

Monetary Policy Forum

12 April 2022

Chris Loewald

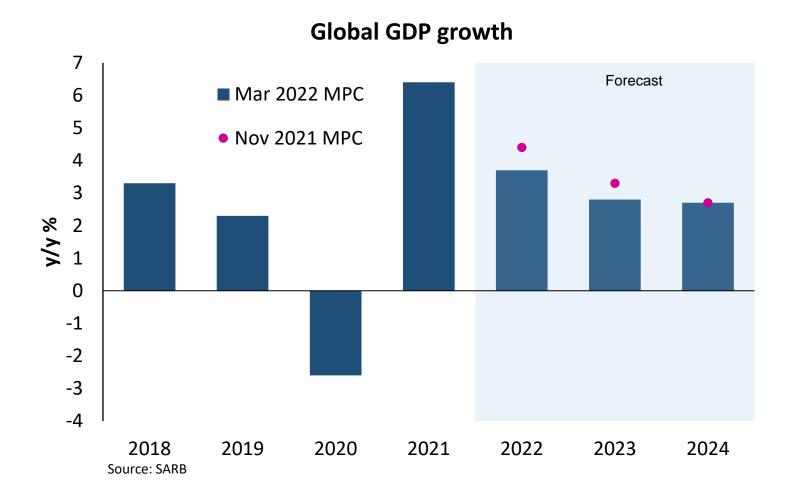
Head: Economic Research



Beyond the recovery: ensuring price stability

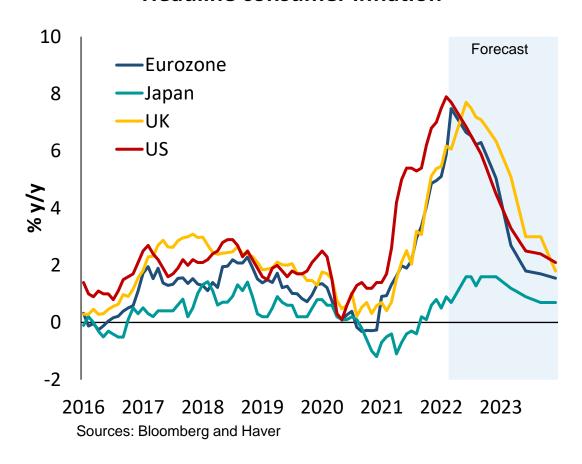
- Global growth slower amid new risks
- Global inflation sharply higher, persistent
- Global rates normalizing... speed and risks?
- SA growth slightly stronger, partly on TOT
- Domestic inflation higher, with expectations... mediumterm pressures subdued but rising
- Policy supportive while leaning against inflation risks
- Currency supported, dampening imported inflation...
 good for now, but risks raised

Marked deceleration in global growth after a sharp rebound in 2021...



...weighed down by sharply higher and persistent inflation in advanced economies...

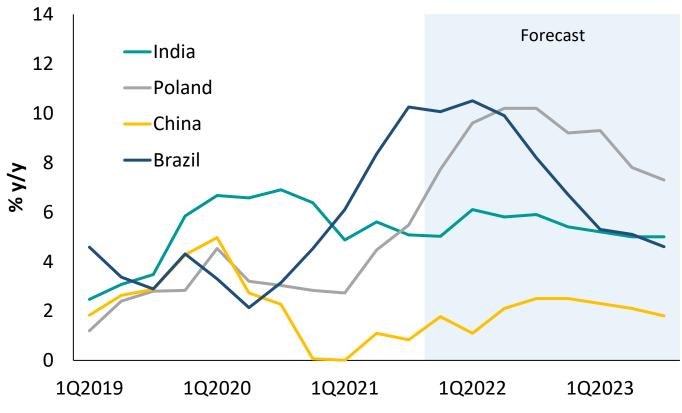
Headline consumer inflation



Evolution of household expenditure forecasts (2022) 7.0 6 —US —Japan —Eurozone —UK (RHS) 6.6 5 6.2 % 4 // 3 5.4 5.0 Jan-22 Feb-22 Mar-22 Apr-22 Source: Bloomberg

Inflation also higher in many emerging markets...

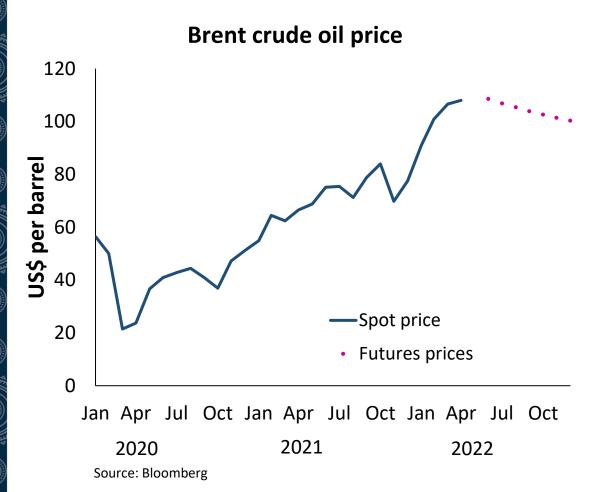
EM inflation forecasts



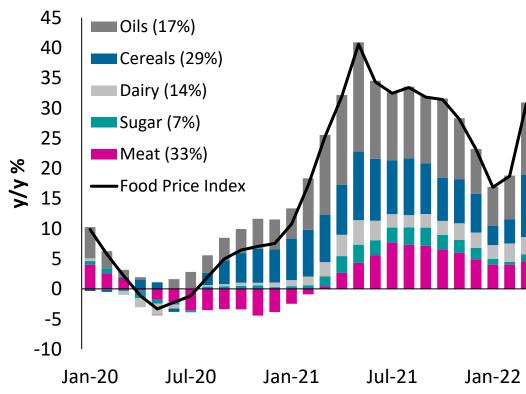
Source: Bloomberg



...stoked by sharply higher energy and food prices...



