rise in *imports* were again oil and refined fuel (contributing around 30% of the increase in 2006), partly the result of high internationally determined prices and partly because of the higher volumes needed to drive the economy outstripping local capacity. However, graph 3 shows that the overall mix has improved since our analysis last year. While the contribution of capital goods was again smaller in 2006, early indications (based on the first four months of the year) suggest that this has started to reverse. The relative share of consumer goods is also falling quicker, confirming

that the expected move towards more capacity-enhancing imports has started. Imports of capital goods rose by 38,6% year-on-year in early 2007 compared with 27,3% for consumer goods and an overall increase of 36,3%. The moderation in the growth of consumer-related imports has not been uniform, however. Growth remains high in key areas such as motor vehicles, furniture and appliances, while growth in clothing imports has eased after rising very strongly towards the end of last year. These trends are likely to become more entrenched as fixed-investment growth remains buoyant and consumer spending growth settles at more sustainable levels.

Graph 3: Capital goods imports are rising



* Based on first four months of the year
Source: SARS, Group Economic Unit

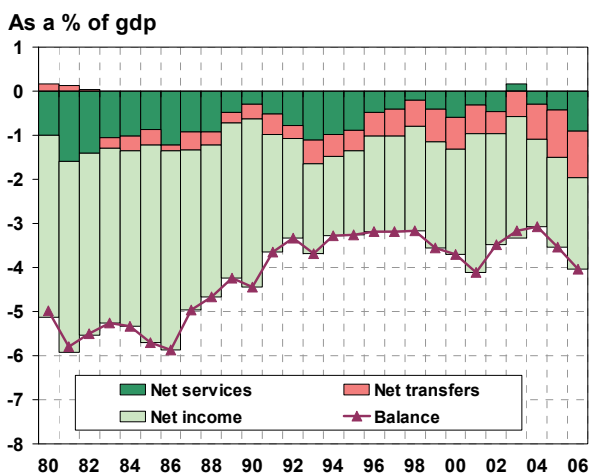
Export performance has improved after a disappointing period that lasted from late 2001 to early 2006. Initially this was due to a weak global economy and depressed commodity prices, but the climate quickly changed once the reflationary policies pursued in the US started to impact and as China emerged as a major economic force and an intensive raw-materials consumer. Poor performance was then linked to rand strength and volatility. Exporters – particularly those not benefiting from commodity price rises – were uncertain how to respond to the dramatic pullback in the rand following the sell-off in 2006. Although dollar weakness was a major contributing factor, the move in the currency from close to R14 to the dollar to under R6 made investment in the export industry unattractive.

More recently the rand has traded in a more acceptable range (with authorities no longer espousing the virtues of an appreciating currency). The correction in 2006 brought the currency closer to its long-term purchasing power parity value and has helped exporter competitiveness. However, performance has still been hampered by a lack of capacity and transport infrastructure. Capital formation in the mining industry was also surprisingly weak despite the massive rise in commodity prices and significant investment taking place in other commodity-rich countries. Some have attributed this to regulatory uncertainties and

delays following the 2002 Mining Charter and the 2004 Minerals and Petroleum Resources Development Act. The latter required so-called old-order mineral rights to be converted into new-order rights. The government has denied this, blaming rand appreciation and increasing opportunities for mining companies elsewhere in Africa. Either way, export prospects are now on a sounder footing as infrastructure and regulatory concerns are being addressed and the rand continues to trade at more competitive levels.

Graph 2 shows that the '**services**' deficit has been considerably less erratic than the trade balance, but also that it has consistently experienced shortfalls and that the deficit has widened over the past three years. The payments balance is made up of receipts and payments for services (such as transport and travel), income (employee compensation and investment income such as dividends and interest) and current and capital transfers (mainly intergovernmental payments). Within these categories the largest net shortfall is in the **investment income** category. However, graph 4 shows that this is still relatively small compared with earlier decades, when foreign investors had more dominant interests. Interestingly, it is not the component that is growing the quickest, despite foreign investors having increased their interests in South Africa considerably. This is probably because South African residents have also been buying foreign assets and that returns flowing from these investments have compensated to some extent.

