

Disclaimer

RESPONSIBLE FOR WHAT I SAY

NOT FOR WHAT YOU UNDERSTAND

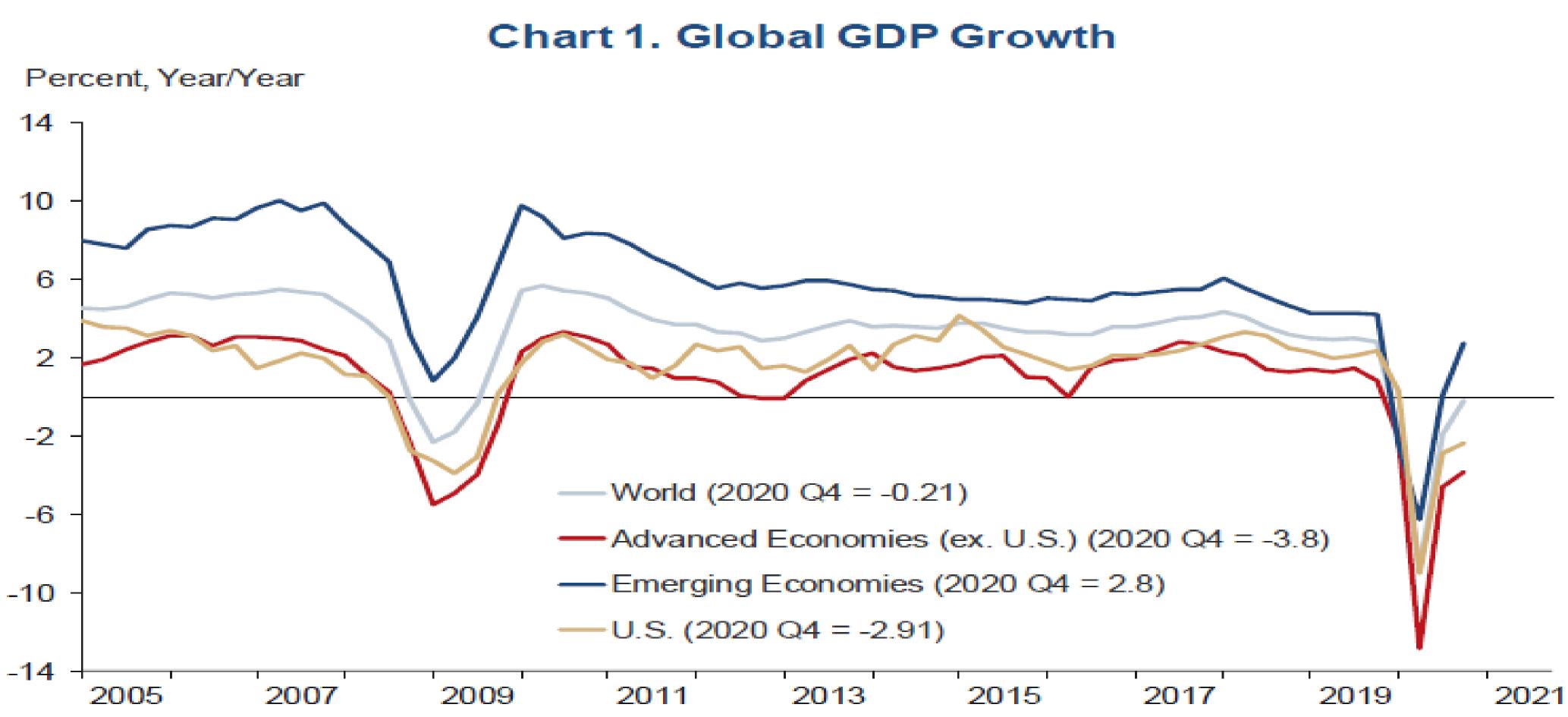
Global situation



Globalbackdrop

- Steady recovery from pandemic shock
 - Persistent risks for repeated waves
 - Dependant on vaccinations
- Other major themes
 - Oil market volatility
 - US-China trade tensions
 - Nationalistic politics and anti-globalisation