Contributions to global food inflation*



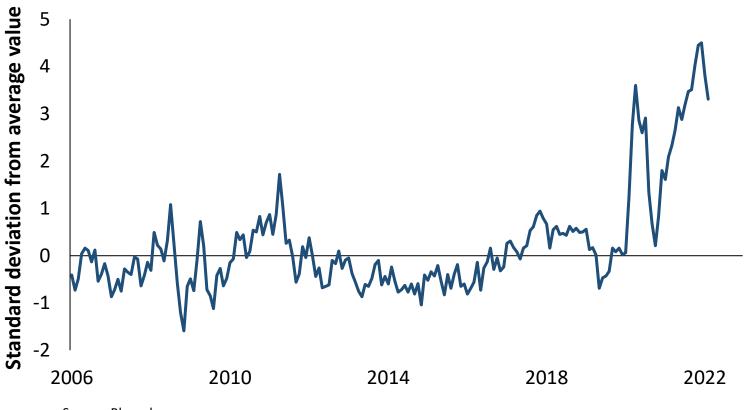
^{*}The real index is shown here

Source: Food and Agriculture organization of the United Nations (FAO) and SARB



... and tightening labour markets & supply bottlenecks

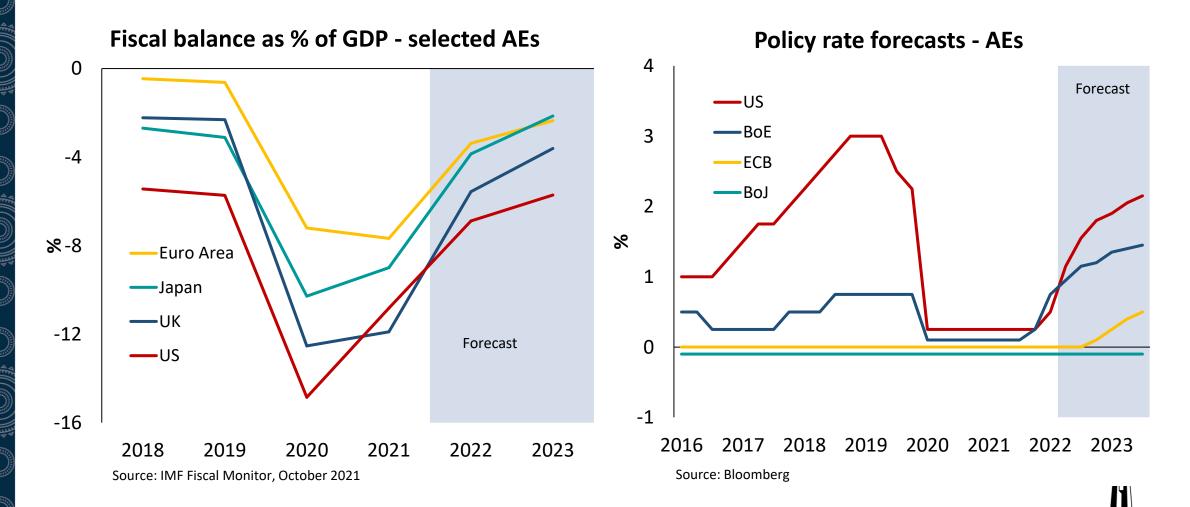
Global Supply Chain Pressure index





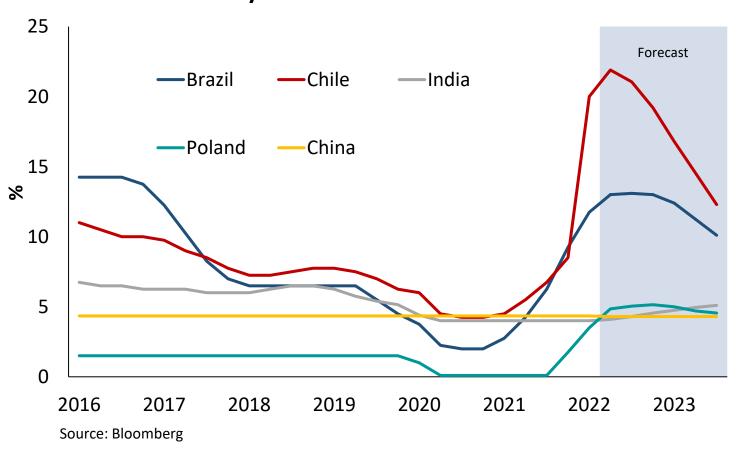


Requiring withdrawal of policy accommodation in advanced economies

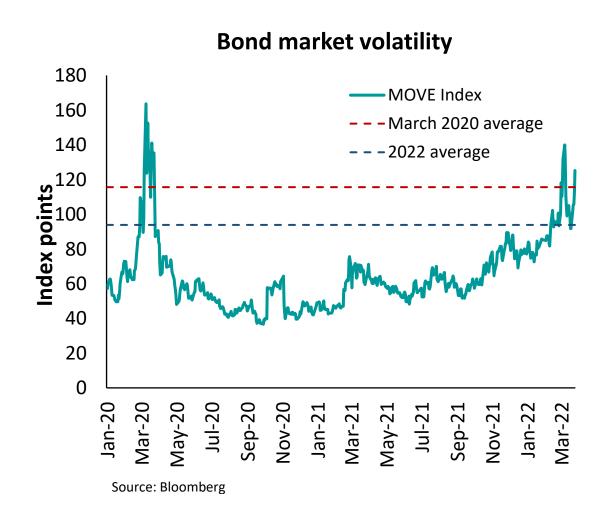


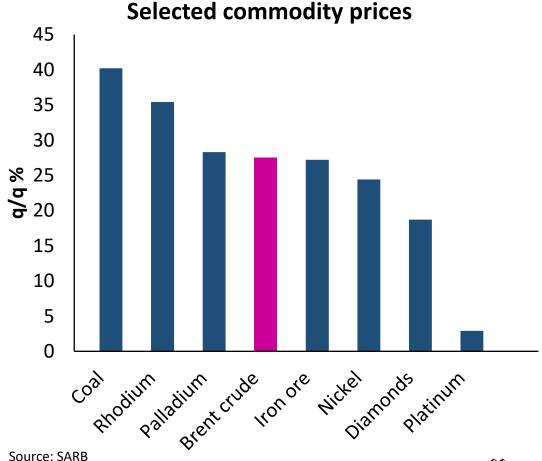
While rates have sharply risen in high inflation emerging markets

Policy rate forecasts: selected EMs

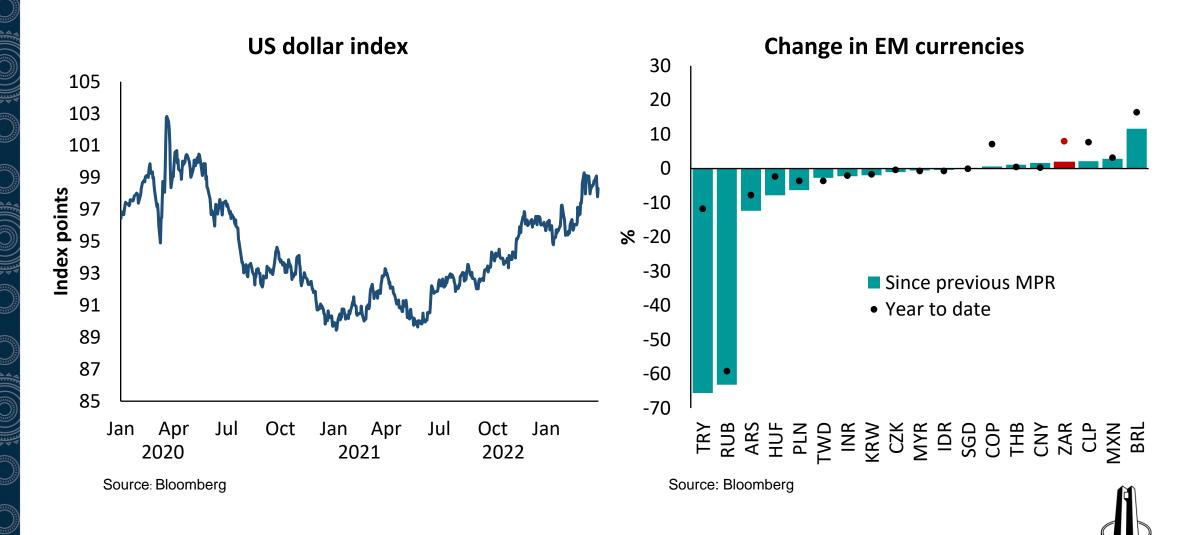


Russia-Ukraine war heightens risk & uncertainty, while pushes up commodity prices

