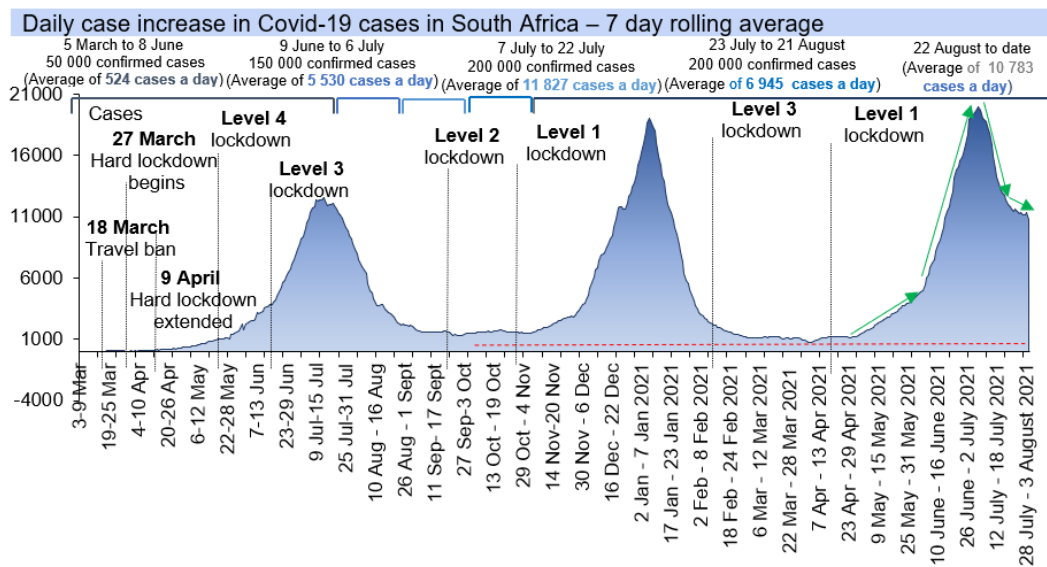


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Thursday 5 August 2021

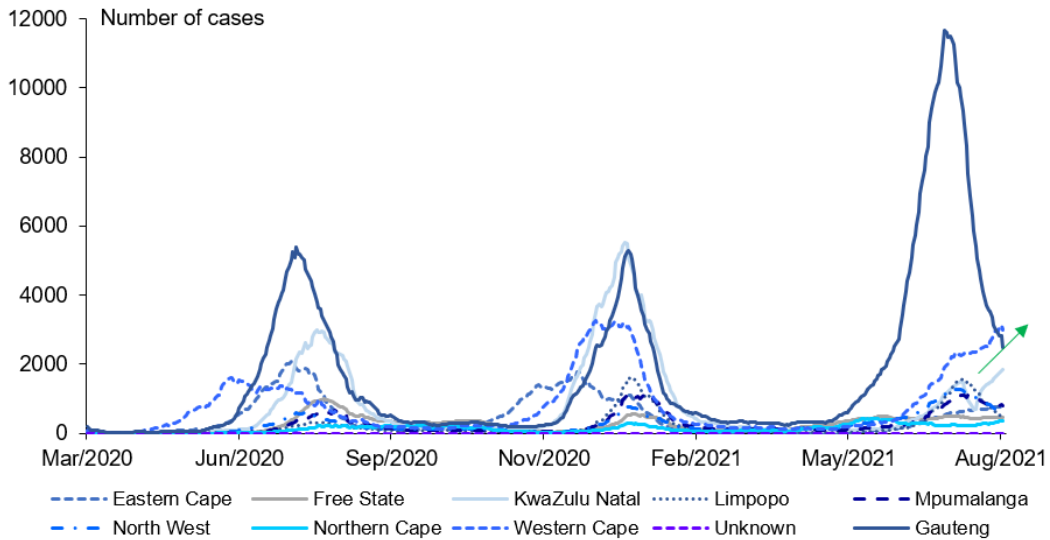
COVID-19: South Africa's curve continues to flatten, but at a slower rate, as July's riots saw the sharp reversal of the declining trend in KZN while the Western Cape continues to see its third wave grow



