



South African Reserve Bank

# Monetary Policy Review

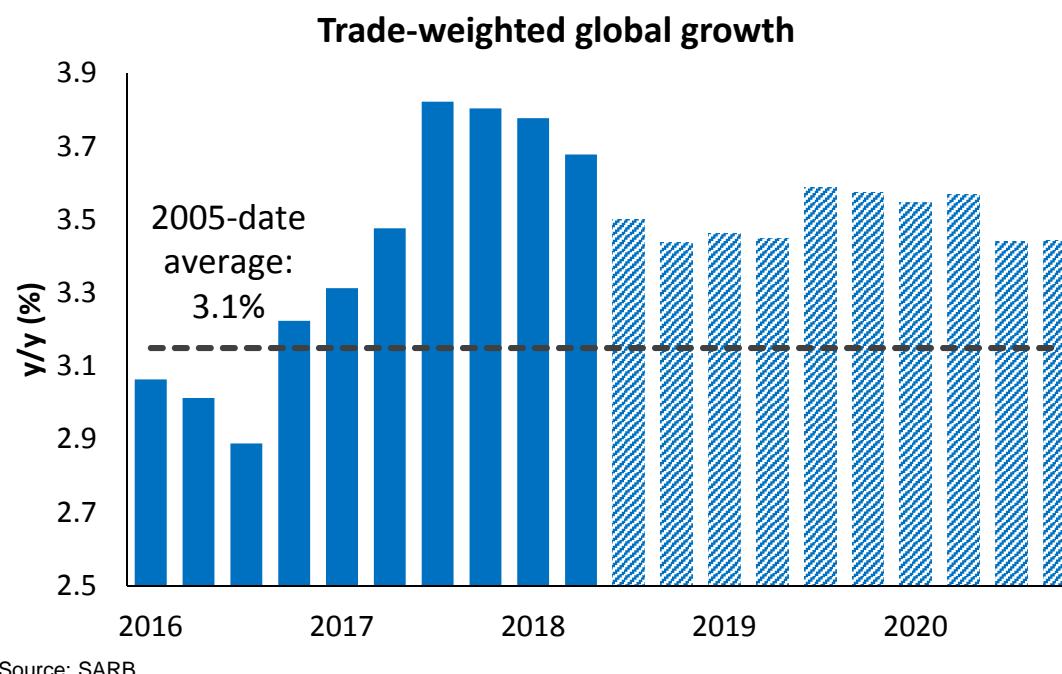
Chris Loewald: Head, Policy Development and Research