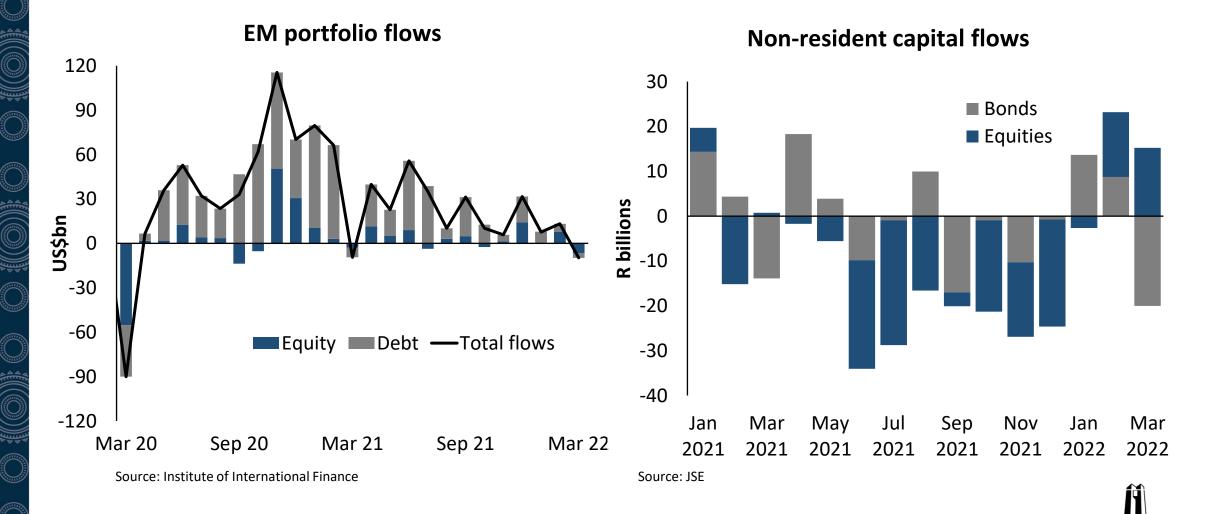




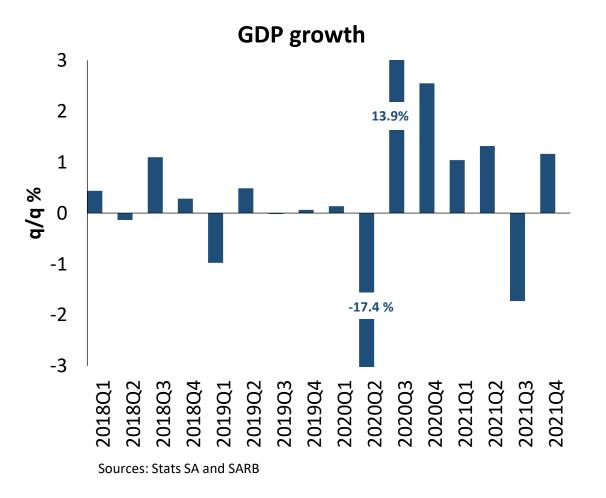
Strengthening the US dollar, with mixed outcomes for emerging market currencies

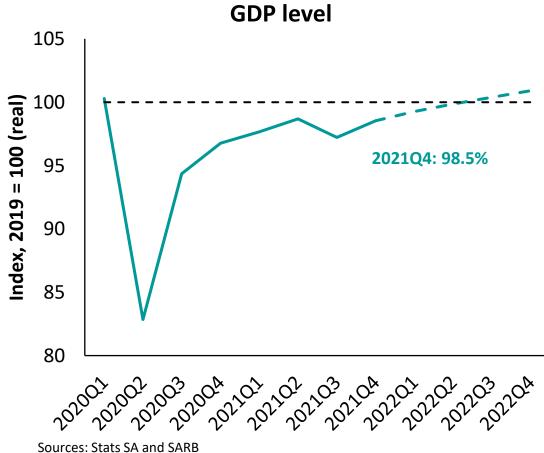


...as EMs experience net capital outflows

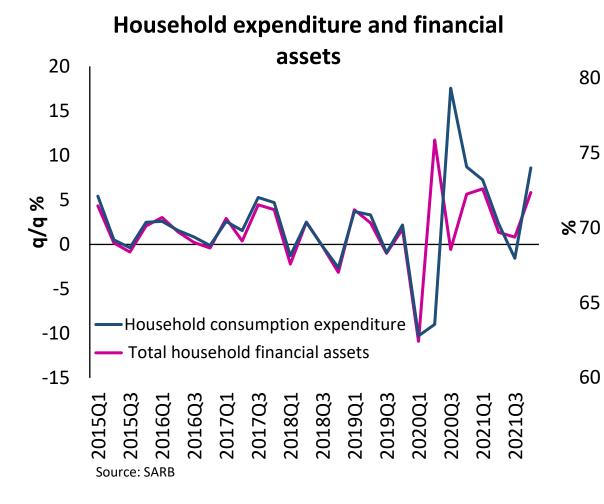


South Africa's own recovery strong...

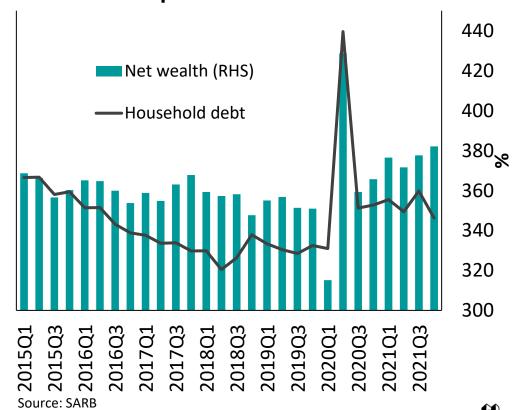




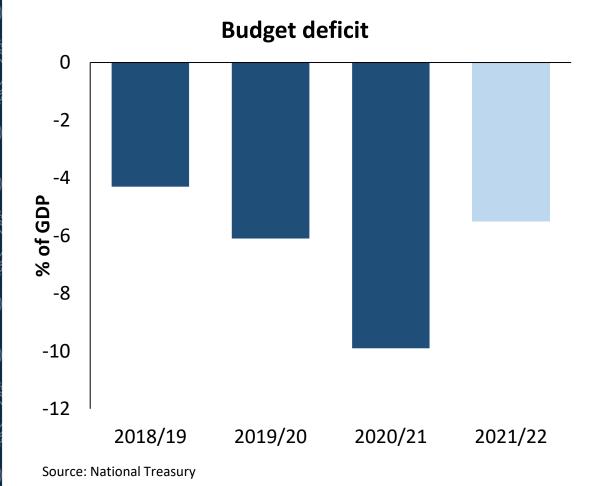
...underpinned by robust HH consumption & improving finances