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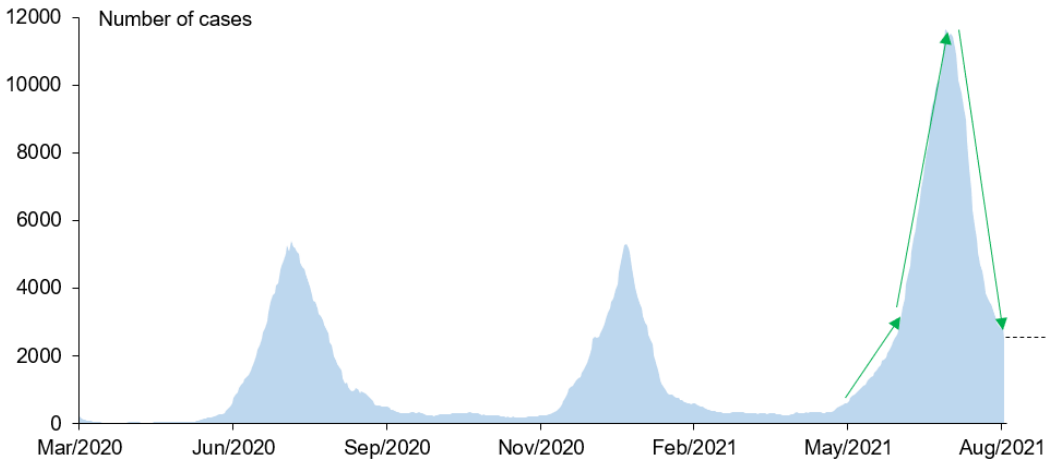


Regional daily case increase in Covid-19 cases – 7 day rolling average



Source: National Department of Health

Daily new cases in Gauteng with 7 day rolling average – 4 August 2021

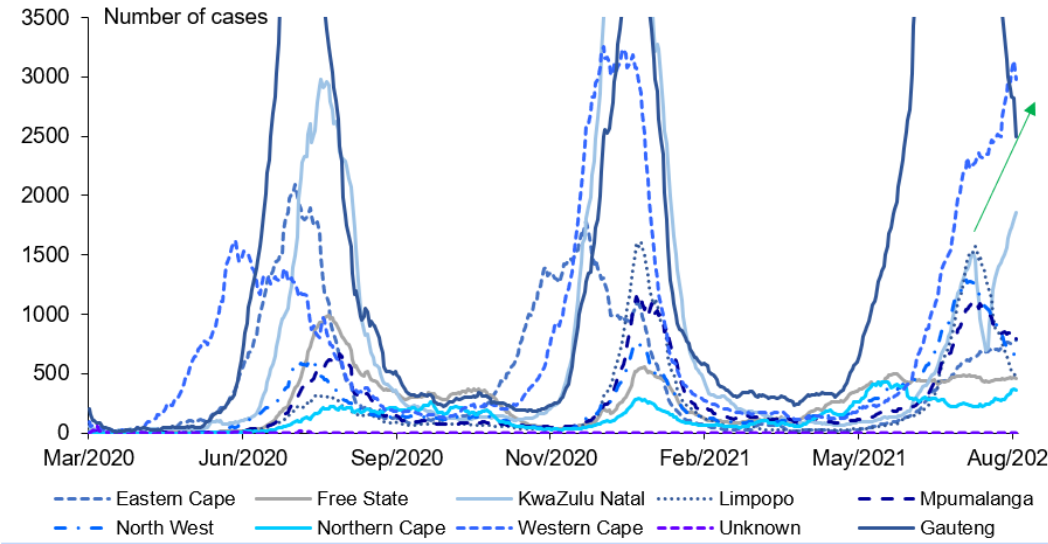


Source: National Department of Health

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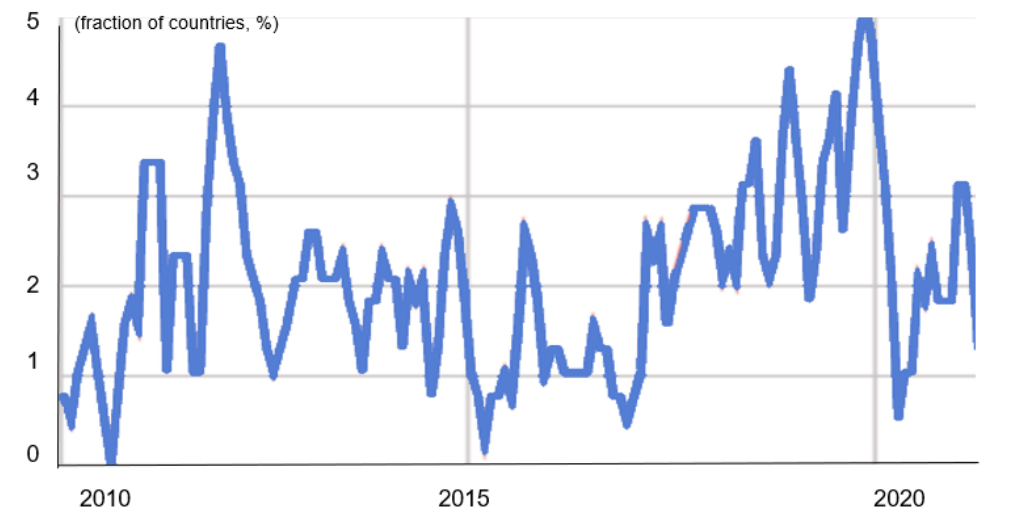


Regional daily case increase in Covid-19 cases – 7 day rolling average – first 3 500



Source: National Department of Health

Recent trends in social unrest (events spiked around the beginning and end of the 2010s)



Source: IMF

Note: Social unrest events are inferred from exceptionally large increases in county media coverage of key terms related to protests, riots, and other forms of civil disorder.

