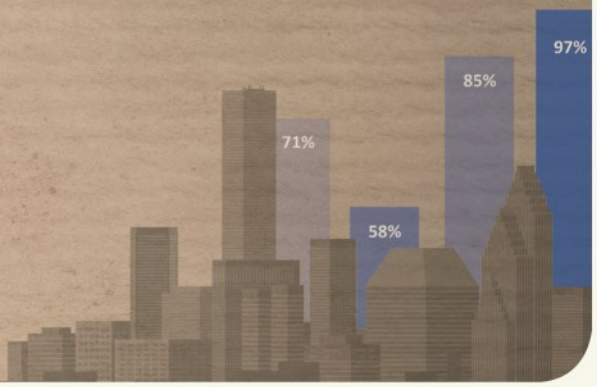
Mark Wenning's

FINANCIAL INFORMER



Quarter 1 / 2016



Mark Wenning
Certified Financial Planner®

office: Shop 4, First Floor, Nedbank, Westville Mall, 35 Buckingham Terrace, 3630
postal: P O Box 1985, Westville, 3610
email: markw@nfp.nedbank.co.za
phone: 031 203 9634
mobile: 082 900 0332
fax: 086 606 4343
web: www.markwenning.co.za
assist: Janet Rackham, janetr@nfp.nedbank.co.za
assist: René Sturrock, renes@nfp.nedbank.co.za

10 years to retirement? Follow these 5 tips and make it easy

The actions you take in the final decade before you quit working are crucial to getting the next phase off to a smooth start. Here are 5 things you must do.

After 30-plus years of working and saving, you can finally see retirement on the horizon. But it's not time to coast just yet.

1. See if you're saving enough. If you haven't recently, take stock of where you are and where you need to be. For example, to replace 70% of your earnings by age 65, you'll need to accumulate 12 times your pay at 65. But even if you're playing catch-up, you can still make it to the finish line with what you need. Your choice: Seriously power-save, or work a bit longer while saving less. Say you have five times your income; you could save 33% a year for the next 10 years, or delay retirement 24 months while banking 20%. Either way, don't miss out on catch-up contributions!

2. Stagger your retirement with your spouse. Among two-income couples, nearly one in five retires in the same year, and another 30% within two years of each other, reports the Urban Institute. But quitting in tandem isn't necessarily the best move. If one spouse works just a few years longer, you can draw less from your portfolio in those initial years.

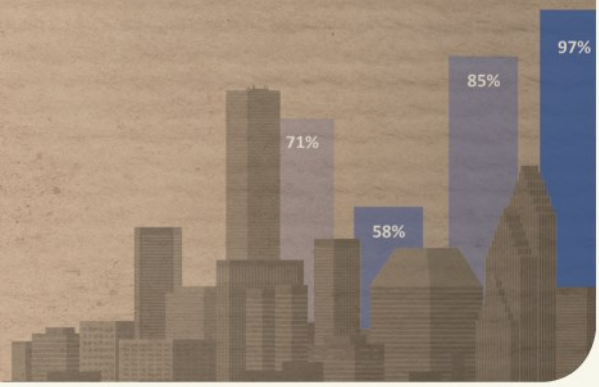
3. Don't automatically quit on your share portfolio. To achieve returns to sustain a 30-year retirement, you need to still be investing for growth. Investments should make up 50% to 60% of your allocation, with the rest in a stable portfolio. The caveat: those within 10% of their ultimate savings goal can choose to dial back to 40%.

4. Be mortgage wise. Of course you don't want to carry credit card debt into retirement, but what about the mortgage? The old advice was to settle it before you left work, but in today's low-rate environment, maybe not. Assuming that your rate is less than 9.75% and that you'll be able to afford the payments from guaranteed-income sources in retirement—or if you're planning to move—there's no rush. You may do better by investing money you would have put toward the loan.

5. Make friends with the young'uns. Sure, you still want to dazzle your boss, but you'd better be working just as hard to make allies below you. Your younger co-workers are likely to move up the ranks over the next 10 years and have a say in whether you stay or go. Hanging onto your job for the next decade will be essential to keeping your plan on track. So train subordinates, mentor up-and-comers, and look into a "reverse mentorship" in which a junior colleague teaches you something new.