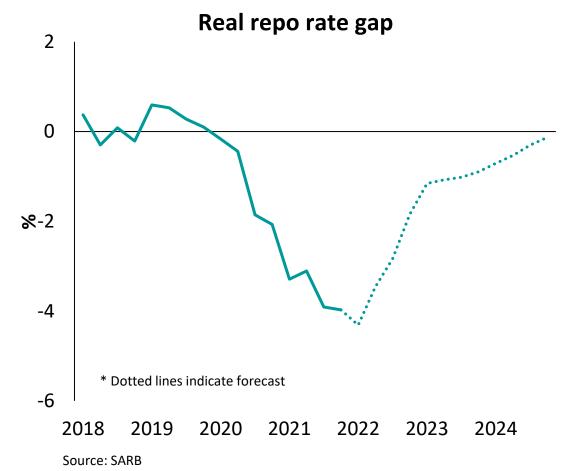


Household debt and net wealth as a % of disposable income

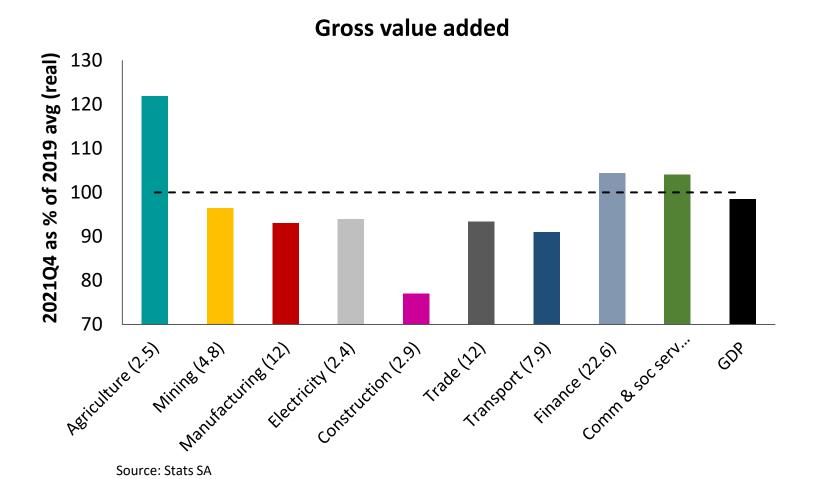


Supported by fiscal and monetary policy

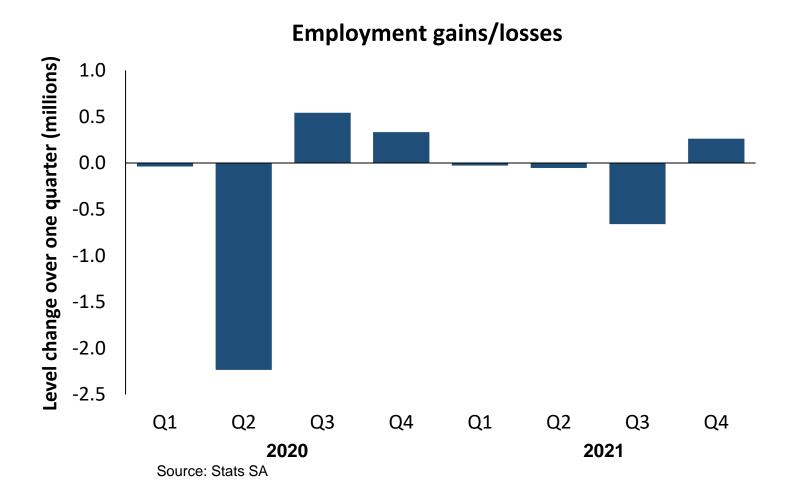




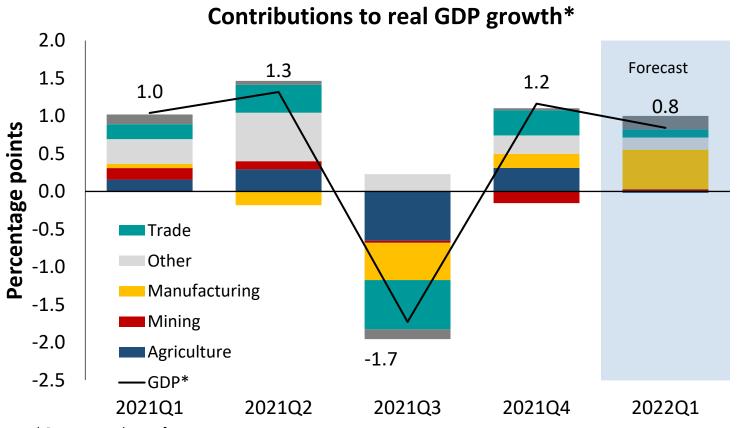
The supply side view less optimistic, scarring likely in some sectors...



...impeding economy-wide job recovery



Some upside potential for jobs from stronger sectoral outcomes



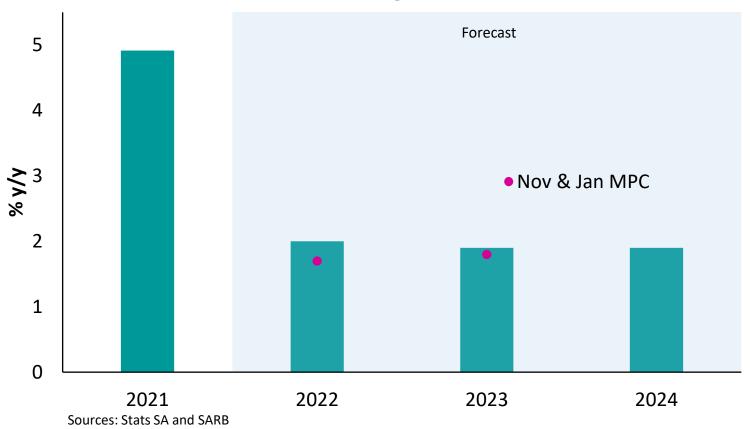
^{*} Percentage change from quarter to quarter