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- New daily cases of COVID-19 in South Africa have dropped to 10 783, the same rate as early June, with the majority of provinces showing a declining or low, flat trend. South Africa has administered 8.1 million vaccines and fully vaccinated 8.4% of its population (Bloomberg).
- KZN shows a V shaped recovery for its third wave, with cases reaching 1 523 on 12th July, then dropping to 696 by 19th July, but then the riots of 11th to 16th saw infections rise a week later, with cases climbing to 1 211 by 23rd July, and then have continued to climb.
- Many only end up having tests in their second or third week of COVID-19 infection if they ignore it initially but then become severely ill. The KZN infection rates can be expected to rise for three weeks after the Zuma-supporters' fuelled riots, and further on recirculation.
- The negative costs of the riots to South Africans' livelihoods, employment and the economy are still being tallied, with the highly destructive economic sabotage expected to see a contraction in Q3.21 GDP, while a lot of businesses, and their jobs, risk not recovering.
- Business confidence is expected to plummet, and with it related employment opportunities diminish, both actual and potential jobs which would have been gained had it not been for the highly destructive nature of the Zuma-supporters' led violent riots and insurrection.
- Indeed, around a decade of Zuma rule, from 2009 to 2018, saw the economic growth rate of South Africa collapse, state capture and corruption escalate rapidly, along with looting of state monies and assets, and the destruction of governance in many state institutions.
- The destruction of infrastructure during the Zuma-supporters' led riots in July this year, along with looting of businesses, has set South Africa's recovery from COVID-19 back severely, and escalated the death rate as well from the disease.
- What is needed in response to the destruction of July's riots is a rapid institution of reforms to drive faster economic growth, and in particular bolster business confidence, was well as a lot more information from government on how it will prevent future insurrections.
- Absent rapidly implementing the reforms recommended for the economy by National Treasury and B4SA, which both focus on the only likely path for success for SA, i.e. the rapid expansion of the private businesses sector, business confidence will be depressed.

Please scroll down to the second section below

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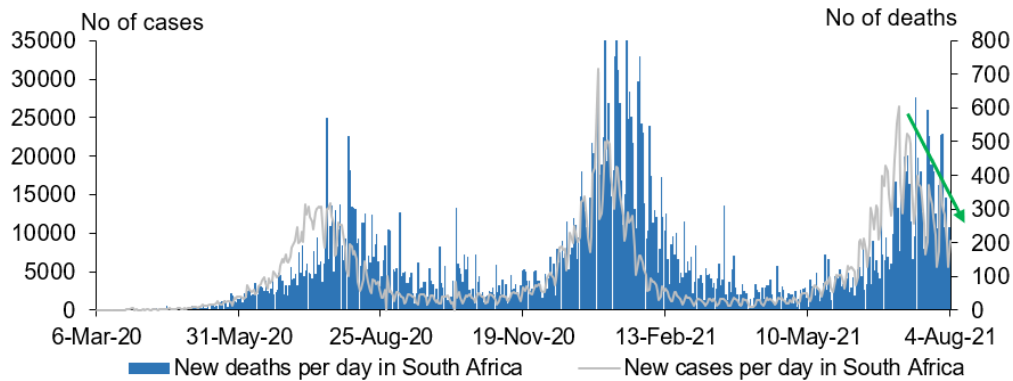


Covid-19 situation in numbers (total and new cases in past 24 hours for the 4 August 2021)

Reporting regions	Confirmed	Total confirmed new cases	Total Deaths	Total new deaths	Ratio of deaths to infections
South Africa	2 470 746	8 988	72 992	555	3.0
Region of the Americas	77 688 636	142 737	2 016 352	1 956	2.6
Globally	199 466 211	548 167	4 244 541	8 430	2.1
Eastern Mediterranean Region	12 804 451	71 999	238 699	698	1.9
European Region	60 566 865	141 528	1 224 397	1 379	2.0
African Region	5 023 726	21 487	119 220	806	2.4
Western Pacific Region	4 669 948	50 828	66 836	496	1.4
South-East Asia Region	38 711 821	119 588	579 024	3 095	1.5