Pretoria · 29 October 2018

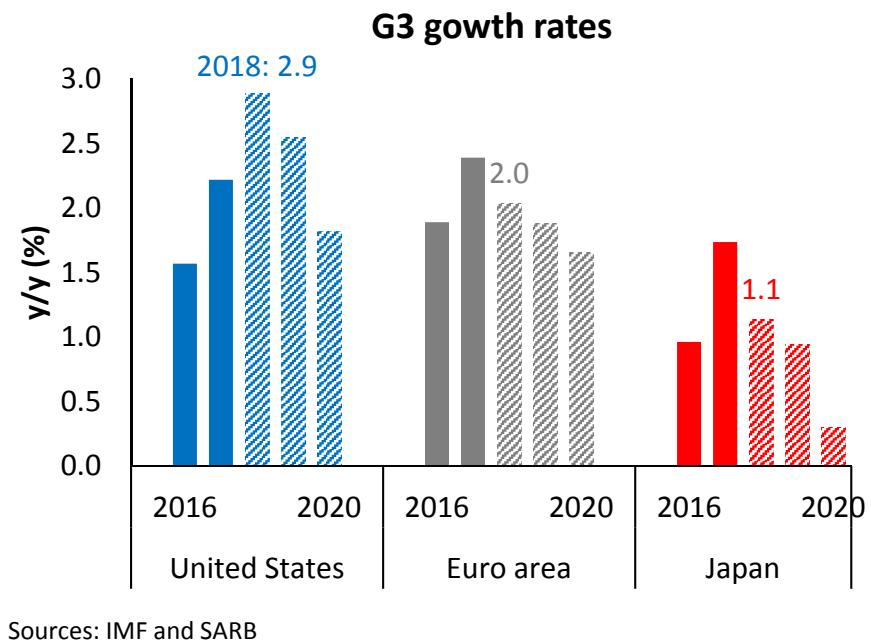
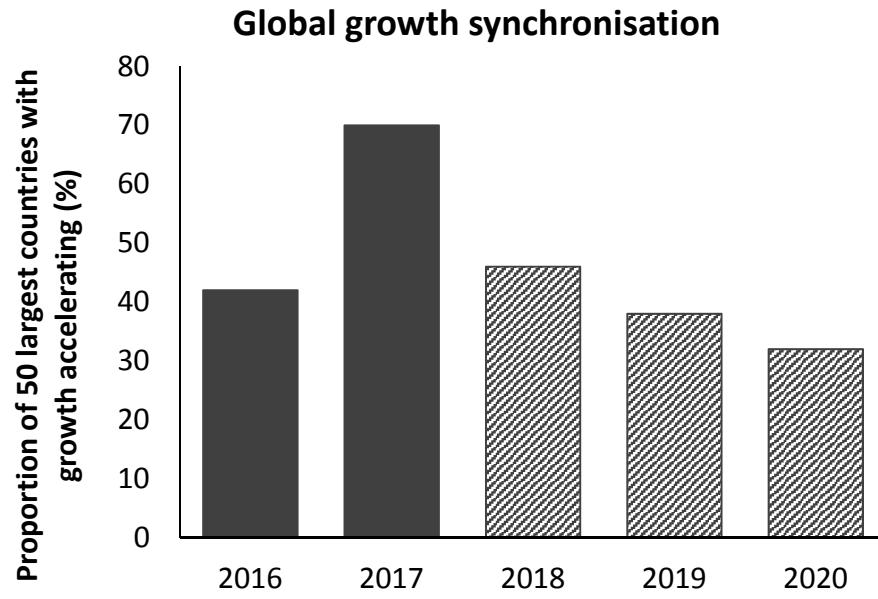
## October review: volatility and fundamentals

- Strong, synchronised global growth fading
- SA growth weak and macroeconomic imbalances somewhat smaller
- Lower inflation not expected to persist