Sources: Stats SA and SARB

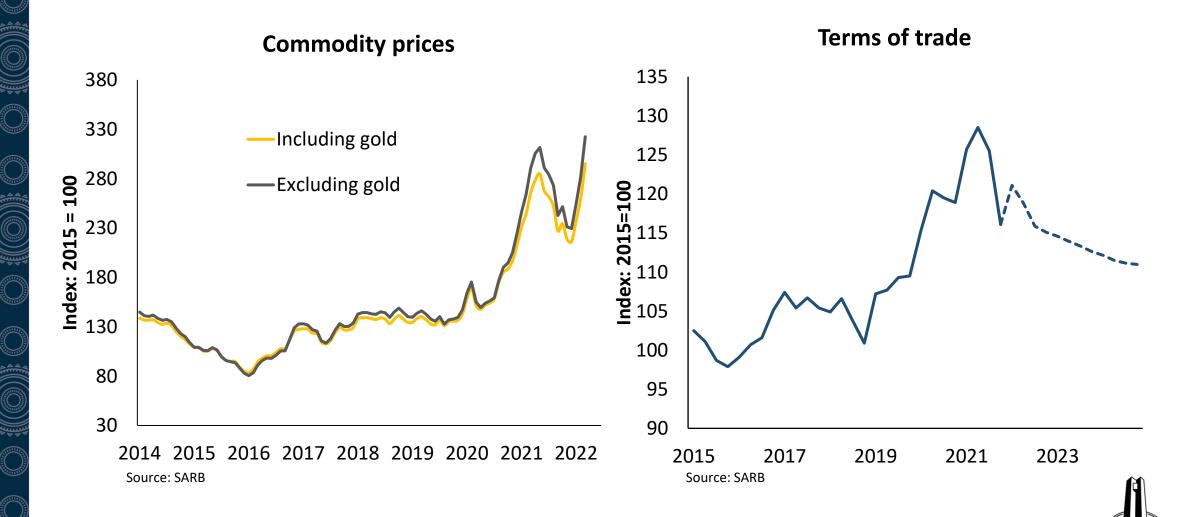


And also setting up higher growth for 2022, despite lower global growth

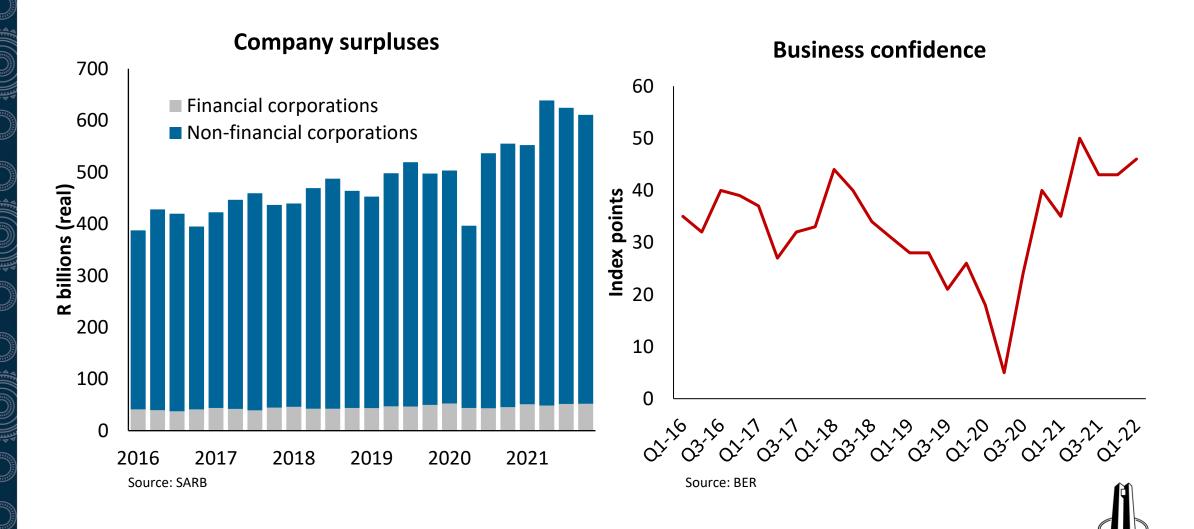
Real GDP growth



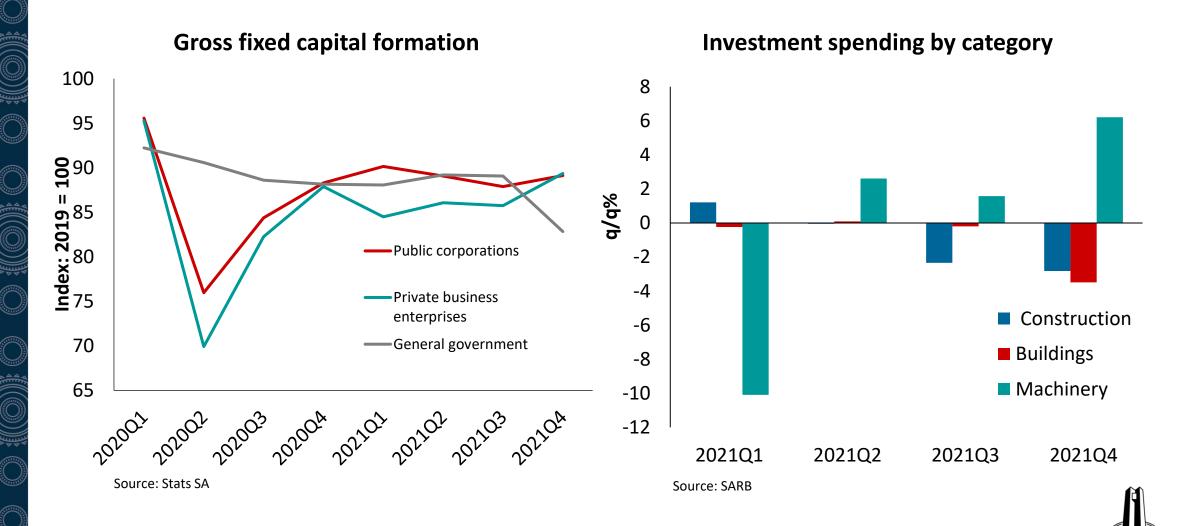
Commodity export prices a key support



...pushing up corporate earnings and confidence

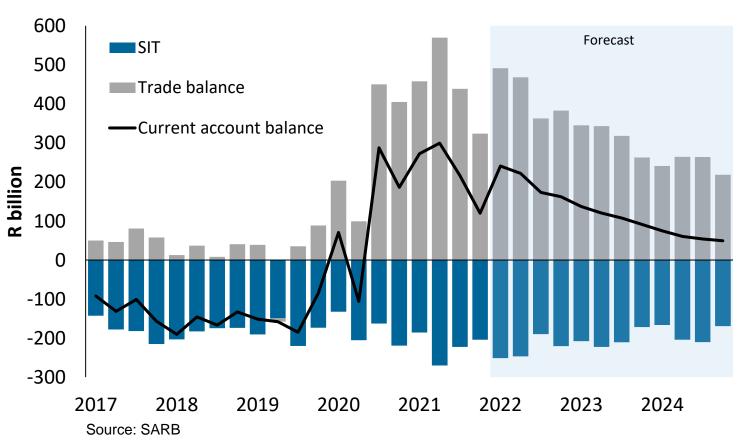


And shown in somewhat better investment spending

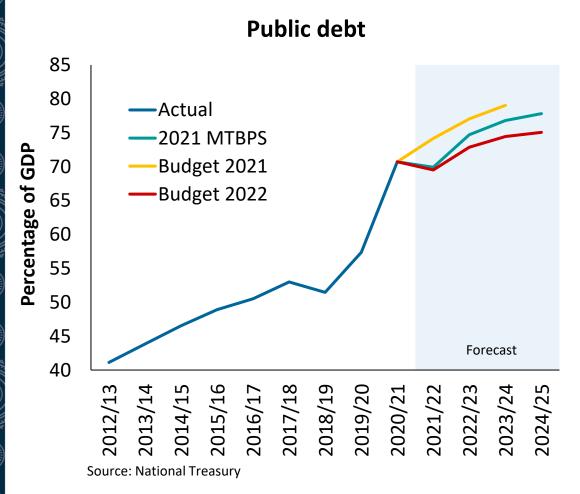


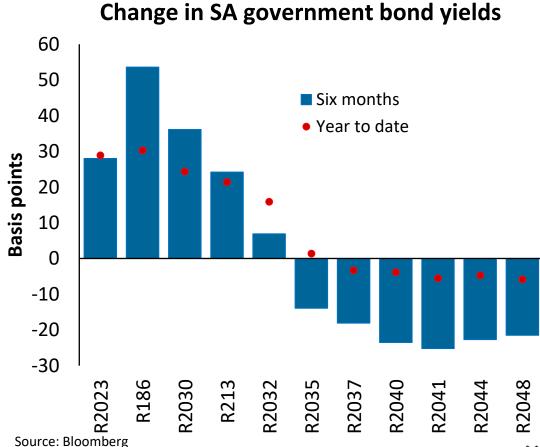
Net exports prolong the current account surplus beyond expectations