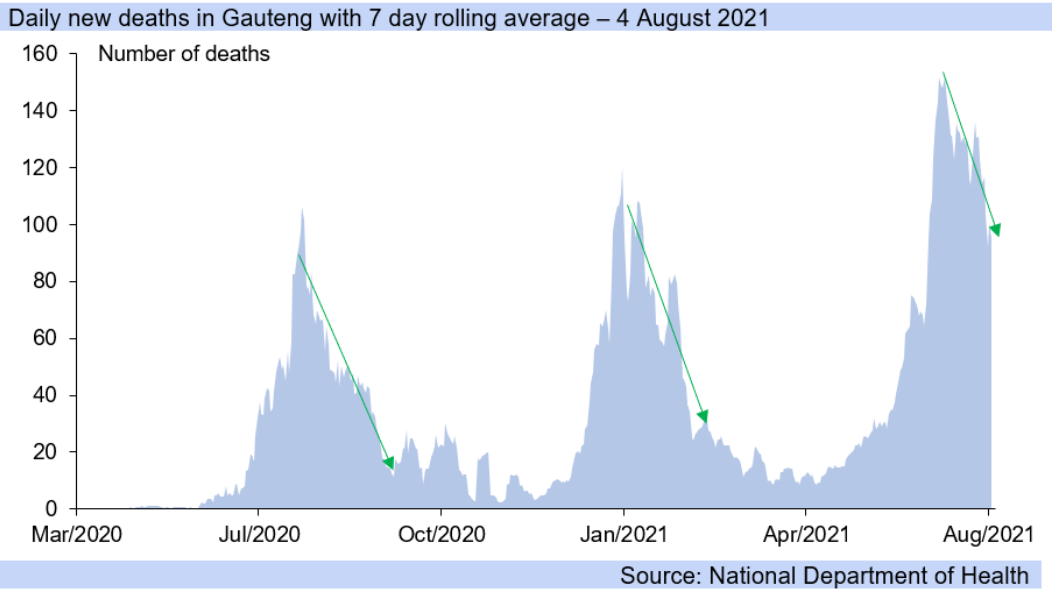
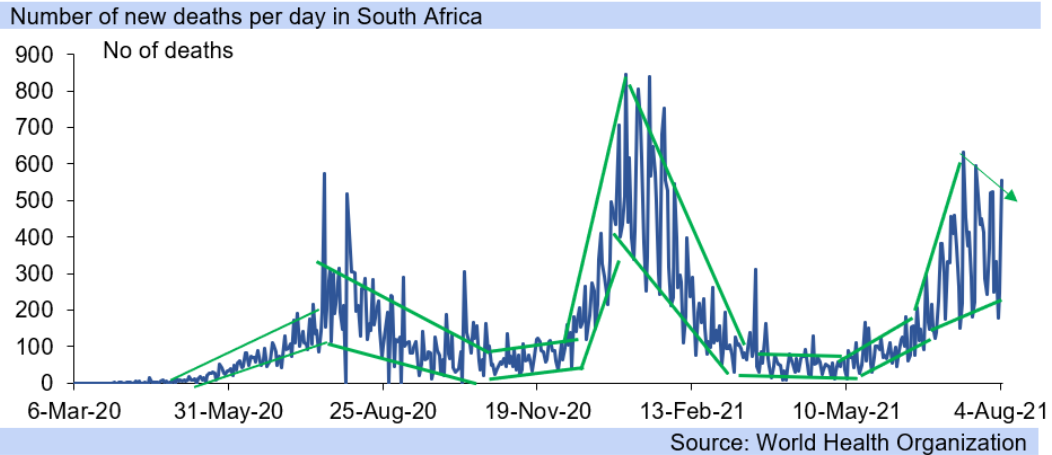
Source: World Health Organization

Number of new infections and deaths per day in South Africa



Source: World Health Organization

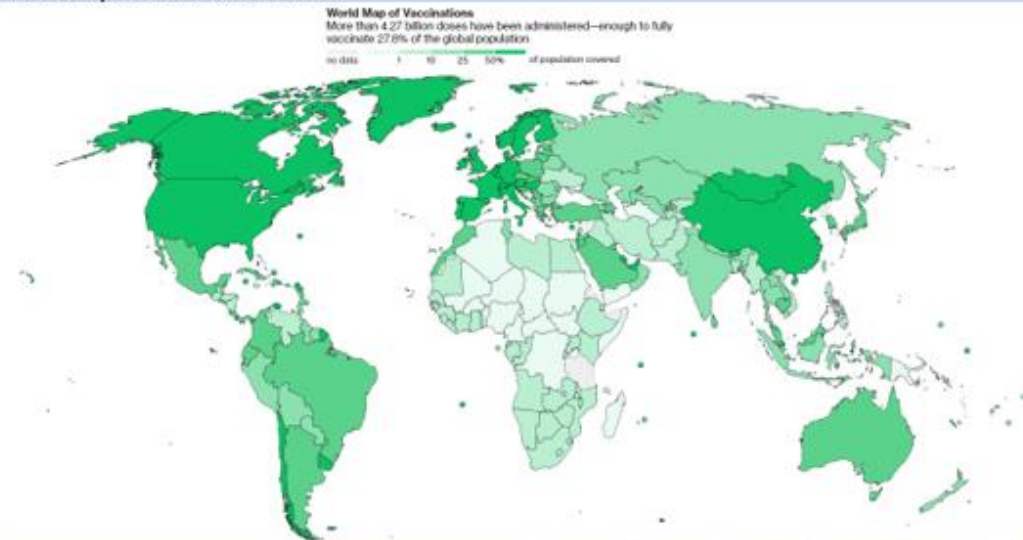
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World Map of administered vaccines



