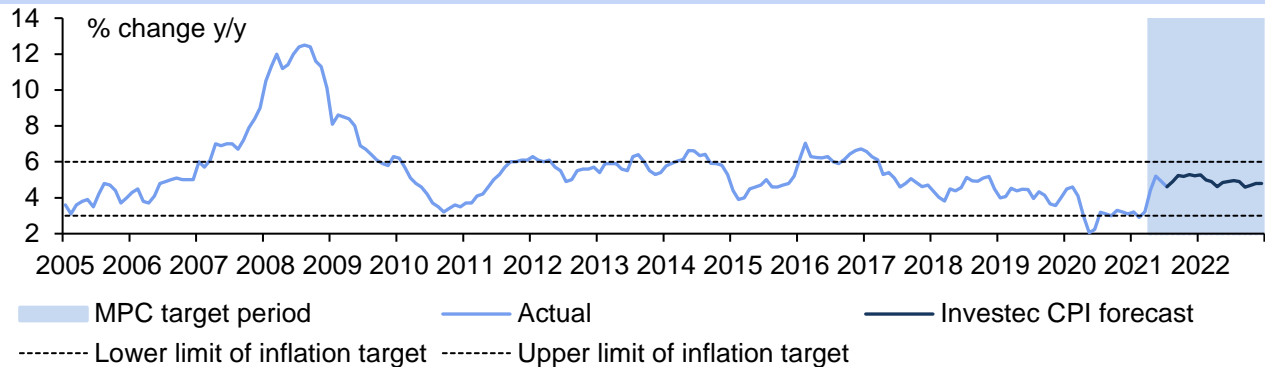




Figure 1: SA Consumer Inflation: history and forecasts



Source: Stats SA, SARB, Investec

- The SARB's monetary policy committee (MPC) decided to hike the repo rate by 25bp to 3.75%. The decision was however not unanimous. Specifically, three MPC members were in favour of a hike, with two preferring an unchanged stance.
- Overall risks to the inflation trajectory remain to the upside and accordingly the Reserve Bank has revised its headline consumer price inflation projections slightly higher for this year and the following two years. Specifically, CPI is now projected to reach 4.5% in 2021 (from 4.4% previously), 4.3% (from 4.2% previously) in 2022 and 4.6% (from 4.5% previously) in 2023. Moreover 2024's headline CPI is forecast at 4.5%.
- "Global producer price and food price inflation continued to surprise higher in recent months and could do so again", according to the SARB. Indeed, Farmers and Agribusinesses are having to contend with rising input costs of fertilizer and agrochemicals as a result of supply chain constraints as well as climbing fuel prices according to Agbiz. However, a "favourable weather outlook for the season and the farmers' optimism through the intentions to plant data compel us to believe that South Africa could have yet another good crop in the 2021/22 production season".
- Another risk to the short-term inflation outcome is the volatile oil price which has picked up notably, with "current prices well above" the SARB's projected "levels for this year". Additionally, the persistent risk of electricity and other administered prices remains. Indeed, Eskom's electricity price increases have exceeded CPI for over a decade, and this is likely to persist as cash strapped Eskom, continues to face marked financial and operational challenges.
- Moreover, rising wage demands, higher domestic import tariffs and a softer rand pose additional upside risks. The domestic currency has depreciated by 5.9% against the green back since the September MPC meeting, underpinned in part by uncertainty over heightened global inflation and the Fed's policy stance.

Figure 2: SARB CPI inflation forecasts (% y/y)

	2021	2022	2023
SARB 18 <sup>th</sup> November 2021	4.5	4.3	4.6
SARB 23 <sup>rd</sup> September 2021	4.4	4.2	4.5
SARB 22 <sup>nd</sup> July 2021	4.3	4.2	4.5
SARB 20 <sup>th</sup> May 2021	4.2	4.4	4.5
SARB 25 <sup>th</sup> March 2021	4.3	4.4	4.5
SARB 21 <sup>st</sup> January 2021	4.0	4.5	4.6