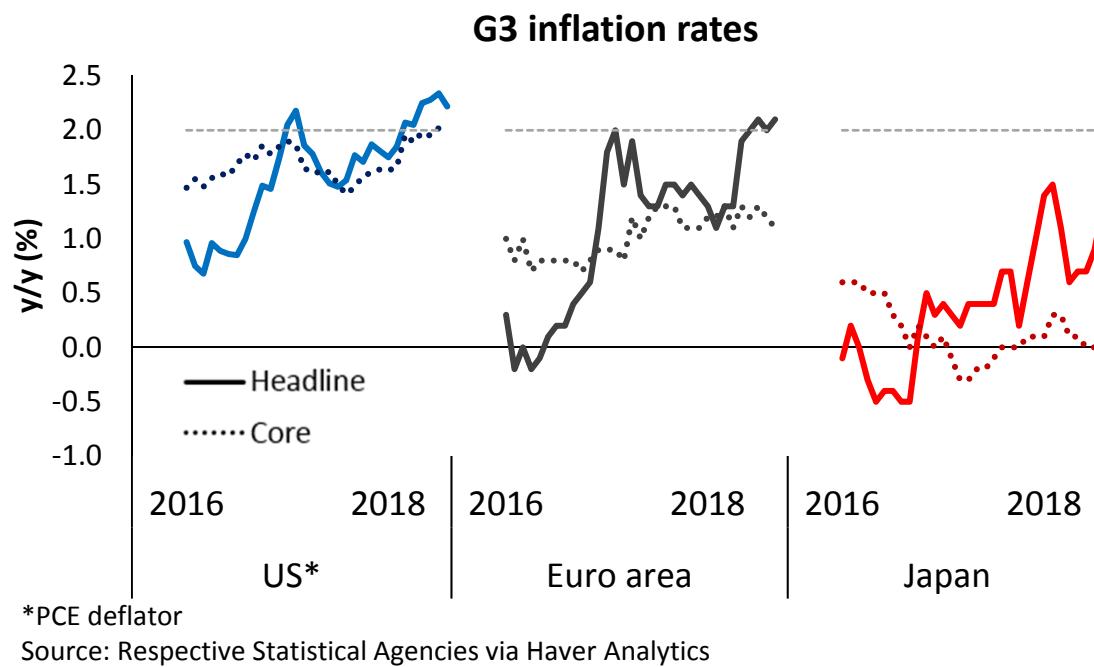
# Global growth moderating



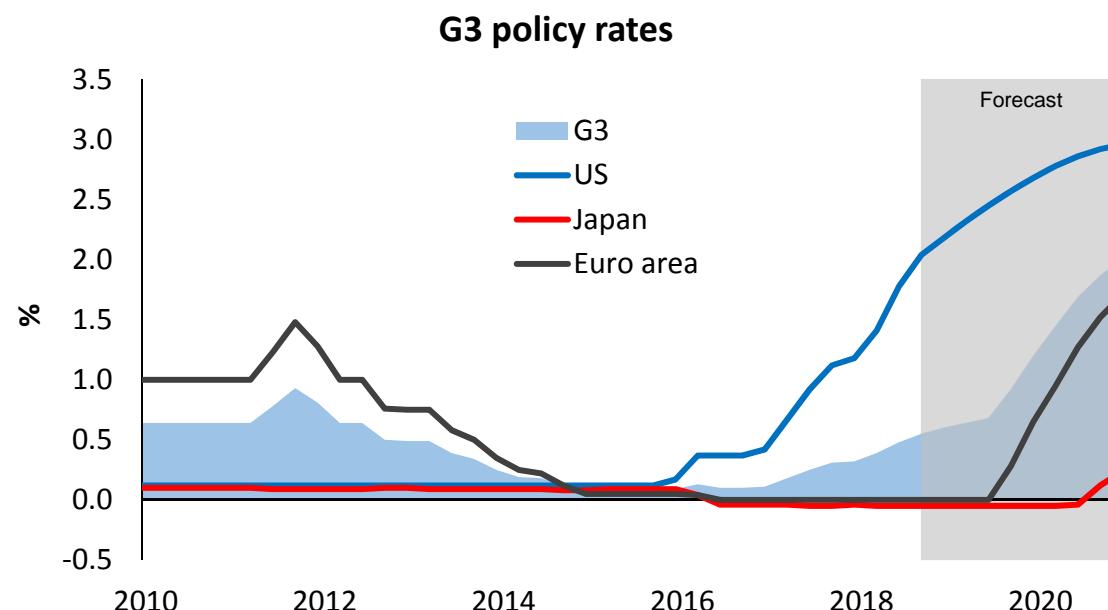
# Less synchronised