Source: Bloomberg Vaccine Tracker, 4 August 2021

Note: "Population covered" divides the doses administered by each vaccine type by the number of doses required for full vaccination. Data gathered from government websites, press conferences, public statements and Bloomberg interviews.

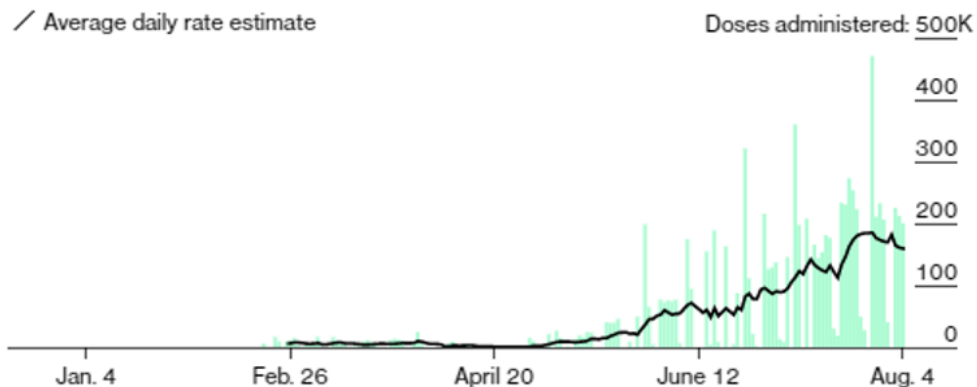
- The IMF finds that "that major social unrest events are rare. The probability that a country will experience such an event in a given month is only 1 percent, on average. But this risk quadruples if a country has experienced a social unrest event within the previous six months".
- South Africans, both citizens and the private corporate sector, want clear indications showing exactly what measures government is going to put in place in the future to prevent its slow, uncoordinated response to the July violent riots from occurring again.
- Absent this, there is going to be a sharp falloff in investor and business confidence, and in investment, business activity, and not least, the rebuilding of the businesses destroyed by the insurrection. Business confidence will remain depressed without pro-growth reforms.
- The IMF further finds that "mass protests are more likely to have an impact than smaller ones. The resulting dynamics are thus highly unpredictable, with protests often growing when people think others will join in."
- "This idea has much in common with a bank run, when people rush to withdraw deposits because they see others in line. As a result, factors signalling that others are more willing to protest—such as past protests ...can act as coordinating signal".
- "Other factors identified as predictive of unrest are digital access and social media penetration, suggesting that the ability to communicate and coordinate on a large scale might be essential to protest activity."

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- Furthermore, “there is “a tight link between unrest and subsequent economic performance”, “(o)n average, major unrest events are followed by a 1 percentage point reduction in GDP six quarters after the event”.
- "Unrest motivated by socioeconomic factors is associated with sharper GDP contractions than unrest associated with political motives." The July riots were initiated by political unrest, on the jailing of Jacob Zuma, but then leached into looting as more and more people joined in.
- “(U)nrest impedes growth”, and this was one of the intentions of the July insurrection, along with an attempt to make the country ungovernable, and likely bring in a pro-Zuma regime change, quite possibly, to reinstate the benefits for it from state capture.

South Africa vaccination rate



Source: Bloomberg Vaccine Tracker, [4 August 2021](#)

Note: Immunity calculations take into account the number of doses required and the current rate of administration for each vaccine type. The “daily rate estimate” is a seven-day trailing average; interpolation is used for countries with infrequent updates. Data from Bloomberg’s Covid-19 Vaccine Tracker.