Disclaimer: Neither the publisher hereof nor your financial adviser can guarantee the accuracy of the content of this communication, which is provided for general information purposes only- no part of it constitutes financial advice for purpose of the Financial Advisory and Intermediary Service Act. You should discuss matters with your financial adviser before making any decisions. Neither the publisher nor your financial adviser accept responsibility for any direct or indirect loss or damage you may suffer as a result of using or relying on any information in this newsletter.

FINANCIAL INFORMER



Quarter 1 / 2016

Retiring abroad is the dream of adventurous retirees. These days it really is possible to spend your days relaxing beneath palm fronds on a Caribbean beach, enjoying farm-fresh produce in a mountain haven with year-round spring weather, or wandering the storied streets of a historic and cultured European city.

But with so many choices available, finding the right one can seem daunting. Enter *International Living's* Annual Global Retirement Index.

Researched over months with the help of a team of correspondents, editors, and contributors all over the world, this Retirement Index is the ultimate resource for helping you find your ideal retirement haven.

Are you looking for low costs? Are you after a place with great, affordable healthcare? Or both? Is high-speed internet crucial for you, or do you just want a place with a warm climate year-round? Not every corner of a country is the perfect haven. And some of these countries are big and diverse places. The focus of their research is on the spots within them that are known to be attractive and hold appeal.

This mountain of information then meets a set of complex formulas designed by their in-house editors to crunch and process the results. This year, across 10 categories, they factored in absolutely everything needed to make a great retirement destination. How much to rent? Can you catch a movie in English? What is the average humidity? How much does a doctor's visit cost? Do they speak English? The list goes on…

All 23 countries in the Index are terrific retirement destinations. However, keep in mind that while numbers can guide you, it's up to you to decide which of these countries (if any) is right for you. This article can help you narrow down your list, but the final decision is up to you. Part of what makes a great retirement haven is intangible; and *International Living* has been trying to capture it in words for over 30 years. But you'll know, in your gut and in your heart, when you've found it.

The 2016 Annual Global Retirement Index Results by Category

This year, *International Living* scored each country across 10 categories used to compile their most comprehensive Index yet.



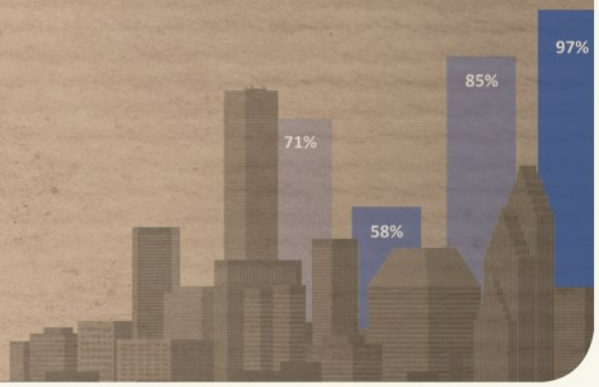
For the full report go to *IL's* website:
www.internationalliving.com

Country	Buying & Renting	Benefits & Discounts	Visas & Residence	Cost of Living	Fitting in	Entertainment & Amenities	Healthcare	Healthy Lifestyle	Infrastructure	Climate	FINAL SCORES
Panama	86	100	100	89	97	100	89	95	90	89	93.5
Ecuador	100	99	83	90	92	95	85	95	85	100	92.4
Mexico	89	88	90	88	91	96	87	86	90	88	89.3
Costa Rica	88	79	87	86	95	88	92	98	88	83	88.4
Malaysia	94	67	87	90	95	100	94	90	87	74	87.8
Colombia	88	65	80	92	89	94	94	95	90	90	87.7
Thailand	90	72	70	90	90	96	88	80	89	83	84.8
Nicaragua	96	72	77	98	88	84	80	97	70	80	84.2
Spain	82	69	77	82	81	90	86	88	93	88	83.6
Portugal	82	75	77	85	81	81	81	88	93	86	82.9
Malta	80	75	78	83	94	82	83	75	93	85	82.8
Honduras (Roatan)	77	72	87	78	100	76	79	75	87	82	81.3
France	63	75	77	57	88	96	88	80	93	83	80.0
Belize	74	83	80	78	98	70	83	85	67	78	79.6
Peru	87	57	75	95	85	74	84	72	80	85	79.4
Italy	62	70	70	74	82	90	80	85	92	83	78.8
Philippines	63	75	67	85	92	90	88	67	89	69	78.5
Uruguay	67	63	67	65	90	98	88	73	90	83	78.4
Dom Rep	92	72	63	85	88	78	80	77	80	67	78.2
Ireland	80	75	77	65	98	84	72	72	93	65	78.1
Cambodia	76	57	80	100	83	89	75	83	63	74	78.0
Guatemala	82	63	77	91	75	78	75	70	76	85	77.2
Vietnam	70	63	60	90	65	58	74	72	57	76	68.5