growth



## With inflation rising back to target...

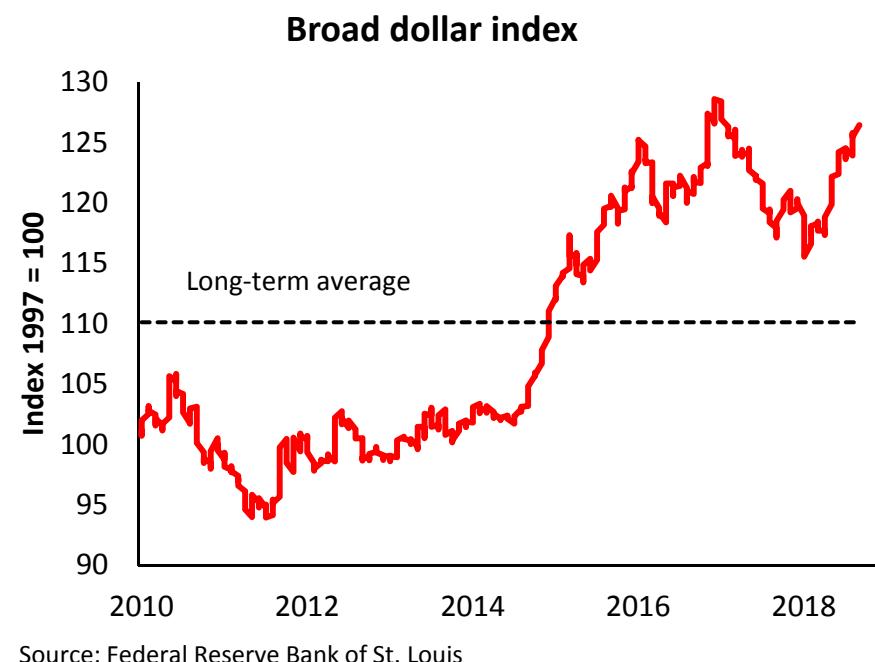
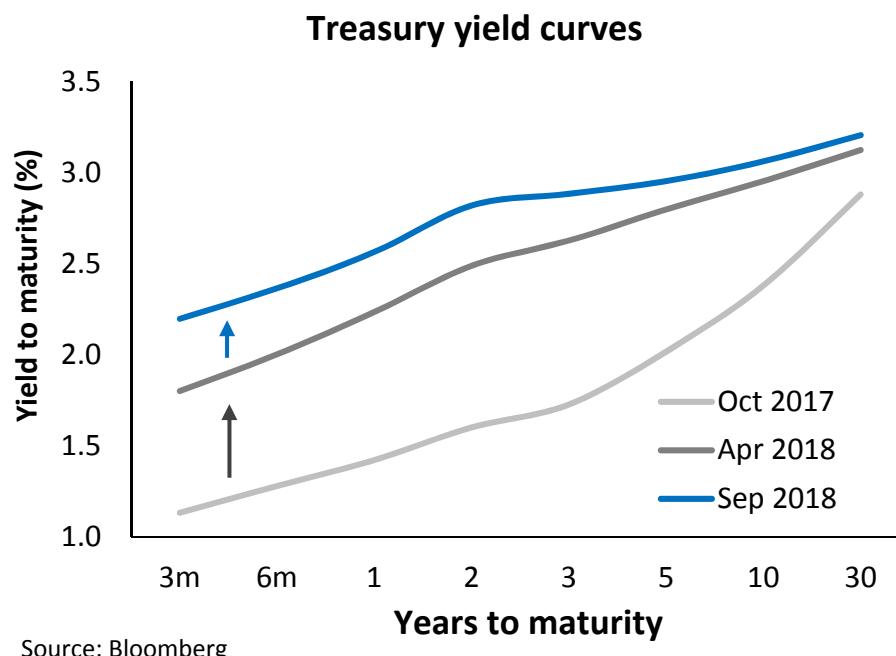