Graph 4: The services deficit has widened fractionally

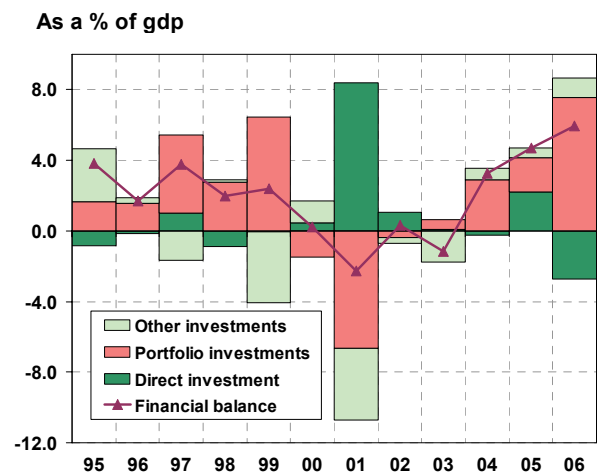


Source: SA Reserve Bank

Within **net services** the largest net-payments component is for transport, but South Africa receives considerable net payments for travel, an area that could improve further as the country improves its tourism infrastructure and profile in the run-up to the FIFA World Cup in 2010. The sharp rise in **transfers** in recent years is due to Southern African Custom Union payments, whereby South Africa transfers a disproportionate share of customs and excise receipts to its Custom Union partners. The sharp rise in imports and consumer spending has increased this figure considerably over the past three years.

Net inflows on the **financial account** have generally matched net outflows on the current account (see graph 1). Added to this have been large positive unrecorded transactions, which could be either underestimated inflows on the current or on the financial accounts. What is known is the overall change in net reserves. So this figure is simply the difference between the overall balance of payments figure and identifiable transactions.

Graph 5: Financial surplus widens further



Source: SA Reserve Bank

Much has been made of the increasing reliance on **net portfolio flows** to fund the current account deficit. However, graph 5 shows that such investment flows have been very reliable even during periods of emerging market turmoil (1998) or moderate rand weakness (1996). The exception was the 2000 to 2002 period, but even then the large outflow in 2001 was largely due to a technical switch resulting from the De Beers delisting.

Conclusion and outlook

The current account deficit remains persistently wide, but the mix is improving, with imports more related to capital goods and exports starting to rise more strongly in volume and value terms. These trends are expected to intensify. Given low domestic savings and the expected capital formation boom, the country will remain dependent on foreign investment over the next few years. As long as positive global liquidity continues and the South African economy remains attractive, this is unlikely to pose any serious problems and will help to boost economic growth potential.

Dennis Dykes

ECONOMIC REVIEW AND FORECAST

International background

Global growth should remain robust this year, easing only slightly from last year's elevated levels. Earlier fears of a sharp slowdown in the US have receded. The more moderate slowdown in the US is now likely to be compensated by increased

economic activity in the Eurozone, developing Asia and Japan. However, downside risks continue to hang over the market, which has experienced increased volatility in recent weeks. Among the risks are concerns that inflation will remain persistently high, forcing central banks to continue tightening monetary policy and causing global growth to slow further. Higher interest rates may adversely affect global liquidity, which has been instrumental to both impressive stock market returns and global growth. A further risk is that there will be a disorderly response to global current account imbalances either through increased protectionism, currency manipulation or a rapid depreciation of the dollar. Although these risks are material, global growth is unlikely to lose its momentum over the next year.

US economic growth is expected to ease this year to 2,2% as a weak housing market - which has shown few signs of recovering - and a poorly performing manufacturing sector continue to drag growth lower. Persistently high inflation has increased the probability that the Federal Reserve will raise rates and has added to concerns about US growth prospects. Although problems in the subprime mortgage market remain a concern, particularly as these problems have adversely affected credit availability, risk premiums and house prices, it remains uncertain as to whether it will spill over into the rest of the economy. US consumers continue to drive economic growth, as higher real wages and employment limit the effect of falling house prices. Recent retail sales and consumer confidence figures suggest that the US consumer remains optimistic. Record corporate profits and improved business confidence has failed to lift non-residential investment spending, which rose only modestly over the quarter. The large current account deficit of 6% of gdp remains a concern, particularly as a weaker dollar and strong global demand have failed to boost exports.