Global GDP



NOTE: The advanced economies (ex. U.S.) aggregate includes the Euro Area, Japan, the U.K., Canada, Australia, South Korea, Switzerland and Sweden. The emerging economies aggregate includes China, Brazil, Russia, India, Mexico, Indonesia, Turkey, Argentina, South Africa and Colombia. The world aggregate includes these countries, which make up approximately 80 percent of world GDP computed using purchasing power parity (PPP)-adjusted GDP weights.

Globalization Institute Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas

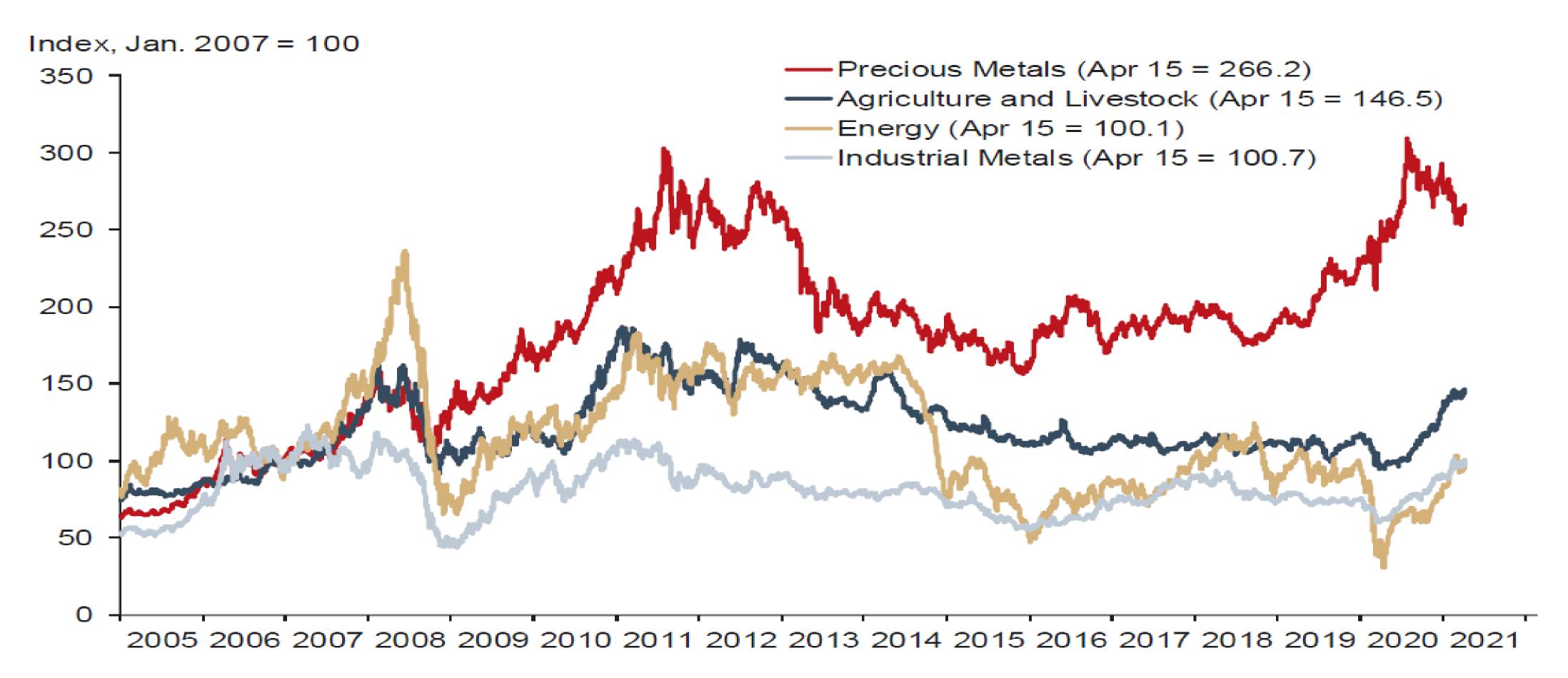
GLOBAL ASSUMPTIONS

	2018	2019	2020	2021f	2022f
Economic growth (% y/y, year average) (f)					
US	2.9	2.3	-3.5	6.6	4.1
Eurozone	1.8	1.2	-7.5	4.2	4.2
China	6.6	6.1	2.2	8.5	5.5
Commodities (year end)					
Brent crude (US\$/bbl)	72.0	62.0	51.78	62.0	63.5
Gold (US\$/oz)	1,250	1,450	1,898	1,800	1,825
Platinum (US\$/oz)	790.0	850.0	1,072	950.0	1,050

Commodity prices

Commodity supercycle?