Dom Rep. = The Dominican Republic

Disclaimer: Neither the publisher hereof nor your financial adviser can guarantee the accuracy of the content of this communication, which is provided for general information purposes only- no part of it constitutes financial advice for purpose of the Financial Advisory and Intermediary Service Act. You should discuss matters with your financial adviser before making any decisions. Neither the publisher nor your financial adviser accept responsibility for any direct or indirect loss or damage you may suffer as a result of using or relying on any information in this newsletter.

FINANCIAL INFORMER



Quarter 1 / 2016



Chiselled features, flowing locks and a manicured moustache: it's a face that has been immortalised on the paper currency introduced after the country became a republic in 1961. But, as it turns out, the face of whom most South Africans believe to be that of Jan Van Riebeeck, a symbol of national pride during the apartheid era, is likely not his, but is more likely that of a Dutch local who never set foot in the South Africa.

This is not a new discovery, just not a well-known one. Jonkheer van Kretschmar, a genealogist, concluded as long ago as 1984 that the painting from which the image was borrowed was not of Van Riebeeck, the man who arrived with three ships in Table Bay in 1652. He stated that the portrait, which is now in the possession of Amsterdam's Rijksmuseum, was probably of another Dutchman named Bartholomeus Vermuyden.

In what is believed to be an actual portrait of Van Riebeeck, also on display at the Rijksmuseum, his appearance is markedly different from the face on South Africa's old currency .

The Rand: From Van Riebeeck to Mandela

One sometimes hears older South Africans use expressions such as "being half a brick and a tickey high" when referring to a short person, a public phone as a "tickey box" and loose change as a "couple of bob". Readers born after 1960 may not understand the origin of these words, which date back to a time when our country's currency was not the Rand.

Until 1961, our currency was the South African Pound and was structured in a similar way to the British Pound at the time, with one Pound consisting of 20 shillings, and a shilling being equal to 12 pennies. Colloquially a three penny coin was called a "tickey", six pennies were called "sixpence" and a shilling was called a "bob".

Although by the 1960's many countries had adopted decimal currencies, Britain and many of the Commonwealth countries had not yet done so. Britain finally converted to a decimal currency in 1971, and this conversion was partly prompted by the prior successful conversion to a decimal currency by one of her former colonies: South Africa.

As far back as 1913, there were suggestions that the then Union of South Africa should adopt a decimal monetary system but no real steps were taken until the late 1950's when the Decimal Coinage Commission gave its attention to the issue. In 1958, the SA government chose, from the various systems proposed, to decimalise and introduce Rands and cents. The Rand took its name from the Witwatersrand (literally "White Waters' Ridge" in English), the ridge upon which Johannesburg is built and where most of South Africa's gold deposits were found.

The decision to decimalise was based on the consideration that to go decimal was feasible and practical. Since the decimal system is based on the number 10, calculations would be simplified. Calculations of costs, invoices, interest and so forth could be made with greater speed and with fewer errors. Most of the modern machines had been designed for the decimal system by then and a larger variety - and at cheaper prices - could therefore be obtained quickly.

The Decimal Coinage Act of 1959 was passed and a new currency, the Rand (subdivided into 100 cents), was legislated. Finally on 14 February 1961, Rands and cents were introduced into circulation. To promote the new currency the government introduced a mascot in the press and on radio (television was not to be introduced in SA for another 23 years). Decimal Dan, "the rand-cent man", was tasked with familiarising South Africans with their new currency.

The first series of Rand banknotes introduced in 1961 were in denominations of R1, R2, R10 and R20, with similar designs and colours to the preceding pound notes to

Disclaimer: Neither the publisher hereof nor your financial adviser can guarantee the accuracy of the content of this communication, which is provided for general information purposes only- no part of it constitutes financial advice for purpose of the Financial Advisory and Intermediary Service Act. You should discuss matters with your financial adviser before making any decisions. Neither the publisher nor your financial adviser accept responsibility for any direct or indirect loss or damage you may suffer as a result of using or relying on any information in this newsletter.