In the **UK** higher-than-expected inflation, which rose above 3% in March, rising inflation expectations and diminishing spare capacity all contributed towards the decision of the Bank of England (BOE) to raise rates to 5,5% in May. These factors will continue to weigh on the BOE and may cause monetary policy to be tightened further. Domestic demand remains the key driver of economic growth, reflected in strong consumer spending, upbeat retail sales figures and continued growth in manufacturing production. Buoyant domestic demand and strong investment spending should see growth improve in 2007, despite the negative impact of a stronger pound on exports.

Growth in the **Eurozone** has shown few signs of easing and is expected to moderate only slightly from last year's high levels, despite tighter monetary and fiscal policies and slower export growth. This is reflected in the first quarter gdp figures, where the economy expanded by 3% y-o-y, down only slightly from 3,3% y-o-y in the final quarter of 2006. Rising business confidence, a shift towards consumer spending owing to rising wages and falling unemployment as well as improved productivity should help to sustain growth. The European

Central Bank does not seem to have finished tightening monetary policy, as it remained concerned over rapid money growth as well as fears that robust growth will cause inflationary pressures to build up. Inflation sits just below the 2% target level and has shown few signs of easing in recent months.

Japan has benefited from Asia's rapid growth and a weaker yen. A weaker yen has helped to boost exports, which continues to support economic growth. The economy expanded at an annualised rate of 3,3% in the first quarter, despite weak domestic and investment spending. Deflation resurfaced during the first quarter of this year, making it even less probable that the Bank of Japan will raise rates from their current level of 0,5% before the end of the year. Low interest rates should help to ensure that the yen remains weak, keeping demand for exports buoyant.

Emerging market economies continue to benefit from high commodity prices, investors' lower risk perception and improved economic fundamentals. Positive sentiment towards emerging markets is reflected in the sustained upward momentum of the Morgan Stanley Emerging Market Index, which has risen by 13% since March. Measures implemented by **Chinese** authorities to curb growth and cool the stock market, including hiking interest rates to an eight-year high of 6,57% and raising reserve requirements, seem to have had little effect. The stock market soared to a record high and the economy expanded by 11,1% in the first quarter. The strong trade surplus, particularly with the US, highlights a potentially undervalued yuan and growing possibilities of trade frictions. Growth in other **emerging Asian countries** has been supported by loose monetary policies and strong growth in China. The majority of these nations provide inputs into China's production process and therefore remain heavily dependent on Chinese growth. **Latin America** may experience slower growth in 2007 compared with other emerging regions owing to slower growth in the US - with which Latin American countries have close trade relations - and tighter monetary policy implemented in some countries during 2006. Sudden policy changes such as nationalisation in Venezuela also remain a longer-term concern. The outlook for **sub-Saharan Africa** is favourable, with growth of 6,2% forecast for 2007. However, growth remains heavily dependent on high commodity prices and strong global growth. Oil exporters, whose growth will outpace that of non-oil exporters, will be particularly vulnerable if oil prices fall. Aid and debt relief will play a vital role in developing the economies of newly democratic nations such as the Democratic Republic of Congo and Liberia.

Bullish sentiment continued to support global **equity markets**, despite episodes of heightened risk aversion. Excess global liquidity, which has lowered borrowing costs and provided funding for much of the recent merger and acquisition activity, together with renewed optimism about global growth saw US and European stock markets reach a six-and-a-half-year high in June. Japanese stock markets followed a similar upward trend. Investors reassessed their

outlook for global growth in early June, resulting in a moderate correction in global stock markets. More recently, stock markets have regained their upward momentum.

Having reached a general peak in 2006, **commodity prices** have been mixed. Supply constraints owing to limited spare production capacity in the US as well as frequent supply disruptions in Nigeria and heightened geopolitical tensions over Iran's nuclear programme have caused oil prices to rise since March. Oil prices rose to a recent high of \$76 a barrel in early July, only slightly below the peak of \$78 per barrel reached in August last year. Precious metal prices initially gained on the back of a weaker dollar. Both gold and platinum prices rose to a 12-month high of \$690 and \$1 330 in April and May respectively. However, this initial momentum was not sustained and precious-metal prices have subsequently eased. *The Economist's* dollar commodity price indices for all items and metals have risen by 8% and 7% so far this quarter after increasing by 3% and 9% respectively in the first quarter.