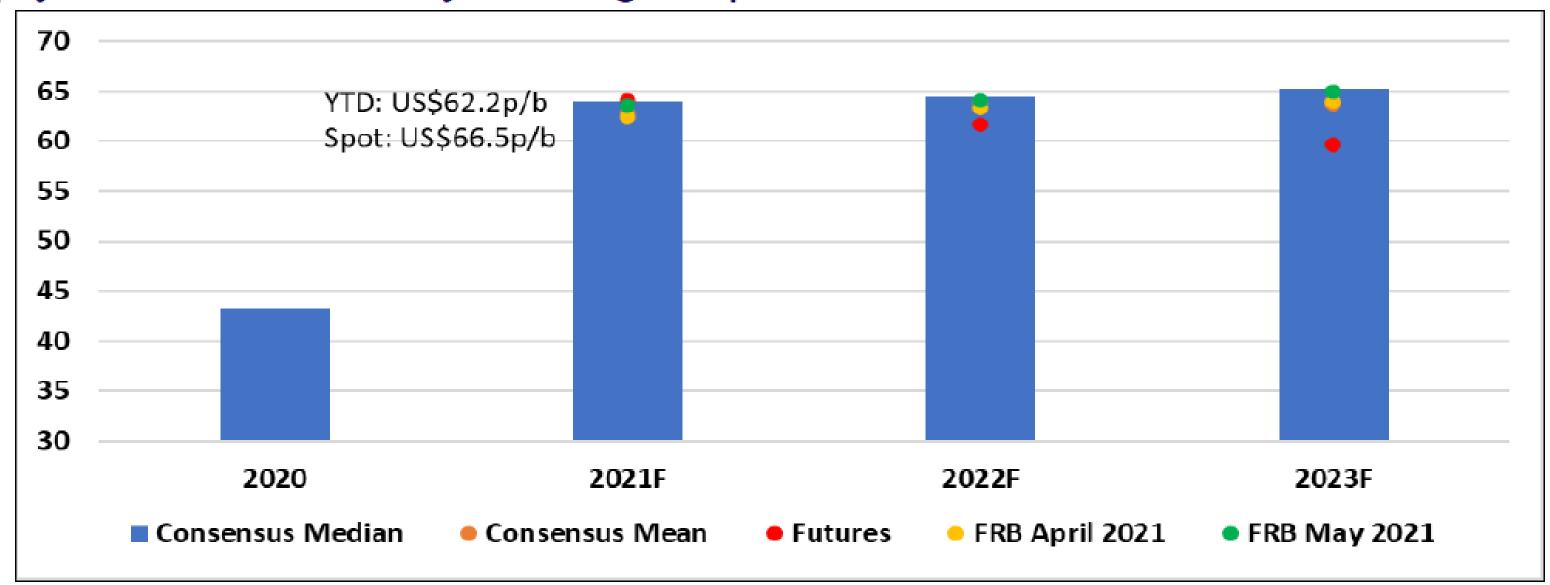
Chart 9. Commodity Prices





Oil price

Supply conditions firmly driving oil prices



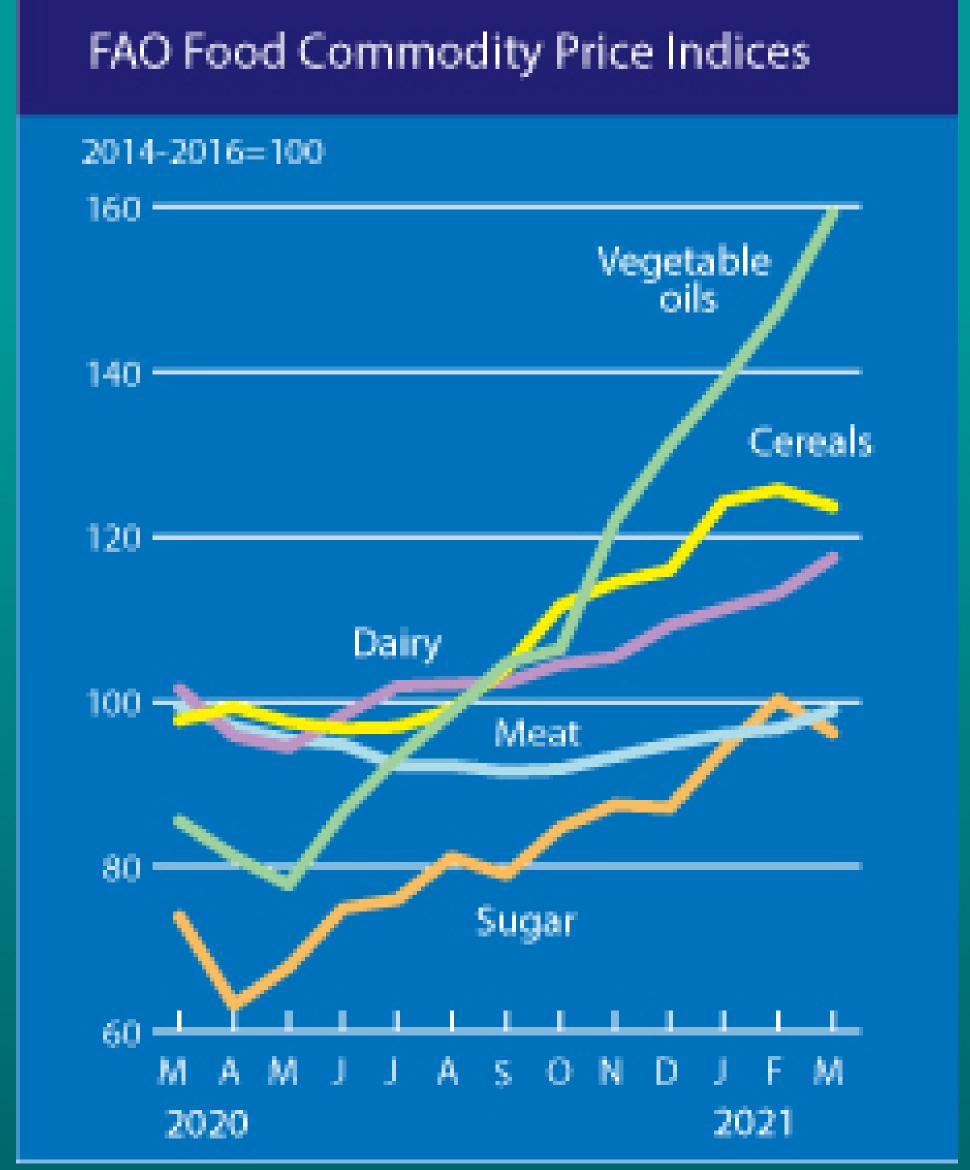
	2021F	2022F	2023F
Brent crude, US\$p/b (consensus)	64	64.5	65.3
FRB Proposal, US\$p/b annual ave	63.5	64.1	65.0
FRB Proposal, US\$p/b EOP	64	65.5	66