## And rates normalising

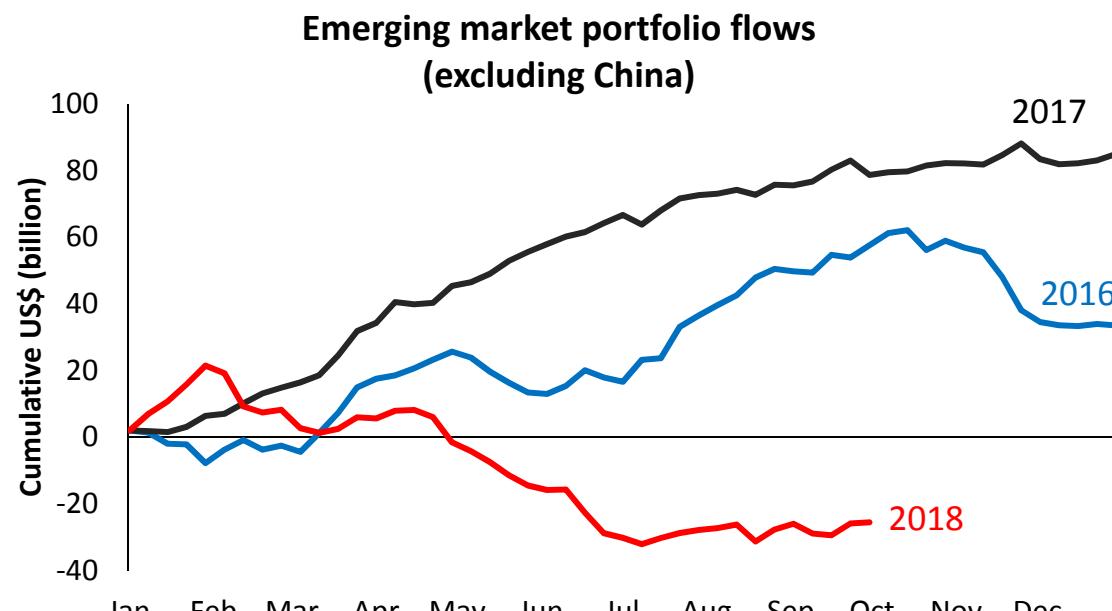


Sources: Global Projection Model Network and SARB

# US yield curve shifting up & dollar appreciating

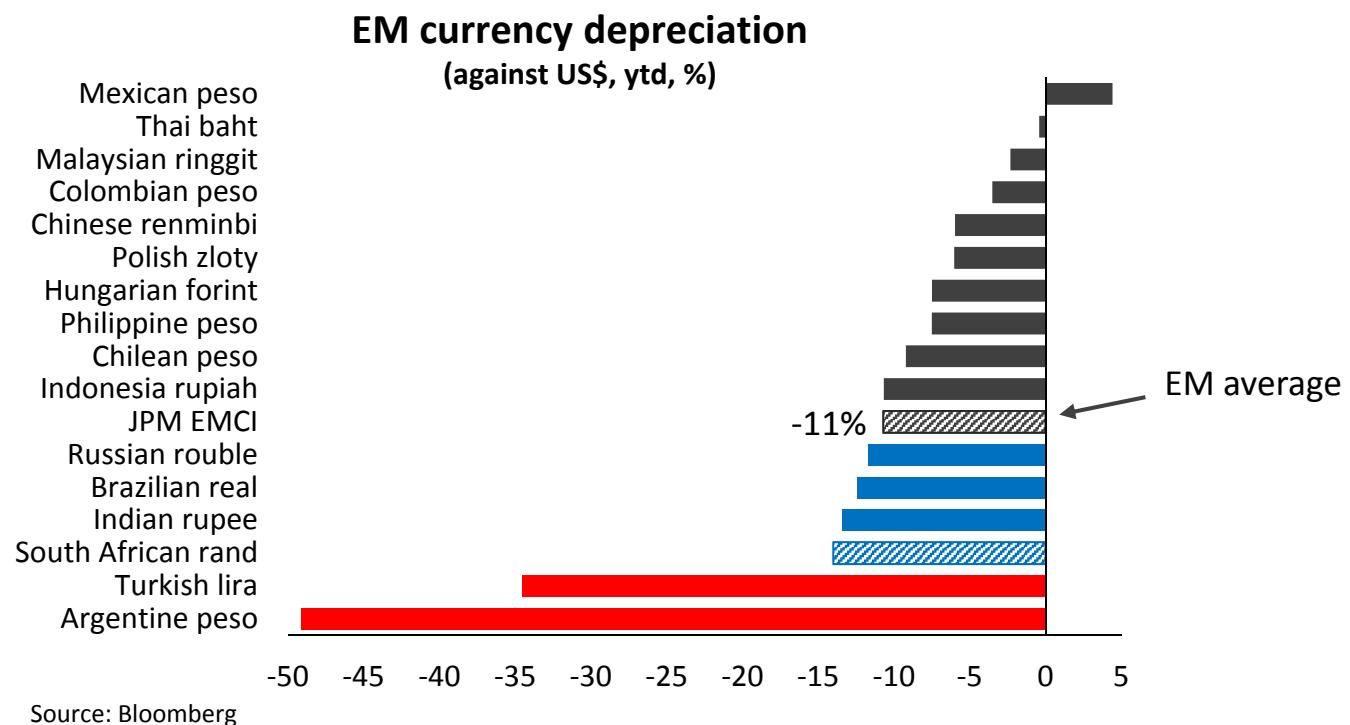


