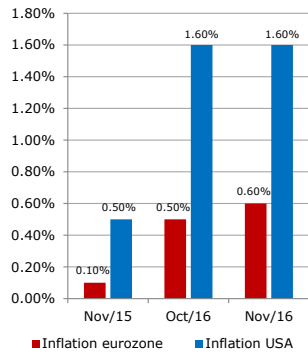
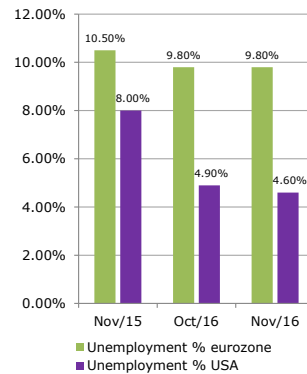


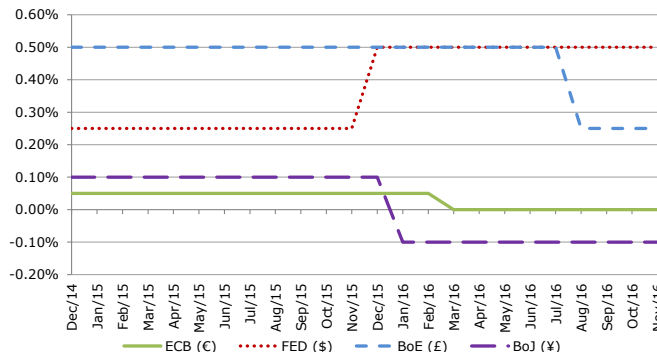
## Inflation eurozone & USA



## Unempl. rate eurozone & USA



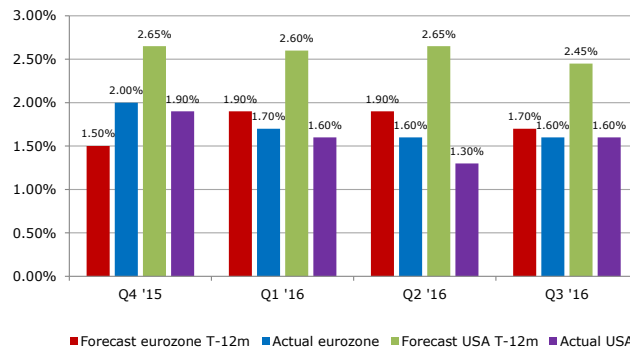
## Official Policy Rates Central Banks



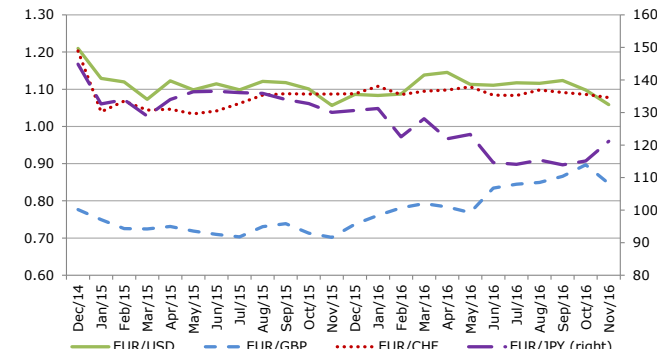
## Credit Ratings Banks

	S&P	Moody's	Fitch
Deutsche Bank	BBB+	Baa2	A-
BNP Paribas	A	A1	A+
RBS plc.	BBB+	A3	BBB+
HSBC Bank plc.	A	A1	AA-
UBS AG	A+	Aa3	A+
CitiGroup Inc.	BBB+	Baa1	A
ING Bank	A	A1	A+
UniCredit SpA	BBB-	Baa1	BBB+

## Forecast vs actual GDP growth eurozone & USA



## Currencies



## Credit Ratings Sovereigns

	S&P	Moody's	Fitch
The Netherlands	AAAu	Aaa	AAA
Germany	AAAu	Aaa	AAA
France	AAu	Aa2	AA
Belgium	AAu	Aa3	AA
Spain	BBB+	Baa2	BBB+
Switzerland	AAAu	Aaa	AAA
Great Britain	AAu	Aa1	AA
United States	AA+u	Aaa	AAA

## Macroeconomic Developments

- The OECD stated in its semi-annual Economic Outlook that worldwide economic growth has been relatively slow for the past five years. Therefore, OECD thinks countries should be making use of the current low interest rates by investing in education, research and development, and infrastructure.
- In September, figures by the World Trade Organization (WTO) showed that world trade was estimated to grow with 1.7% in 2016. The Netherlands Bureau for Economic Policy Analysis however announced that world trade in September decreased with 0.4% compared to the August. Therefore, analysts expect that the WTO estimates are too high.
- The OPEC has reached an agreement on the reduction of oil production. The production will be limited to 32.5 million barrels per day, in order to raise the oil price. Several non-OPEC countries such as Russia have also agreed to limit their oil production.
- Please note that the information does not refer to the graphs above.