- Improving demand outlook to drive further gains
- Shale unlikely to respond as fast as previous recovery
- OPEC+ production cuts remain supportive



World Food price index



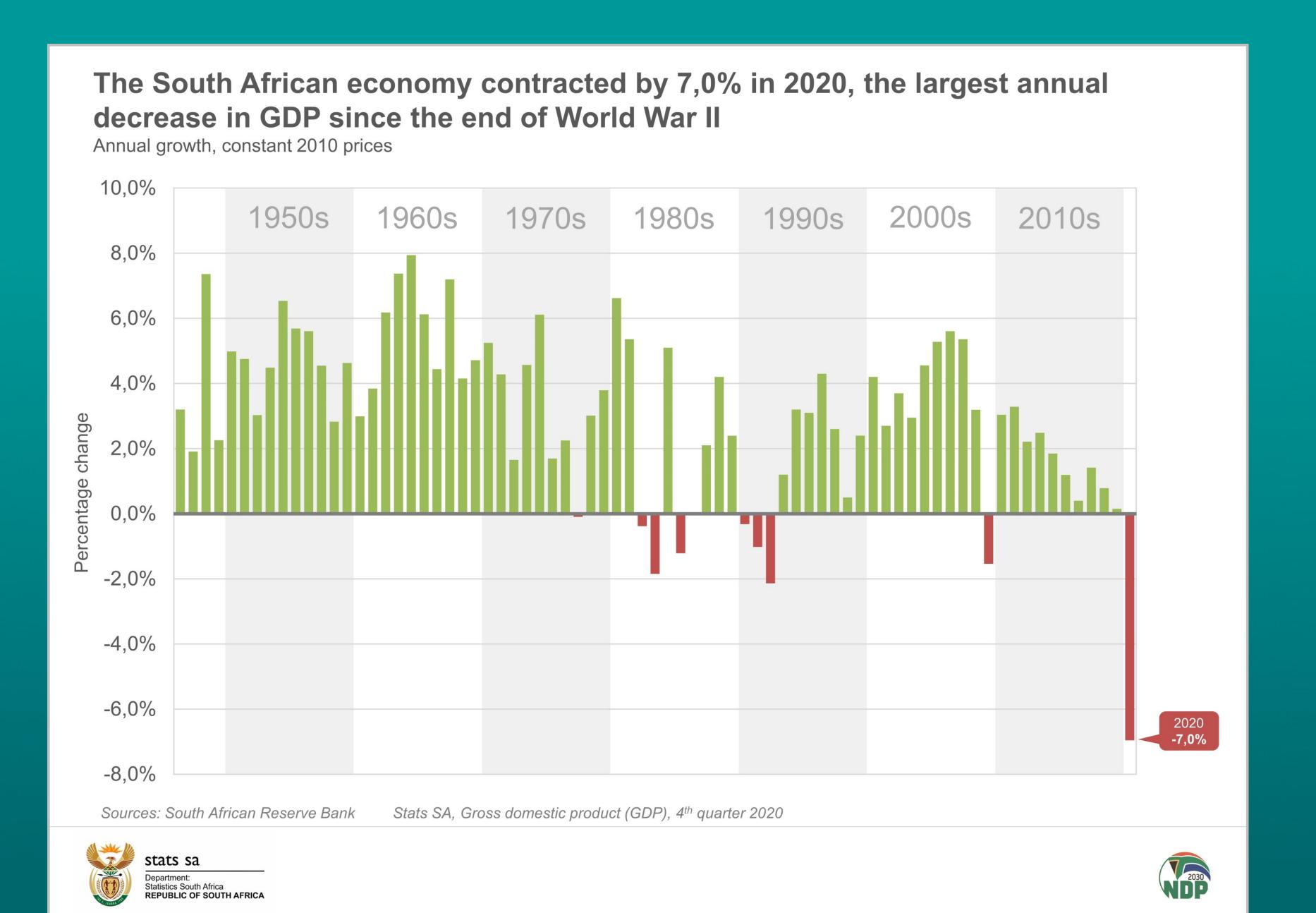




South African economy



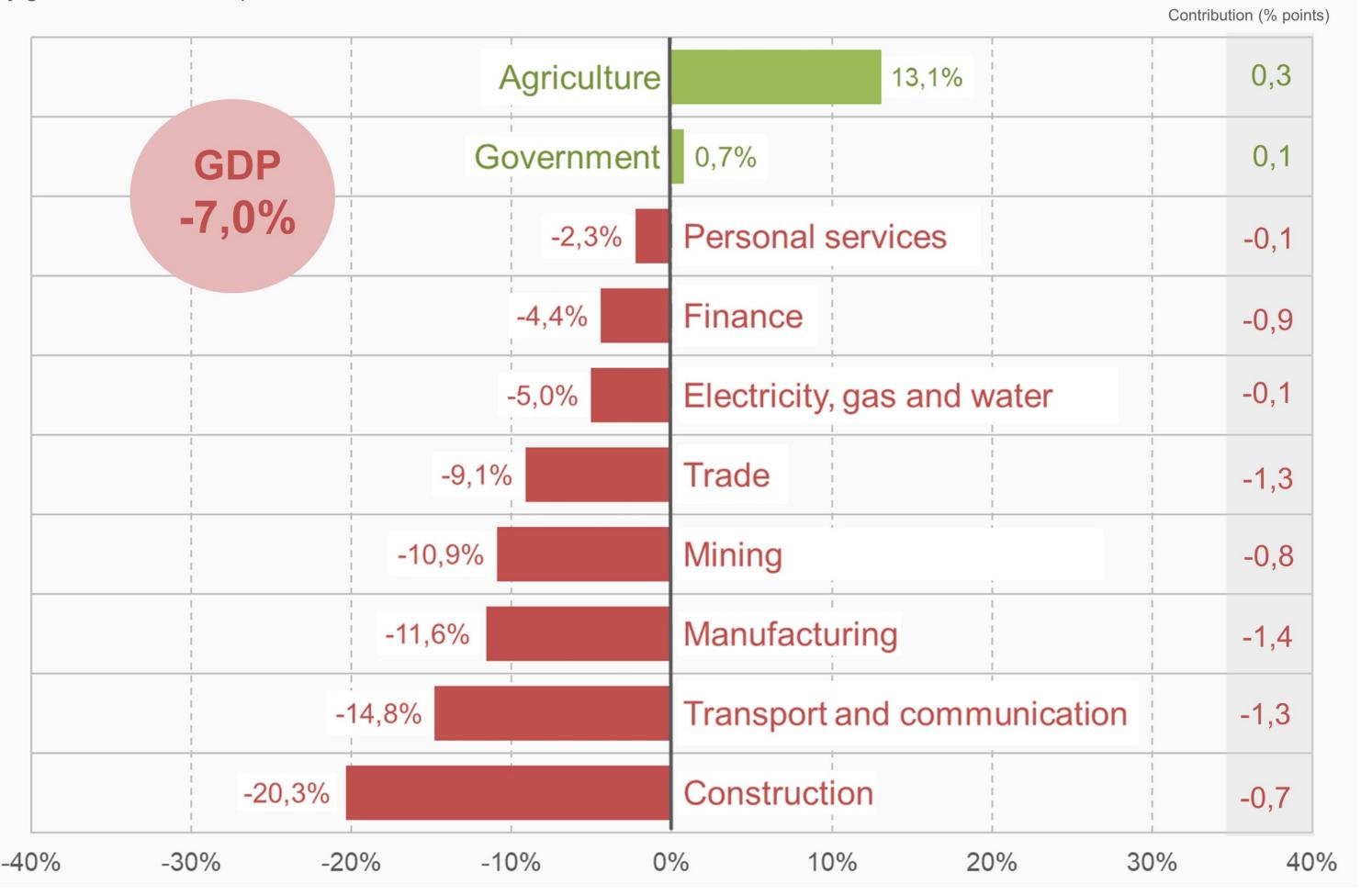
South Africa GDP



South Africa GDP

Eight of the ten industries recorded decreased economic activity in 2020

Industry growth in 2020 compared with 2019



Source: Gross domestic product (GDP), 4th quarter 2020





SA ECONOMY SCENARIOS FOR THE NEXT 12 MONTHS

Scenario (probability)	Base case: 65% (previous: 65%)	Bull case: 10% (previous: 10%)	Bear case: 25% (previous: 25%)
Covid-19 and lockdown	Government continues to implement a targeted lockdown approach as the SA economy contends with repeated increases in active cases. Quickening global recovery supports activity in