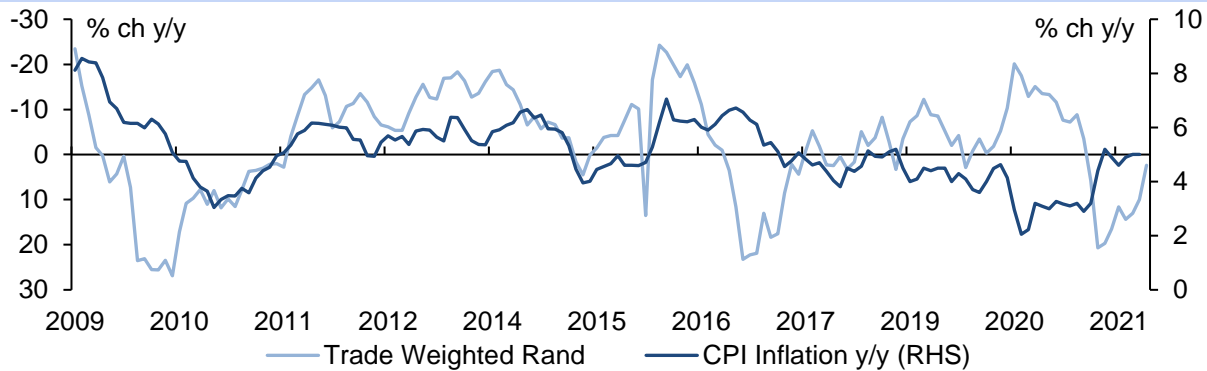
Source: SA Reserve Bank



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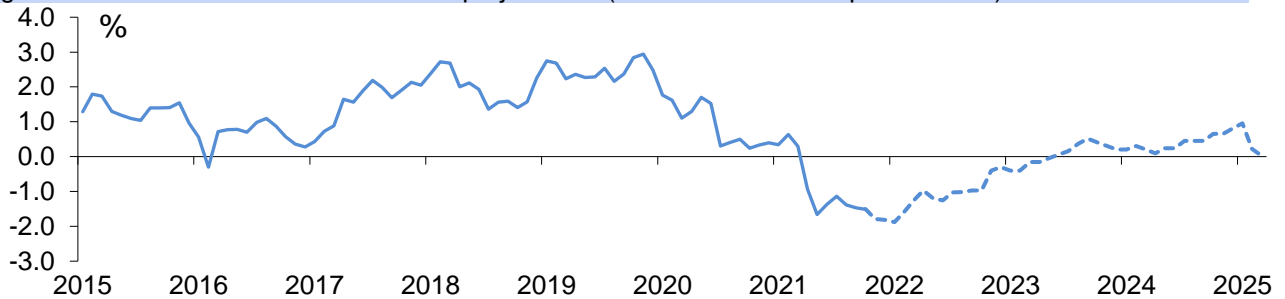
Figure 3: Trade weighted rand movements vs CPI inflation (both % change y/y)



Source: Stats SA, Iress

- Accordingly, the implied starting point for the rand forecast has been revised to R15.1 against the dollar, from R14.47 previously. Should we succumb to a further credit rating downgrade at tomorrow’s review by S&P or Moody’s (not our expected case) this would weigh further on the already volatile rand.
- The IMF’s global growth forecast for 2021 was revised down marginally to 5.9% y/y in October, moderating thereafter to 4.9% (2022). Rising infection rates, notably in Europe, accompanied by further lockdowns could however affect this outcome. Global growth continues to remain uneven with emerging markets lagging developed economies, prejudiced by slower vaccination rollouts and limited fiscal stimulus.
- The SARB has revised downwards its GDP forecast for the South African economy to 5.2% y/y from 5.3% y/y previously as Q3.21’s GDP figure is now projected at -2.5%, notably weaker than September’s forecast of -1.2%. Growth for 2022 and 2023 at 1.7% and 1.8% respectively are unchanged.
- The SARB continues to evaluate the risks to the medium-term domestic growth outlook to be balanced. Elevated export prices are expected to wane, “perhaps faster than previously expected,” according to the SARB. Moreover, the effects of July’s looting and unrest in parts of the country, “the pandemic and ongoing energy supply constraints are likely to have lasting effects on investor confidence and job creation, impeding recovery in labour-intensive sectors hardest hit by the lockdowns”.

Figure 4: South Africa’s real interest rate projections: (Investec CPI and repo forecasts)



Source: Investec, Iress



Figure 5: Foreign sector assumptions

Percentage changes (unless otherwise indicated)	2018	Actual 2019	2020	2021	Forecast 2022	2023
1. Real GDP growth in South Africa's major trading partner countries	3.3% (3.3%)	2.2% (2.2%)	-2.9% (-2.8%)	6.2% (6.1%)	4.4% (4.4%)	3.4% (3.4%)
2. Output gap in South Africa's major trading partner countries	0.8% (0.8%)	0.6% (0.6%)	-3.1% (-3.3%)	-1.4% (-1.6%)	-0.4% (-0.4%)	1.5% (1.5%)
3. International commodity prices in US\$ (excluding oil)	11.5% (11.5%)	-1.2% (-1.2%)	25.5% (25.5%)	48.3% (48.1%)	-20.1% (-20.8%)	-2.7% (-1.8%)
4. Brent crude (US\$/Barrel)	\$71.0 (\$71.0)	\$64.4 (\$64.4)	\$41.8 (\$41.8)	\$69.0 (\$66.7)	\$67.0 (\$65.0)	\$65.0 (\$63.0)
5. World food prices (US\$)	-2.2% (-2.2%)	-0.8% (-0.8%)	3.1% (3.1%)	13.4% (12.8%)	-3.1% (-2.8%)	1.5% (1.5%)
6. International consumer prices	2.0% (2.0%)	1.4% (1.4%)	0.7% (0.7%)	2.4% (2.2%)	2.0% (2.0%)	1.8% (1.8%)
7. International policy interest rate	0.9% (0.9%)	1.1% (1.1%)	0.2% (0.2%)	0.0% (0.0%)	0.0% (0.0%)	0.1% (0.1%)