## Official Policy Rates Central Banks

- Analysts expect that the Federal Reserve will raise the Federal Funds Target Rate to 0.75% at its next meeting on the 14th of December. The latest economic indicators, such as economic growth and the change in non-farm payrolls, support analyst expectations.
- The Turkish Central Bank has increased its benchmark policy rate with 50 basis points to 8.00%. Analysts did not expect the rate hike, because the Turkish government intentionally kept the interest rate low in order to stimulate the economy. The goal of the increased rate is to support the Turkish lira.
- Please note that the BoJ interest rate fluctuates within a bandwidth of 0.00% and -0.10%.

## Currencies

- The EUR/USD exchange rate has decreased with 0.0392 to EUR/USD 1.0589 on the 30th of November. The decline of the EUR/USD exchange rate was partly caused by the announced plans of president-elect Donald Trump to invest substantially in infrastructure and the American economy.

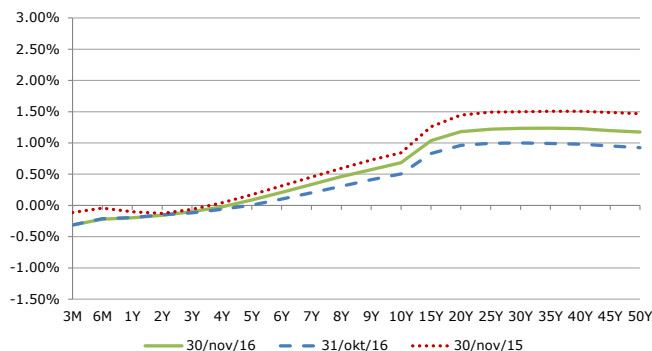
## Credit Ratings Banks

- In November, credit rating agencies Standard & Poor's, Moody's and Fitch did not change the credit ratings of the banks mentioned in the table above.

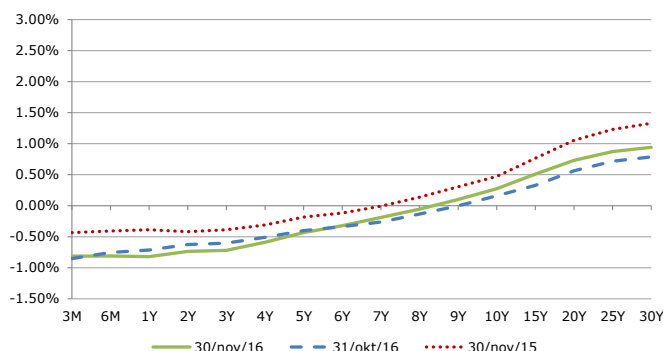
## Credit Ratings Sovereigns

- Credit rating agency Fitch has confirmed the AAA-rating of the Netherlands with a stable outlook. The Netherlands has a substantial surplus on its current accounts, which is beneficial to its investment position.
- The credit ratings of the countries mentioned above have not been changed.