On **exchange rate markets** the dollar continued to weaken against the euro and the British pound on expectations that the interest rate spread between US, Europe and the UK would narrow further. Periodic episodes of weaker US data lowered expectations of US growth prospects, causing further bouts of dollar weakness.

Domestic prospects

The **economy** continued to enjoy above-trend growth in early 2007, extending the current economic upswing to eight and a half years – the longest in South Africa's history. However, the economy grew at a slower pace, with real gdp rising by a seasonally adjusted annualised 4,7% in the first quarter, down from a strong 5,6% in the final quarter of last year and 5% in 2006 as a whole. Domestic expenditure remained the main driver of growth, but subtle changes in the composition of spending emerged in the first quarter. The key change is that increasingly the momentum came from investment rather than consumption.

Fixed investment activity accelerated further, propelled by the infrastructure spending boom. Public corporations were very busy, providing the main impetus, but investment by the private sector and by general government also remained robust. The electricity sector featured strongly, with the Reserve Bank reporting that Eskom was ahead of schedule with the construction of two new open-cycle gas turbine power plants. Transnet also continued to expand the country's rail transport capacity. Encouragingly, investment by the mining sector remained robust after picking up off a very low base in the beginning of last year, while capital outlays by the manufacturing, commerce, transport and communications sectors continued to increase at a steady pace. On top of this, construction of the new stadiums and alterations to the existing stadiums for the 2010 World Cup started, while local and provincial governments continued to upgrade

and expand general economic infrastructure. Many industries benefited, either directly or indirectly, from the investment boom, but the construction sector and selective manufacturing industries stood out.

Consumer spending was also strong, but grew at a slightly slower pace. Continued growth in real disposable income buoyed household confidence and spending, helping to counter the impact of last year's 200-basis-point hike in interest rates. As a result, households remained willing to take on credit. This pushed the ratio of household debt to disposable income to yet another record high of 75,9% in the first quarter, significantly up from 73,9% and 67,1% at the end of 2006 and 2005 respectively. The ratio of debt service cost to disposable income also drifted higher, reaching 9,5% from 9% previously. History suggests that debt servicing is approaching a more uncomfortable zone, but it still remains well below the 1998 record of 14,5% of disposable income. Despite this, there were no real signs of lingering uncertainty among consumers in the first quarter, except for a slight shift in spending patterns away from durable goods towards semi-durable and non-durable goods.

The trade deficit narrowed somewhat in the first quarter. This was due to lower imports, which declined off a high base on the back of lower oil imports. However, the value of exports also declined. Further declines in gold exports and mining and mineral exports were mainly to blame. The mining sector's performance was hampered by several obstacles, including scheduled shutdowns of certain aluminium smelters for maintenance, strikes at some platinum mines and logistical problems in transporting coal to the harbours. The smaller trade deficit ultimately contained the current account deficit, which shrank to a seasonally adjusted annualised R131 billion or 7% of gdp in the first quarter from R143 billion or 7,8% of gdp in the final quarter of last year. The **current account deficit** was once again comfortably financed by capital inflows. South Africa continued to reap the benefits of abundant global liquidity and positive sentiment towards emerging markets. However, volatile and liquid portfolio investments still dominated capital inflows. As a result of the favourable situation on the overall balance of payments, the accumulation of reserves continued. The country's international liquidity position increased from US\$23 billion at the end of 2006 to US\$25,5 billion at the end of May.

Recent economic indicators reflect a weaker picture. Consumer spending appears to be slowing, with growth in retail sales moderating in April and new car sales falling further off a high base in the second quarter. On the production front, conditions also appear softer as both manufacturing and mining production were sluggish in April. The more subdued trend should continue in the months ahead. The main drag on the economy is likely to come from moderating household spending and the deficit on the trade account. Households should become more conservative in the face of rising costs, high debt burdens and higher interest rates. Of course, June's interest rate hike would have placed some doubt in the minds of even the most defiant consumers, triggering renewed fears of

further rate hikes. The current account deficit is also likely to remain large as strong demand for capital goods will keep imports high. Although imports will dominate, exports should improve as new production capacity comes on line and some bottlenecks in the country's logistics and general infrastructure are smoothed out. A weaker rand, solid global growth and robust commodity prices should also help exports. In contrast, the fixed investment boom should continue and government spending should remain robust. Together these factors are likely to translate into gdp growth of around 4,6% for 2007, picking up slightly to around 4,7% in 2008.