# Capital outflows from EMs

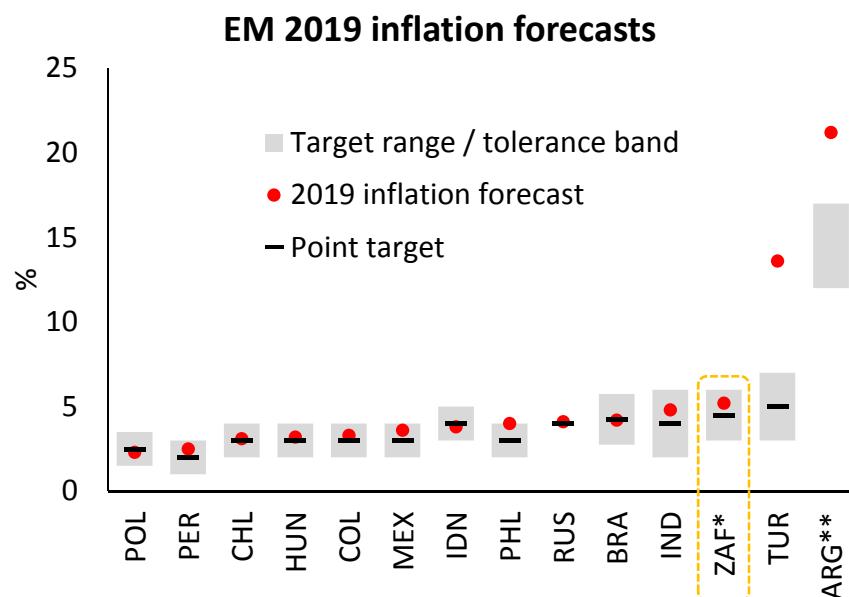


Sources: IIF and SARB

# Broad-based EM sell-off

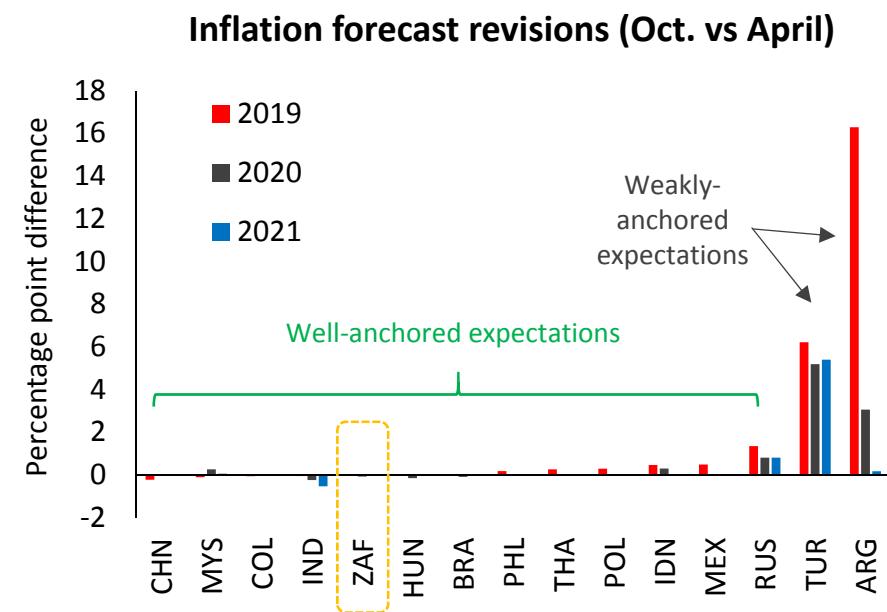