Current account



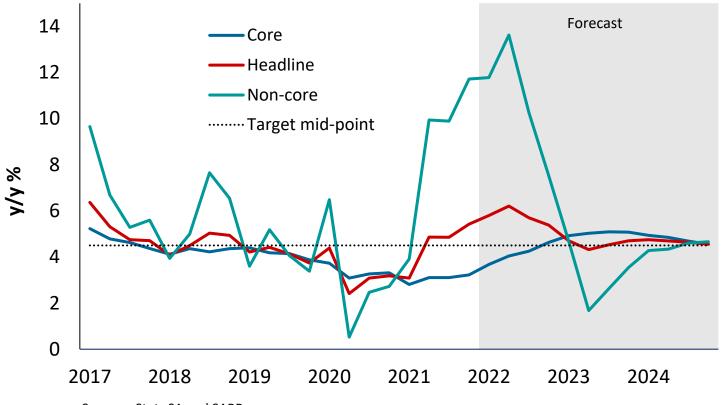
With growth and export prices further supporting fiscal metrics and bond yields

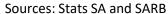




Near-term headline inflation sharply higher on higher non-core inflation...

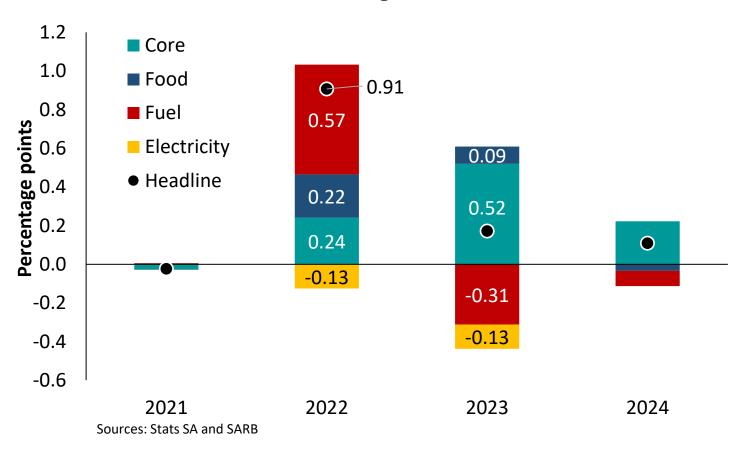
Core and non-core inflation



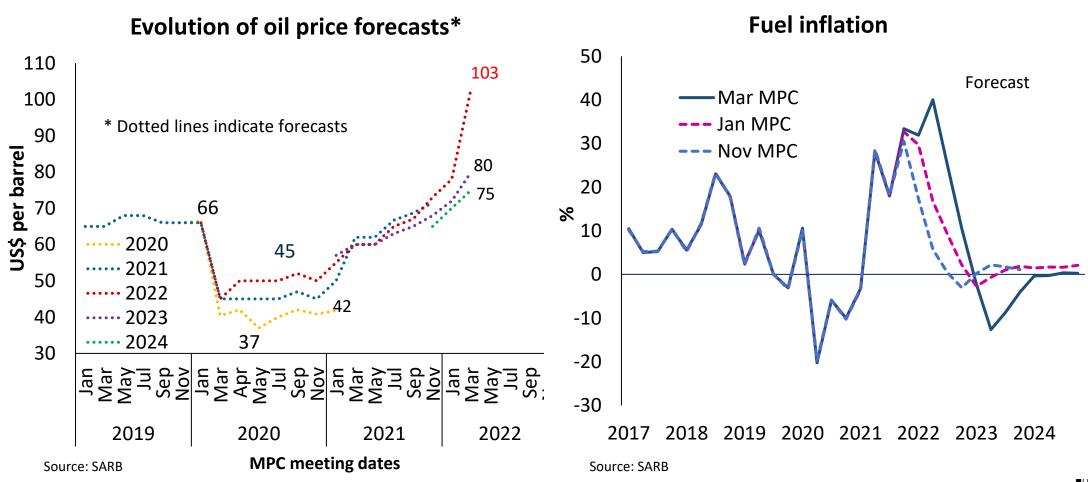


...while core inflation shaping medium-term trajectory

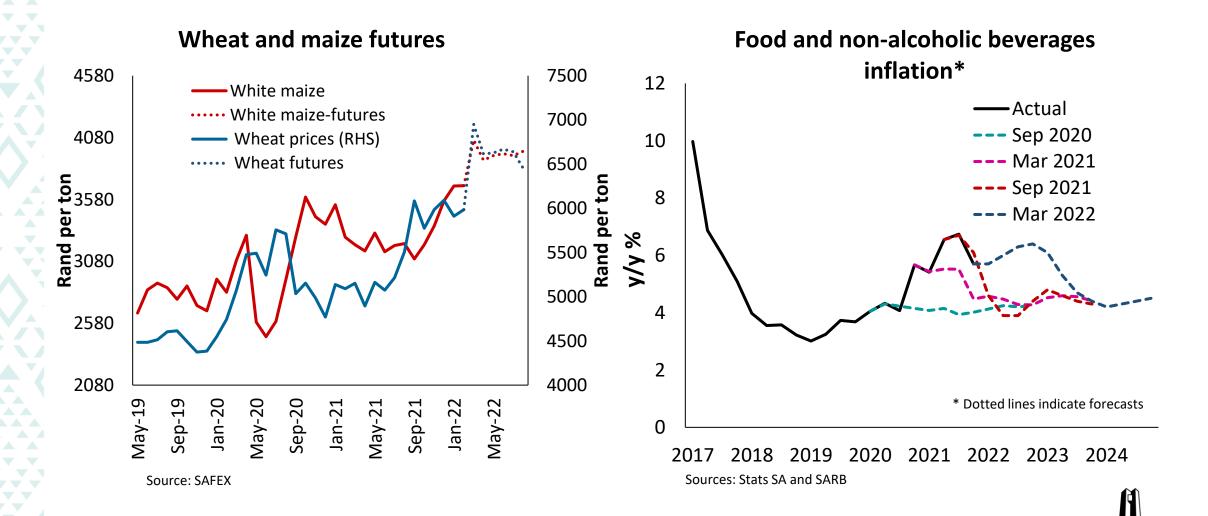
Contribution to change in headline inflation



Oil prices have soared higher, feeding through to pump prices...