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Global Vaccination Campaign

Country	No. of doses administered	Enough for % of people	Given 1+ dose	Fully vaccinated	Daily rate of doses administered
<i>Global Total</i>	4,276,284,822	–	–	–	42,703,370
Mainland China	1,708,356,000	61.0	–	–	17,856,429
India	488,936,423	17.9	27.8	7.9	5,525,852
EU	479,387,389	54.0	80.2	50.8	2,782,140
U.S.	348,102,478	54.4	58.0	49.8	677,279
Brazil	145,558,264	35.6	50.9	20.3	1,276,607
Japan	96,854,171	38.4	45.0	31.8	2,262,005
Germany	93,168,807	56.1	62.0	53.1	411,732
U.K.	85,661,367	64.1	70.3	58.0	194,459
France	78,012,304	58.6	67.4	56.0	580,718
Turkey	74,337,939	44.7	49.7	33.5	644,276
Indonesia	70,471,394	13.2	18.2	8.2	723,437
Italy	69,998,328	58.0	64.3	55.2	471,959
Mexico	68,089,659	26.7	37.7	20.3	890,147
Spain	57,653,031	62.0	70.2	59.8	352,525
Russia	56,200,000	19.1	22.9	15.4	933,333
Canada	49,846,485	66.4	71.3	56.4	204,492
Poland	34,597,705	45.6	48.5	46.3	71,597
Pakistan	33,059,676	8.1	12.8	3.4	881,910
Argentina	32,989,197	36.7	56.7	16.7	333,418
Colombia	28,608,522	28.4	36.9	24.9	386,587
Saudi Arabia	28,558,375	41.9	57.2	26.6	395,501
South Korea	27,459,251	26.6	39.0	14.1	369,092
Chile	25,688,833	67.2	72.5	64.6	45,124
Morocco	25,156,226	35.3	41.0	29.7	309,900
Malaysia	22,152,367	34.0	45.2	22.8	537,003
Netherlands	21,075,870	61.2	68.8	45.8	119,810
Philippines	20,863,544	9.7	10.9	8.5	411,949
Thailand	18,198,825	13.1	20.4	5.7	286,785
UAE	16,935,702	78.8	73.0	65.3	41,499
Belgium	14,765,390	64.4	70.6	61.2	109,788
Bangladesh	14,103,674	4.2	5.8	2.6	252,742
Peru	13,750,632	20.7	24.6	16.8	168,936
Australia	12,808,398	25.1	30.6	–	173,519
Sri Lanka	12,758,216	29.3	47.3	–	377,013
Iran	12,388,974	7.4	11.5	3.3	277,538
Portugal	11,877,133	57.8	66.8	49.4	40,440
Israel	11,179,803	61.8	64.0	59.5	9,266
Hungary	11,095,415	56.8	57.6	55.9	11,989
Cambodia	10,915,733	33.1	39.7	26.5	177,319
Sweden	10,812,002	52.3	62.6	42.1	58,964
Greece	10,634,825	49.6	53.5	48.8	47,173
Ecuador	10,584,021	30.6	48.5	12.8	169,793
Czech Republic	10,470,129	49.2	53.4	46.3	48,551
Cuba	10,267,358	45.3	38.2	–	188,896
Dominican Republic	10,266,837	49.6	53.8	41.3	51,754
Austria	9,792,531	55.3	59.9	52.9	42,251
Romania	9,456,458	24.4	26.0	25.2	11,306
Switzerland	9,035,604	52.9	54.9	48.9	22,821
Taiwan	8,501,137	18.0	34.2	1.8	168,979
Uzbekistan	8,318,126	12.5	16.4	3.8	222,049
South Africa	8,182,380	8.4	11.1	5.7	159,56
Ukraine	8,063,001	9.7	14.2	5.2	166,267
Singapore	7,881,209	69.1	77.3	63.1	69,171
Denmark	7,540,057	64.9	73.1	56.8	47,960

Source: Bloomberg Vaccine Tracker, 4 August 2021

Note: Population coverage accounts for the number of doses required for each vaccine administered. The daily rate is a 7-day average; for countries that do not report daily, the last-known average rate is used.