# Inflation performance one differentiating factor

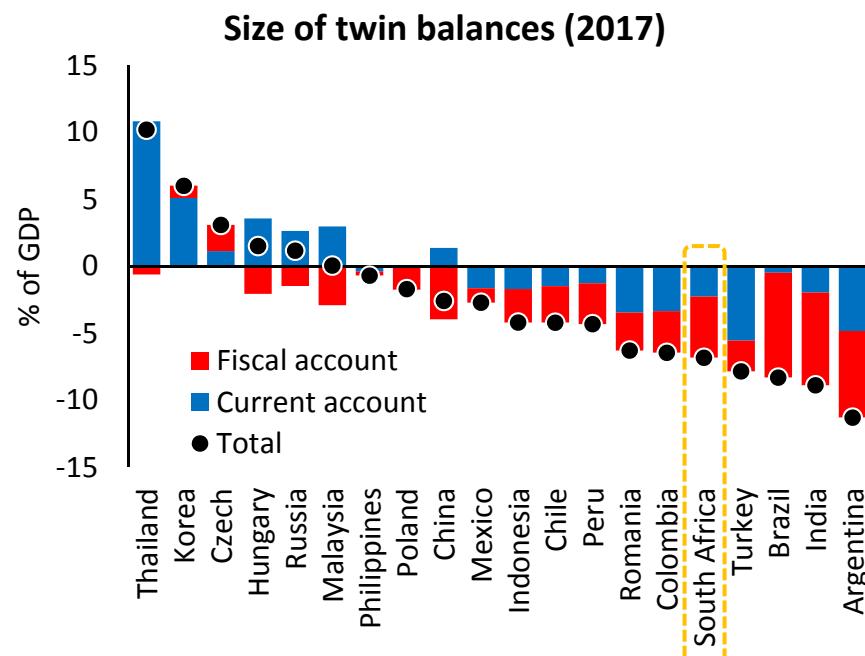


Sources: Haver and SARB

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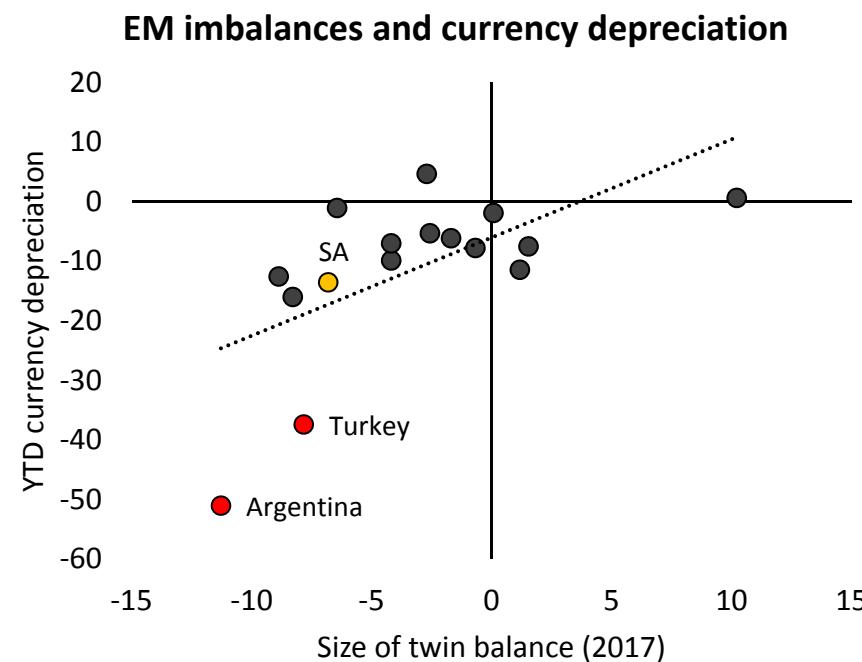