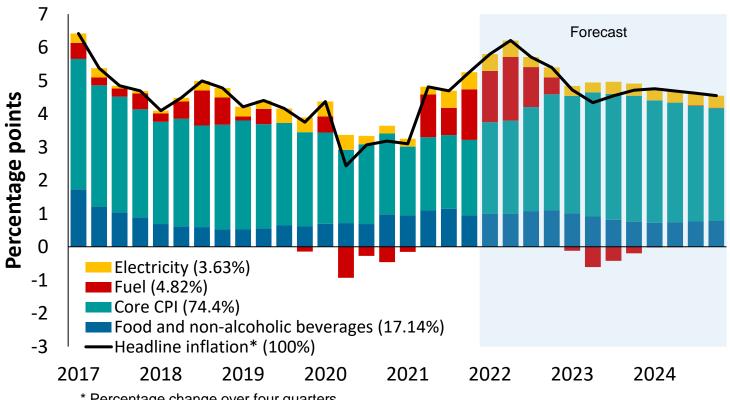


Rising agricultural input costs & supply disruptions pressuring food



Rise in core risks the benign 2018-2021 inflation trajectory

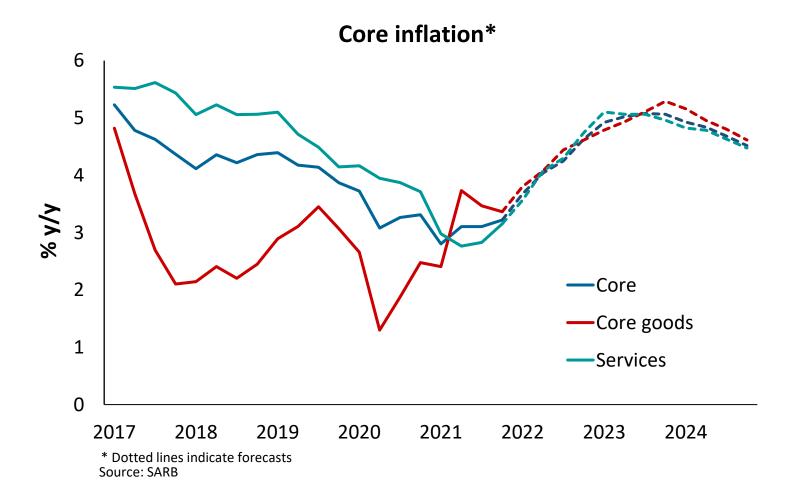
Contributions to headline inflation



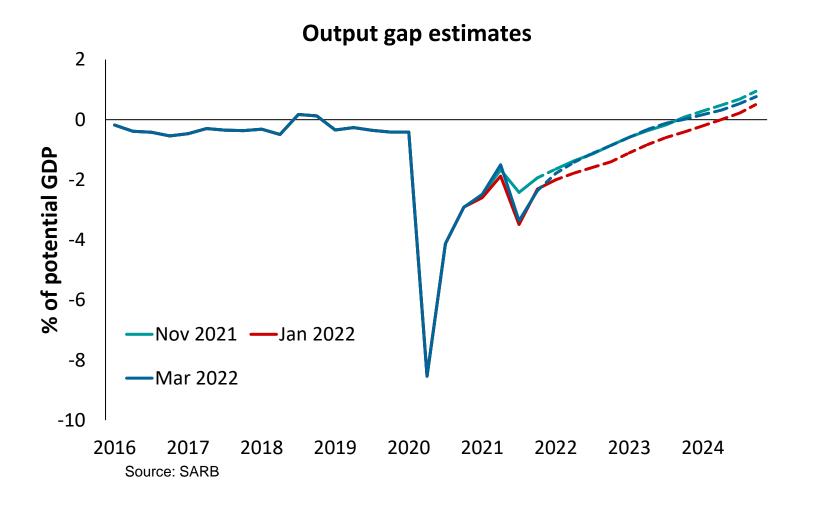
* Percentage change over four quarters Sources: Stats SA and SARB



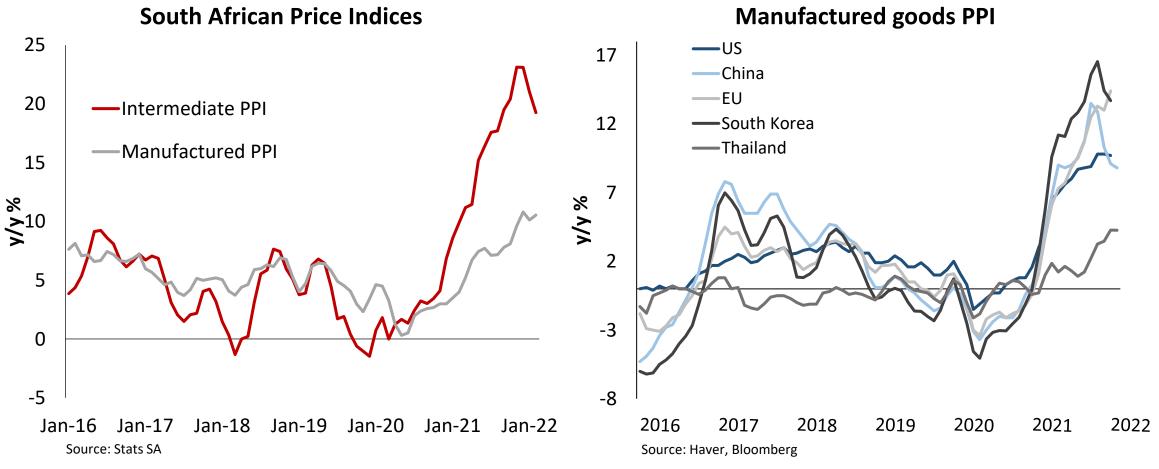
Core goods lower earlier, followed by services... but effect dissipating quickly



Demand recovery and supply side constraints revealed in output gap closing

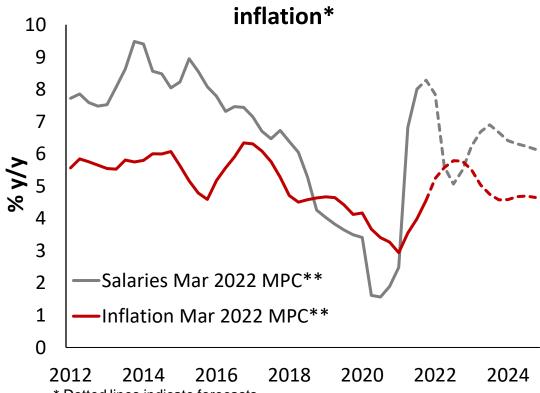


Alongside sharply higher producer prices, and imported inflation pressures...



Wage buoyancy, as ULCs shift from disinflationary to inflationary...