export-oriented sectors, but electricity supply shortages and a slow vaccine roll-out will continue to weigh on the pace of the recovery.	Active cases increase but pressure on healthcare system is limited as government meets its vaccine roll-out target. This, coupled with better-than-expected global growth, leads to further improvement in the growth outlook.	Further waves of the pandemic result in greater restrictions on economic activity. Mutating covid-19 strains constrain government's vaccination efforts as efficacy of vaccines is reduced. This, coupled with a weakening global economy, leads to further deterioration in the growth outlook.
Growth	2021: 3.7% (3.3%) 2022: 1.3% (1.0%) 2023: 1.7% (1.5%)	2021: 4.6% 2022: 2.5% 2023: 2.9%	2021: 2.8% 2022: 0.5% 2023: 1.0%
Inflation	2021: 4.1% 2022: 4.3% 2023: 4.7%	2021: 4.3% 2022: 4.5% 2023: 5.0%	2021: 4.0% 2022: 4.3% 2023: 4.7%
Fiscal policy (main balance as a % of GDP)	FY20/21: -11.8% FY21/22: -8.8% FY22/23: -7.7% FY23/24: -7.2%	FY20/21: -11.8% FY21/22: -7.8% FY22/23: -5.8% FY23/24: -4.6%	FY20/21: -11.8% FY21/22: -10.4% FY22/23: -10.2% FY23/24: -10.5%
Monetary policy	Repo rate kept on hold at 3.5% during 2021. Rate hikes begin in 2H22.	Repo rate remains stable.	Repo rate kept stable to end of 2022; hikes begin in 2023.
Rand (vs. US dollar)	Trades around 14.80, in a range between 14.00 and 16.50. Ends the year at 15.17.	Trades around 14.50, in a range between 13.70 and 16.00. Ends the year at 14.50.	Trades around 15.50
Bond yields – 10-yr government bonds	Generic 10-yr ends the year at 9.5%. Curve remains steep.	Generic 10-yr ends the year at 9.2%. Curve flatter than in the base case	Generic 10-yr ends the year at 10.0%. Curve bear steepens from current levels.