Demand for **credit** remained high, with growth in bank credit extension, excluding the volatile *investments* and *bills-discounted* categories, rising by a strong 27,4% y-o-y in May or little changed from the growth rates recorded at the end of last year. Within credit, there were some changes. Household demand for credit eased slightly, while corporate demand accelerated.

Inflation recently surprised on the upside. The markets and the authorities were surprised when CPIX inflation rose above the upper 6% limit of the Reserve Bank's target range in April. High food and fuel costs were the main culprits, but at the time little evidence of any noticeable moderation in consumer spending and credit demand, high household debt levels, growing concerns about capacity constraints and the start of the public service strike for a 12% pay hike also undermined the inflation outlook. The Reserve Bank's Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) reacted by hiking **interest rates** by another 50 basis points, taking the prime lending rate up to 13%. The breach of the inflation target and a bleak outlook weighed on the MPC. The committee was pessimistic about the outlook for both food and fuel prices, prompting a relatively sharp upward adjustment to the Reserve Bank's CPIX forecast, which is now expected to remain at or slightly above the upper target for much of 2007 and early 2008, peaking at 6,3% in the first quarter of 2008, before easing to 5,3% at the end of next year. The markets are equally or even more pessimistic about inflation prospects and have largely discounted at least another 50-basis-point hike at either the August or October MPC meetings. Recent bearish comments by Governor Tito Mboweni also suggest that another hike is on the cards. While the bad news on the inflation front continued unabated in May, the case for a neutral stance has been strengthened by the softer pace of household spending and credit demand during the second quarter. There is growing evidence that consumers started to react to earlier interest rate hikes and that credit growth slowed sharply after the introduction of the National Credit Act in June. Recent developments suggest that there is a risk of over-tightening, and a neutral policy stance may be the wiser option, but the risks remain strongly on the upside.

Capital market performance was mixed. The **bond market** weakened sharply on the back of a poor inflation outlook and higher domestic interest rates. The yields on the R153 2010 and the longer-dated R157 2015 rose to 9,02% and 8,47% respectively at

the end of June from 8,13% and 7,84% at the end of March. More recently, yields have pulled back slightly as some doubts started to emerge about the next move in interest rates as recent economic releases showed that domestic spending and credit growth were slowing. The equity market remained robust, but slightly more volatile. Worries about the impact of higher interest rates surfaced from time to time, but strong precious metal prices and buoyant global markets provided the main momentum. The FTSE/JSE all-share index reached a new record high of 29 714,33 on 21 June, recording a gain of almost 14% since the start of the year. Apart from financials, which were dragged down by June's rate hike, most other sectors contributed. Resources recorded the largest gains, followed by a solid performance from the big industrial stocks.

The **rand** staged a comeback in the second quarter, appreciating by 2,5% against the trade-weighted basket of currencies and recording the largest gains against a weak US dollar. The local unit was supported by positive investor sentiment towards emerging markets, reinforced by robust precious metal prices and higher local interest rates. Despite recent strength, the rand is vulnerable to concerns over the current account deficit and renewed worries about the sustainability of the current commodity price boom.