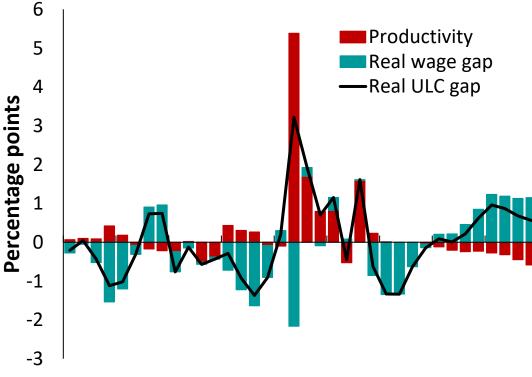
Nominal average salaries and headline



* Dotted lines indicate forecasts

** Four-quarter moving average Source: SARB

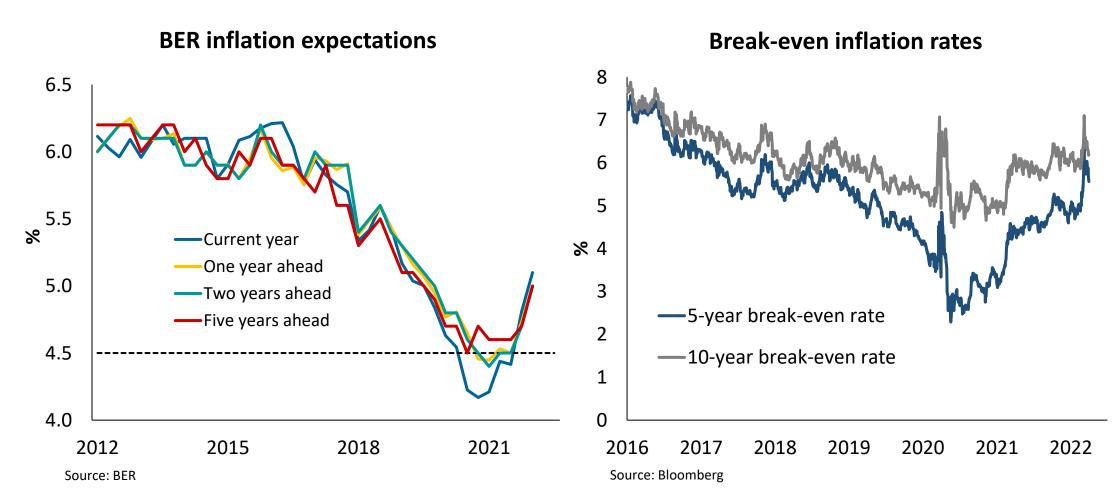
Contributions to unit labour cost gap



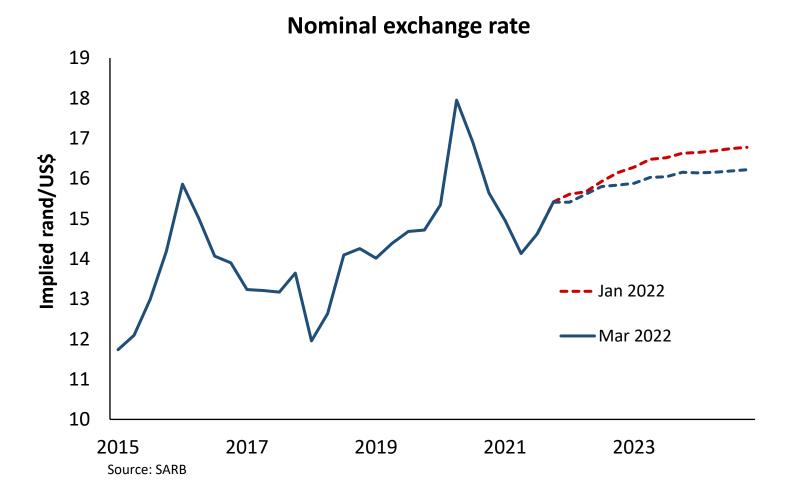
2016 2017 2018 2019 2020 2021 2022 2023 2024

Source: SARB

All reflected in rising inflation expectations

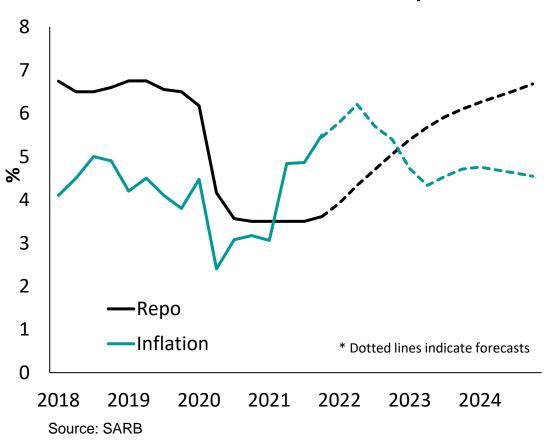


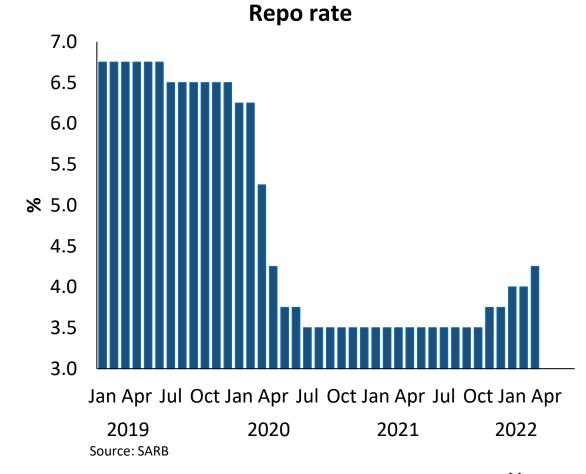
Global circumstances aiding currency strength and offsetting effects



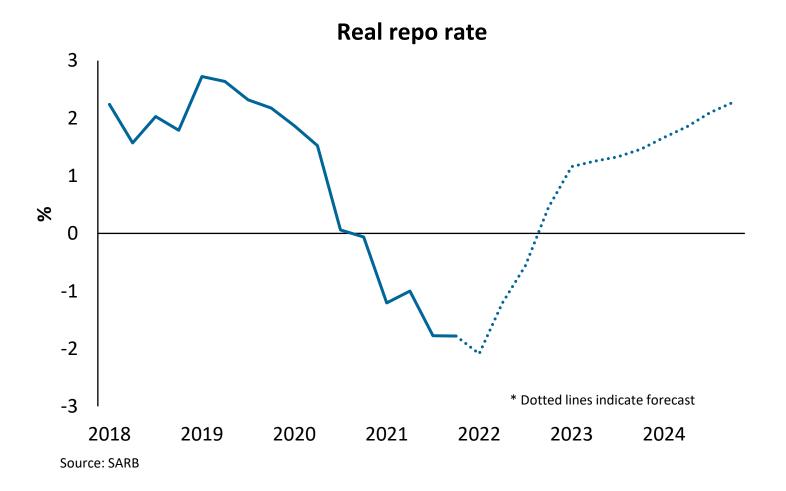
Normalising repo still on a gradual path

Headline inflation and repo





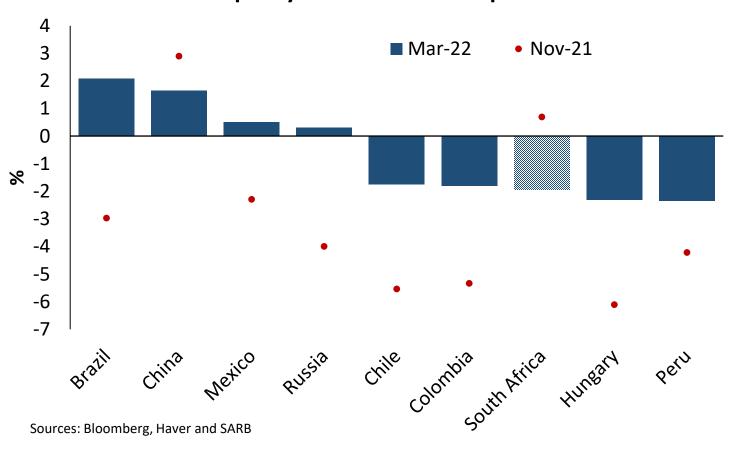
Real repo looks through temporary supply shocks, increasing with medium-term inflation





Real rates comparatively low

Real policy rates: SA and EM peers



Conclusion

- Rising global inflation shifting to stagflation?
- Inflation risks to the upside, exacerbated by Russian invasion... food, fuel, supply.
- Domestic growth revised higher: commodity prices up but tenuous and conditional
- Scarring for some sectors, impacting job recovery overall
- Inflation sharply higher on exogenous shocks
- Output gap closing, with core expected to tick up faster than before
- Policy trajectory threading the needle between support and inflation risk



THANK YOU