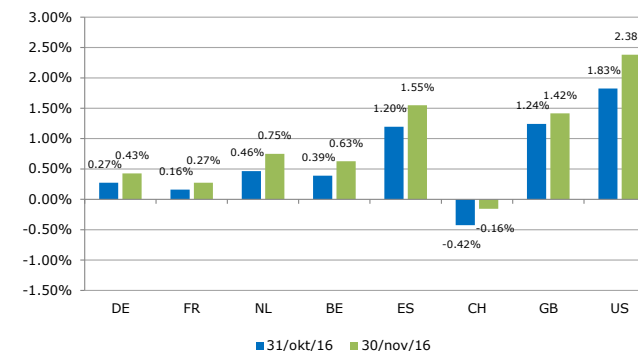
## Euro Swap Curve



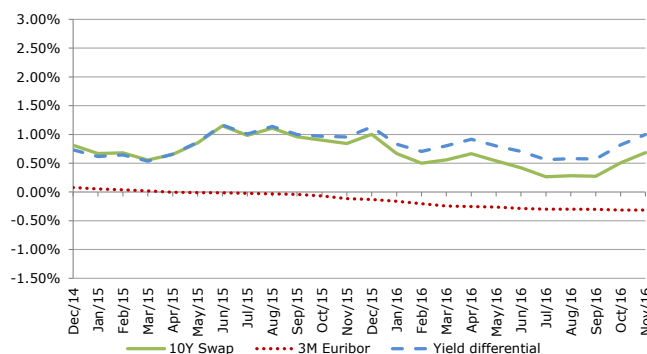
## German Government Bond Curve



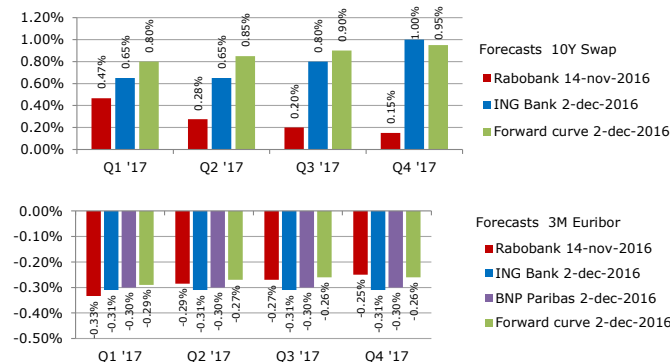
## Yields 10Y Government Bonds



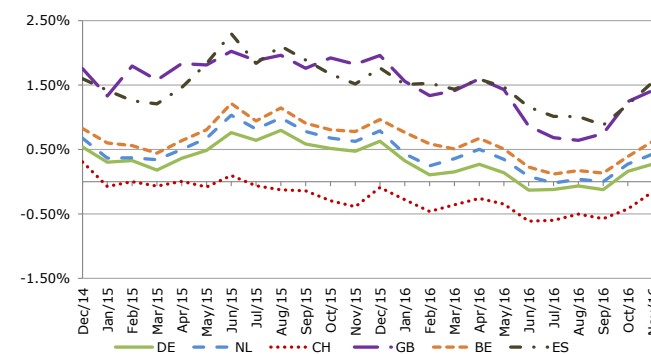
## 10Y Swap -/- 3M Euribor



## Interest Rate Forecasts 10Y Swap and 3M Euribor



## Yields 10Y Government Bonds



## Interest Rates

- During November the Euro swap curve increased compared to October 2016. Swap rates up to and including the 4-year point are negative on 30 November 2016.
- The 10-year Euro swap increased with 18 basis points to 0.68% on 30 November 2016. In October 2016, the 10-year rate closed at 0.51%.
- During November the 3-month Euribor stayed identical versus the end of October. On 30 November 2016 the 3-month Euribor closed at -0.31%.
- Please note that the interest rate forecasts and the interest rates shown in the graphs above do not include liquidity and credit spreads (as are applicable on loans).

## Interest Rate Forecasts

- ING Bank expects the three-month Euribor to remain at -0.31% until the fourth quarter of 2017. BNP Paribas forecasts the 3-month Euribor to remain at 0.30%. Rabobank expects the rate to decrease slightly, settling at -0.25% in the fourth quarter of 2017.
- ING Bank expects an increase of the 10-year swap to a level of 1.00% in the fourth quarter of 2017. Rabobank expects a decrease of the 10-year swap to 0.15% in the fourth quarter of 2017.
- The current 10-year forward rate forecasts are greater than the forecasts of both ING Bank and Rabobank. In the fourth quarter of 2017 the 10-year IRS is expected to be 0.95%, whereas the 3-month Euribor is expected to decrease to -0.26%.
- Please note that these interest rate forecasts are based on predictions and are therefore by definition uncertain. Derivative actions are seen as hypothetical and considered speculative trading, especially in (semi) public institutions.

## Government Bond Yields

- In November, yields on all European government bonds mentioned above have increased. The increase in government bond yields was partly caused by insecurity on financial markets, following the election of Donald Trump as president of the United States.
- Yields on French, Spanish and American 10-year government bonds showed the largest increase in November. French 10-year government bond yields increased with 29 basis points to 0.75%. The yield on a Spanish 10-year government bond increased with 35 basis points to 1.55%. The yield on an American bond increased the most with 56 basis points to 2.38%.
- The yield on a Dutch 10-year government bond increased in November with 15 basis points to 0.43%.