Figures in blue represents the previous MPC assumption

### Foreign Sector Assumptions

- Trading partner GDP growth:** is broadly determined via the Global Projection Model "GPM" which is adjusted to aggregate the GDP growth rates of South Africa's major trading partners on a trade weighted basis. Individual projections are done for the four largest trading partners (euro area, China, United States and Japan), while the remaining trading partners are grouped into three regions: Emerging Asia (excluding China), Latin America and the Rest of Countries bloc. The assumption takes account of country specific "consensus" forecasts as well as regional growth prospects.
- Output gap:** as with GDP growth the output gap is determined via the GPM and is similarly adjusted. The output gap is driven by a combination of country-specific domestic factors, external factors, and financial-real linkages (beyond interest rate and exchange rate effects). Domestic factors include expectations of future demand and medium-term interest rates. External factors include exchange rate impacts on demand, direct spillovers through trade with trading partner countries, and foreign demand.
- International consumer prices:** are also broadly determined via the GPM, the index is an aggregate of the consumer price indices of the G3 countries (euro area, United States and Japan) weighted by their relative trade weights. Consumer prices are determined for each region discussed above by accounting for expected future price inflation, demand pressures, and pass-through from changes in the relevant exchange rate. Other institutional forecasts for international consumer prices are also considered.
- Commodity price index:** is a weighted aggregate price index of the major South African export commodities based on 2010 prices. The composite index represents the total of the individual commodity prices multiplied by their smoothed export weights. Commodity price prospects generally remain commensurate with global liquidity as well as commodity demand/supply pressures as reflected by the pace of growth in the trading partner countries.
- Brent crude oil price:** is expressed in US Dollars per barrel. The assumption incorporates the analysis of factors of supply, demand (using global growth expectations) and inventories of oil (of all grades), as well as the expectations of the US Energy Information Administration (EIA), OPEC and Reuters.
- World food prices:** is the composite food price index of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) in US dollars. It is weighted via average export shares, and represents the monthly change in the international prices of a basket



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of five food commodity price indices (cereals, vegetable oil, dairy, meat and sugar). World food price prospects incorporate selected global institution forecasts for food prices as well as imbalances from the anticipated trend in international food supplies relative to expected food demand pressures.

7. **International policy interest rate:** is again broadly determined via the GPM. Interest rates are an aggregate of the policy rates of the G3 countries (euro area, United States and Japan). They are individually determined by a "Taylor-type" monetary policy rule. The communications of the relevant central banks and other institutional forecasts are also considered.

Figure 6: Domestic sector assumptions

Percentage changes (unless otherwise indicated)	Actual			Forecast		
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
1. Electricity price	5.2% (5.2%)	9.6% (9.6%)	9.1% (9.1%)	10.1% (10.6%)	11.8% (12.1%)	10.0% (10.0%)
2. Fuel taxes and levies	9.9% (9.9%)	5.8% (5.8%)	5.7% (5.7%)	5.8% (5.3%)	5.7% (4.9%)	4.7% (4.7%)
3. Potential growth	1.2% (0.7%)	0.3% (0.3%)	-3.1% (-2.5%)	3.4% (1.6%)	0.8% (0.9%)	0.8% (0.9%)
4. Inflation target midpoint	4.5% (4.5%)	4.5% (4.5%)	4.5% (4.5%)	4.5% (4.5%)	4.5% (4.5%)	4.5% (4.5%)
5. Neutral real interest rate	1.9% (1.9%)	2.1% (2.1%)	2.0% (2.0%)	2.1% (2.1%)	2.3% (2.3%)	2.3% (2.3%)

Source: SA Reserve Bank

Figures below the assumption in parentheses represents the previous MPC assumption

### Domestic Sector Assumptions

1. **Fuel taxes and levies:** are the total domestic taxes and costs included in the price of fuel paid at the pump. They include the Road Accident Fund (RAF), the fuel levy, retail and wholesale margins, slate levy, and other minor levies. The two major taxes, which are set by the Minister of Finance in the annual budget, are the RAF and fuel levy. Income generated by the RAF levy is utilised to compensate third party victims of motor vehicle accidents while the fuel levy is used to provide funding for road infrastructure.
2. **Electricity price:** is an administered price measured at the municipal level with a weight of 3.75 per cent in the headline CPI basket. Electricity price adjustments generally take place in the months of July and August of each year, and the assumed pace of increase over the forecast period reflects the multi-year price determination (MYPD) agreement between ESKOM and NERSA with a slight adjustment for measurement at the municipal level.
3. **Potential growth:** the pace of potential growth is derived from the SARB's semi-structural potential output model. The measurement accounts for the impact of the financial cycle on real economic activity and introduces economic structure via the relationship between potential output and capacity utilisation in the manufacturing sector (South African Reserve Bank, Working Paper Series, WP/14/08).
4. **Inflation target midpoint:** is the middle of the official target range of 3 to 6 percent.
5. **Neutral real interest rate:** The neutral real interest rate is the rate at which inflation is stable at the inflation target midpoint and output is operating at its potential. It is a key variable to determine the appropriate stance of monetary policy. The neutral real interest rate is a function of the model consistent real interest rate.

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