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Global Vaccination Campaign (continued)					
Country	No. of doses administered	Enough for % of people	Given 1+ dose	Fully vaccinated	Daily rate of doses administered
Kazakhstan	7,517,081	20.2	24.3	18.0	232,061
Vietnam	7,291,808	3.8	6.8	0.8	325,519
Nepal	6,251,541	11.0	15.0	7.0	256,864
Ireland	5,948,704	60.1	67.8	56.8	40,083
Hong Kong	5,922,273	39.4	44.8	34.0	65,354
Finland	5,719,398	51.8	67.2	36.4	39,590
Egypt	5,570,554	2.8	3.8	1.8	29,131
Serbia	5,554,237	39.9	40.8	38.9	7,004
Norway	5,458,554	50.9	67.5	34.4	39,338
Jordan	5,265,074	26.1	29.8	22.4	38,039
Azerbaijan	5,187,428	28.0	30.2	21.8	67,627
Uruguay	4,838,445	68.7	73.3	64.1	14,709
Bolivia	4,426,954	19.2	26.5	11.8	59,911
Slovakia	4,293,186	39.4	41.9	36.9	14,113
El Salvador	4,237,736	32.8	42.8	22.8	41,875
Mongolia	4,047,452	61.4	64.6	58.1	18,057
Nigeria	3,938,945	1.0	1.3	–	15,212
Qatar	3,859,284	69.0	74.8	63.3	25,448
Myanmar	3,368,042	3.2	3.5	–	8,292
Costa Rica	3,193,895	31.5	46.4	16.6	35,015
Croatia	3,099,209	38.1	40.6	36.8	9,664
Tunisia	2,934,709	12.5	15.3	9.6	38,753
Panama	2,722,896	32.3	47.8	18.2	70,774
Lithuania	2,608,117	46.9	51.4	45.3	13,169
Zimbabwe	2,473,590	8.3	11.2	5.4	49,455
Paraguay	2,445,978	17.1	30.0	4.2	45,997
Lebanon	2,394,092	17.5	29.6	16.7	13,850
Kuwait	2,380,000	25.1	–	–	12,990
Guatemala	2,376,520	6.7	11.0	2.0	76,942
Bahrain	2,334,559	78.7	74.9	71.4	26,005
Ethiopia	2,221,206	1.1	2.1	–	5,888
Belarus	2,194,993	11.6	14.1	9.1	67,045
Bulgaria	2,050,991	14.8	15.4	14.6	8,884
New Zealand	2,021,024	20.5	25.4	15.6	37,410
Iraq	1,953,230	2.5	1.8	1.0	53,953
Honduras	1,912,232	9.8	16.3	–	37,056
Oman	1,887,421	22.5	37.0	8.0	7,562
Laos	1,777,140	12.4	14.7	10.1	19,346
Kenya	1,734,013	1.8	2.2	–	8,677
Angola	1,680,590	2.8	3.2	2.4	3,763
Slovenia	1,673,605	41.5	44.9	39.6	7,492
Venezuela	1,446,988	2.6	4.4	0.8	20,571
Afghanistan	1,442,250	1.9	2.1	1.8	25,768
Latvia	1,366,129	35.6	40.5	36.0	5,492
Ghana	1,271,393	2.1	2.9	–	761
Mauritius	1,237,673	48.8	54.0	–	11,599
Albania	1,221,640	21.3	23.8	18.8	8,863
Senegal	1,204,245	3.7	5.5	1.9	42,527
Uganda	1,152,874	1.4	2.2	<0.1	2,423
Estonia	1,148,837	43.4	49.0	43.0	4,832
Moldova	1,070,385	20.0	20.8	19.1	8,790
Cyprus	1,001,047	57.1	61.4	52.9	4,425
Ivory Coast	976,545	1.9	3.3	0.4	6,731
Bhutan	963,652	64.7	68.2	–	67,826
Guinea	904,845	3.3	4.1	2.5	15,820

Source: Bloomberg Vaccine Tracker, 4 August 2021

Note: Population coverage accounts for the number of doses required for each vaccine administered. The daily rate is a 7-day average; for countries that do not report daily, the last-known average rate is used.