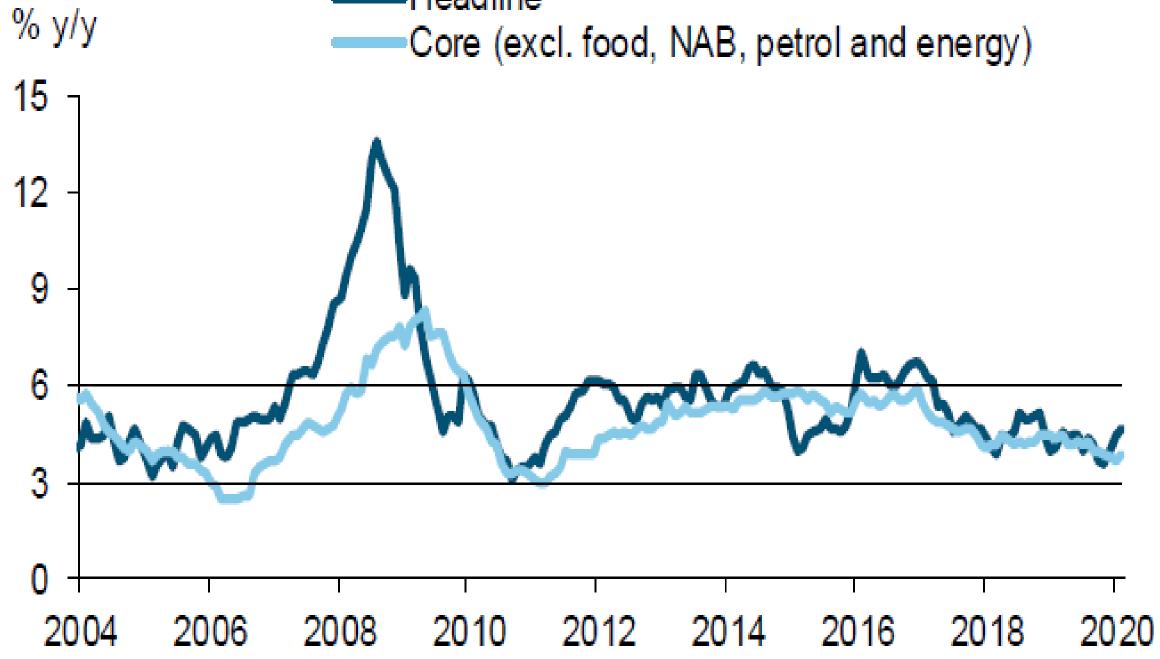
South Africa - Forecast

	2018	2019	2020	2021f	2022f	2023f
Real GDP (% y/y, year average)						
GDP	0.8	0.2	-7.0	3.7	1.3	1.7
Inflation						
CPI (% y/y, year average)	4.6	4.1	3.3	4.1	4.3	4.7
CPI (% y/y, year end)	4.5	4.0	3.1	4.6	4.4	4.8
Core CPI (% y/y, year average)	4.3	4 .1	3.3	2.9	3.9	4.6
Core CPI (% y/y, year end)	4.4	3.8	3.3	2.9	4.3	4.7
PPI (% y/y, year average)	5.4	4.6	2.5	5.3	4.3	4.8
Interest rates						
Repo rate (%, year end)	6.75	6.50	3.50	3.50	3.75	4.75
Prime rate (%, year end)	10.25	10.00	7.00	7.00	7.25	8.25



Inflation





Inflation checklist

	1-3 months	4-12 months
	Short term	Medium term
Food prices	^	→
Energy prices	↑	↑
Wage growth	→	→
Exchange rate	→	→
Import prices	↑	↑
Administered prices	↑	↑
Output gap	•	•
Money supply/credit growth	•	→
Inflation expectations	V	→

Exchange rate

Fair value for USD/ZAR currently 14.00 – trading between 16.50 and 14.30

Moves towards 14.30

- Vaccine hopes
- Stimulatory responses in DM's
- SA inflation remain close to 3% than 4%
- Further acceleration in commodity prices

Moves toward 16.50

- Recurrent bouts of Covid-19 and global growth fears
- Geopolitical tensions
- Worse than expected growth numbers and rising inflation



ZAR rates	4Q20	1Q21	2Q21	3Q21	31-Dec-2021	31-Dec-22	31-Dec-23
USD/ZAR	14.69	14.78	14.70	15.00	14.87	15.20	15.57
EUR/ZAR	17.95	17.33	17.50	18.12	18.14	18.44	18.84
GBP/ZAR	20.09	21.64	20.09	20.37	19.99	20.13	19.78

So what it is the outlook in the medium term?

- Recovery of economy Global & Local barring some risks
- Flat interest rates, benefiting consumers/producers
- Changes in consumer demand it is here to stay
- Risks:
 - Politics not good for confidence
 - Load shedding even worse for confidence
 - Pandemics (Version x.x) doesn't help either