Quarter 1 / 2016

ease the transition. The notes continued to bear the image of Jan van Riebeeck, the first Dutch administrator of the Cape, which at that time had appeared on the South African pound notes. (It was later suggested that the face on the notes was in fact not Van Riebeeck at all – see page 3).

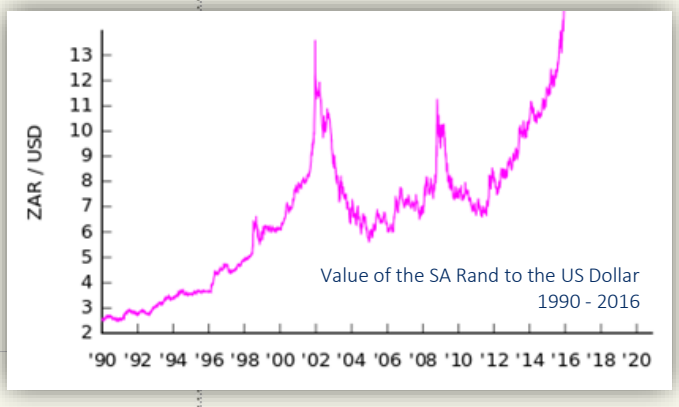
The new cent coins were introduced in denominations of ½, 1, 2½, 5, 10, 20, and 50 cents. As the introduction of the new currency took place in the same year that South Africa became a Republic, the image of the ruling British monarch's head did not appear on our coins, replaced instead by Van Riebeeck's profile. In later years, Van Riebeeck's head was replaced by the SA coat of arms, and up until the mid-1980's the heads of various of our pre -1994 rulers also appeared on certain of our coins, including those of Hendrik Verwoerd and BJ Vorster.

For many years the denominations of notes and coins remained unchanged. In 1989 a R2 coin was introduced, followed by a R5 coin in 1994. During the 1990's, the Rand notes were redesigned with images of the Big Five wildlife species replacing the face of Van Riebeeck and R50, R100 and then R200 notes were introduced.

Production of 1-cent and 2-cent coins was discontinued in 2002, primarily due to inflation having devalued them. These coins remain legal tender, although South African consumers have become used to the practice of many shops rounding the total purchase price of goods to the nearest 5 cents in favour of the consumer. Incidentally, any of the old discontinued R1, R2 and R5 bank notes out there also remain legal tender.

In 2012, President Jacob Zuma announced that the country would be issuing new banknotes bearing the late president Nelson Mandela's image. These entered into circulation in November 2012.





Value of the SA Rand to the US Dollar
1990 - 2016

The Rand rollercoaster

When the Rand was introduced in 1961, its value was fixed at R2 to the pound. Coming off the strong base of the South African Pound, back then one Rand could buy US$1.40. It remained at roughly that level until the early 1980's, when mounting political pressure combined with sanctions placed against the country due to apartheid started to erode the Rand's value.

The currency broke above parity with the dollar for the first time in March 1982, and by the time that State President PW Botha made his Rubicon speech on 15 August 1985, it had weakened to R 2.40 per dollar. The currency recovered somewhat between 1986–88, trading near the R 2 level most of the time and even breaking beneath it sporadically. The recovery was short-lived however, and by the end of 1989 the rand was trading at levels of more than R 2.50 per dollar.

The rand/dollar exchange rate in the post-apartheid South Africa had been largely impacted by national and international social, political and economic events, remaining in decline and recently hitting a new low of almost R18 against the US dollar.

Despite its seemingly ever weakening value, the beleaguered Rand remains an important emerging market currency. The latest triennial survey undertaken by the Bank for International Settlements (BIS) showed the Rand to be the 18th most traded currency in the world, representing 1.1% of the world's currency market.

Disclaimer: Neither the publisher hereof nor your financial adviser can guarantee the accuracy of the content of this communication, which is provided for general information purposes only- no part of it constitutes financial advice for purpose of the Financial Advisory and Intermediary Service Act. You should discuss matters with your financial adviser before making any decisions. Neither the publisher nor your financial adviser accept responsibility for any direct or indirect loss or damage you may suffer as a result of using or relying on any information in this newsletter.