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Global Vaccination Campaign (continued)					
Country	No. of doses administered	Enough for % of people	Given 1+ dose	Fully vaccinated	Daily rate of doses administered
Rwanda	854,194	3.4	3.6	1.8	4,836
Sudan	819,035	0.9	1.5	–	565
North Macedonia	812,684	19.5	23.0	16.1	31,978
Malta	765,417	77.5	81.3	78.4	2,111
Luxembourg	717,418	58.4	64.3	52.6	3,217
Mozambique	714,776	1.1	1.3	–	3,391
Libya	712,213	5.4	10.0	–	23,638
Malawi	636,522	1.6	2.2	–	4,004
Kyrgyzstan	635,036	5.0	7.9	2.1	6,968
Maldives	600,009	80.6	87.4	73.9	2,425
Trinidad and Tobago	565,499	20.3	27.0	–	12,237
Fiji	553,676	30.9	50.3	–	10,197
Georgia	542,639	7.3	10.0	4.6	15,692
Macau	522,376	38.4	42.6	34.5	3,618
Tajikistan	492,066	2.6	5.0	–	13,235
Togo	474,776	2.9	4.0	–	1,469
Iceland	472,176	66.1	75.8	71.3	655
Kosovo	460,297	12.8	16.5	9.0	10,318
Zambia	438,885	1.2	1.8	0.4	2,486
Nicaragua	415,640	3.2	3.9	–	4,431
Timor-Leste	402,962	15.6	23.2	–	5,670
Niger	401,133	0.9	1.5	–	5,598
Guyana	386,827	24.6	31.8	17.4	1,456
Cameroon	349,845	0.7	1.2	–	2,567
Montenegro	337,934	27.1	29.2	25.0	2,168
Yemen	311,483	0.5	0.9	–	880
Equatorial Guinea	308,858	11.4	13.3	9.4	1,581
Jamaica	300,902	5.5	6.6	–	777
Somalia	279,869	0.9	1.2	–	1,367
Suriname	242,667	20.3	31.2	–	1,111
Mauritania	219,338	2.7	5.0	0.2	3,892
Namibia	218,453	4.4	6.8	2.0	2,537
Botswana	211,608	4.5	9.0	–	3,187
Mali	206,562	0.5	0.8	–	441
Madagascar	197,001	0.4	0.7	–	178
Cape Verde	183,620	16.7	29.4	–	3,453
Belize	178,449	21.9	31.6	–	1,460
Curaçao	174,397	53.5	56.7	50.3	187
Barbados	174,176	30.3	34.6	26.1	197
Sierra Leone	163,085	1.0	1.8	–	904
Comoros	162,450	9.3	13.9	–	4,054
Armenia	153,656	2.6	3.7	–	7,091
Jersey	142,066	–	–	–	441
Republic of the Congo	140,998	1.5	1.7	1.4	2,119
Brunei	140,890	15.3	25.9	4.7	2,176
Seychelles	139,625	72.7	74.5	71.0	130
Aruba	136,962	61.1	64.8	57.4	216
Isle of Man	124,806	73.4	76.4	70.4	223
Bahamas	104,521	13.7	15.9	–	530
Gabon	100,240	2.4	2.9	2.0	1,451
Cayman Islands	97,306	74.9	76.7	73.0	96

Source: Bloomberg Vaccine Tracker, 4 August 2021

Note: Population coverage accounts for the number of doses required for each vaccine administered. The daily rate is a 7-day average; for countries that do not report daily, the last-known average rate is used.

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Global Vaccination Campaign (continued)					
Country	No. of doses administered	Enough for % of people	Given 1+ dose	Fully vaccinated	Daily rate of doses administered
Liberia	95,423	1.0	1.9	-	483
Guernsey	95,281	-	-	-	487
Central African Republic	94,811	1.0	1.7	0.2	113
Greenland	90,573	79.5	111.8	47.1	1,392
Papua New Guinea	88,343	0.5	0.9	-	3,142
DR Congo	86,170	<0.1	0.1	-	532
Samoa	84,413	21.0	30.7	-	1,483
Bermuda	82,870	65.8	66.5	16.4	45
Andorra	81,653	53.0	64.1	44.0	1,343
Gibraltar	78,406	115.3	115.7	114.9	4
Algeria	75,000	0.1	-	-	6,248
Lesotho	72,948	1.8	2.0	-	756
Eswatini	70,781	3.2	3.4	-	470
Benin	70,323	0.3	0.4	-	1,382
Antigua and Barbuda	69,382	35.8	39.8	-	318
Faroe Islands	65,026	66.4	71.3	61.4	196
South Sudan	56,989	0.2	0.4	-	153
St. Lucia	56,551	15.7	17.9	13.6	122
Micronesia	54,547	28.2	31.4	-	265
Turks & Caicos	47,263	62.2	64.7	59.7	153
San Marino	45,918	67.5	69.2	69.1	102
Tonga	45,549	22.8	28.8	-	863
Sint Maarten	45,346	54.0	57.7	50.2	145
Sao Tome and Principe	43,978	10.3	15.1	-	3
Saint Kitts and Nevis	43,489	38.1	41.7	-	54
Turkmenistan	41,993	0.4	0.6	0.2	-
Gambia	40,810	0.9	1.3	-	1,458
Monaco	40,630	52.1	55.9	48.3	120
Dominica	40,450	28.5	29.4	27.6	13
Solomon Islands	40,404	3.2	4.6	-	910
Grenada	37,689	17.3	19.7	14.9	129
Burkina Faso	35,402	0.1	0.2	-	173
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	27,589	12.5	14.8	10.2	109
Djibouti	26,796	1.2	1.7	-	247
Chad	26,537	0.1	0.1	0.1	403
Guinea-Bissau	25,225	0.7	1.4	-	27
Anguilla	18,193	60.6	62.9	18.9	21
Nauru	14,784	56.9	57.9	55.8	38
St. Helena	7,091	59.1	59.4	58.8	120
Falkland Islands	4,407	73.5	87.7	59.2	202
Montserrat	2,791	27.9	29.1	26.7	7
Bosnia and Herzegovina	-	-	-	-	-

Source: Bloomberg Vaccine Tracker, 4 August 2021

Note: Population coverage accounts for the number of doses required for each vaccine administered. The daily rate is a 7-day average; for countries that do not report daily, the last-known average rate is used.