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FACTS AND FORECASTS OF KEY ECONOMIC VARIABLES

12 July 2007

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Growth (real, % change)							
Gdp	3.7	3.1	4.8	5.1	5.0	4.6	4.5
Gde	4.9	5.2	7.9	5.9	8.7	6.2	6.5
Pce	3.2	3.5	6.7	6.6	7.3	6.6	4.2
Gdfi	3.7	9.1	8.9	9.6	12.7	15.3	13.4
Exports	1.0	0.1	2.9	8.0	5.5	11.0	5.7
Imports	5.3	8.1	14.5	10.7	18.4	14.8	11.2
Balance of payments (Rbn)							
Exports	333.3	291.4	310.5	352.1	434.0	594.3	710.4
Imports	283.0	264.8	311.8	359.8	476.5	643.3	772.0
Trade balance	50.2	26.7	-1.2	-7.7	-42.5	-49.0	-61.6
Net services	-40.6	-40.3	-43.4	-54.6	-69.8	-75.8	-90.2
Current account	9.7	-13.7	-44.6	-62.3	-112.4	-124.8	-151.8
Capital account	6.4	8.8	82.2	96.6	142.2	155.3	202.6
Change net reserves	16.1	-4.9	37.5	34.3	29.8	30.5	50.7
Gross reserves (eop)	66.0	52.9	82.8	130.5	178.3	220.4	273.2
Gold price (average per ounce)							
\$	310.1	363.5	410.4	445.7	605.1	651.4	667.9
Rand	3268	2757	2652	2844	4103	4694	4907
Exchange rates (average)							
\$-Rand	10.54	7.58	6.46	6.38	6.78	7.21	7.35
Euro-\$	0.94	1.13	1.24	1.24	1.26	1.35	1.37
\$-YEN	125.3	116.0	108.2	110.2	116.3	121.3	121.0
GPB-\$	1.50	1.63	1.83	1.82	1.84	1.98	2.03
Euro-Rand	9.93	8.56	8.03	7.93	8.51	9.70	10.06
Rand-YEN	11.9	15.3	16.7	17.3	17.2	16.8	16.5
GBP-Rand	15.81	12.39	11.83	11.60	12.48	14.28	14.88
Interest rates (end of period)							
Three-month BA	13.05	7.58	7.33	6.93	8.97	9.29	8.80
Prime	17.00	11.50	11.00	10.50	12.50	13.00	12.50
Long bond	10.55	9.21	8.15	7.43	7.76	8.17	8.31
Inflation (average)							
Headline CPI	9.2	5.9	1.4	3.4	4.6	6.4	5.5
CPIX (metro and other urban)	9.3	6.8	4.3	3.9	4.6	5.8	5.5

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12 July 2007

	2006				2007				2008			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Gdp (q-o-q annual %)	5.0	5.5	4.5	5.6	4.7	4.4	3.8	4.0	4.3	4.8	5.3	5.5
Interest rates												
Three-month BA	6.97	7.40	8.14	8.97	8.97	9.54	9.54	9.29	9.19	9.38	8.80	8.80
Prime	10.50	11.00	11.50	12.50	12.50	13.00	13.00	13.00	13.00	13.00	12.50	12.50
Long bond (10 yr)	7.48	8.64	8.57	7.76	7.77	8.40	8.22	8.17	8.08	8.23	8.19	8.31
Inflation												
CPI	3.8	4.0	5.2	5.5	5.9	6.9	6.4	6.3	6.4	5.7	5.1	4.8
CPIX	4.2	4.2	5.0	5.0	5.2	6.3	5.9	6.0	6.0	5.5	5.3	5.1
Exchange rates												
\$-Rand	6.19	7.17	7.67	7.00	7.29	7.10	7.17	7.39	7.24	7.27	7.38	7.46
Euro-\$	1.21	1.27	1.27	1.32	1.33	1.34	1.37	1.37	1.35	1.37	1.38	1.39
\$-Yen	117.5	114.8	117.9	118.8	117.9	123.4	122.1	122.8	121.5	120.3	120.3	120.1
GBP-\$	1.74	1.83	1.87	1.97	1.96	2.00	1.99	1.97	1.99	2.03	2.07	2.07
Euro-Rand	7.51	9.10	9.74	9.23	9.73	9.55	9.84	10.08	9.78	9.93	10.18	10.34
Rand-Yen	18.99	16.11	15.38	16.97	16.17	17.38	17.04	16.62	16.79	16.54	16.30	16.10
GBP-Rand	10.78	13.13	14.37	13.77	14.30	14.22	14.29	14.58	14.43	14.80	15.25	15.40
Gold price per ounce												
\$	588	601	604	635	663	648	645	642	655	674	681	688
Rand	3637	4304	4629	4447	4834	4602	4625	4740	4738	4905	5028	5129

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