# Alongside macro fundamentals

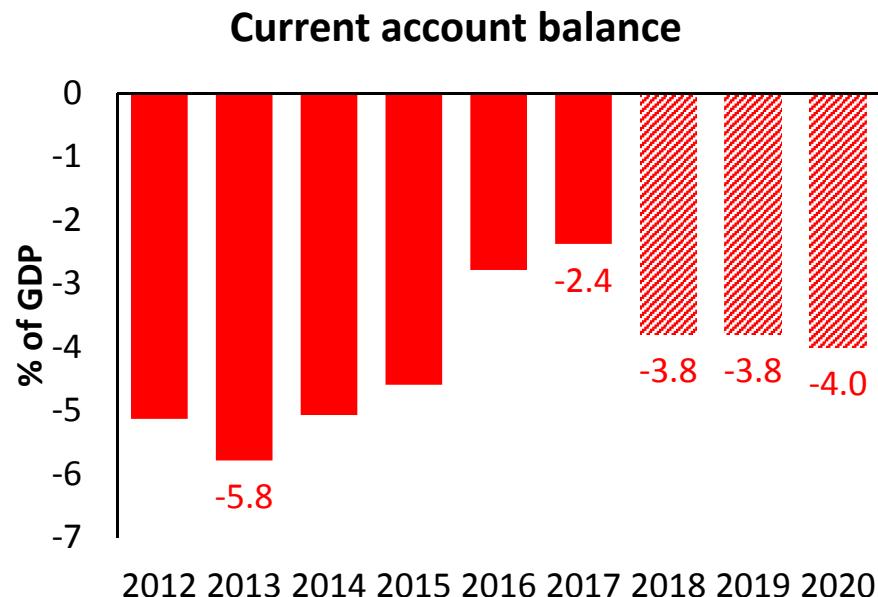


Sources: IMF and SARB

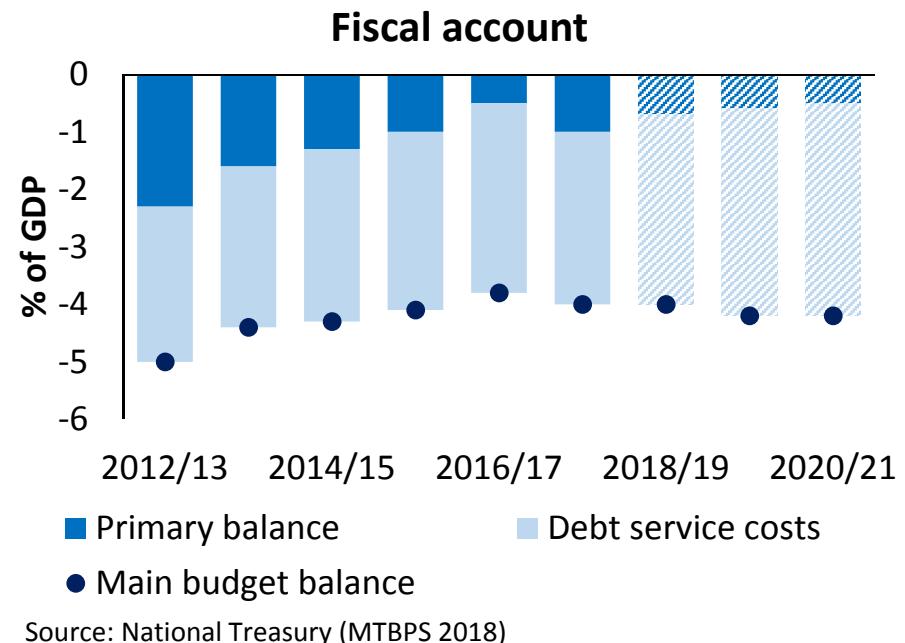
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## SA's macro adjustment still underway

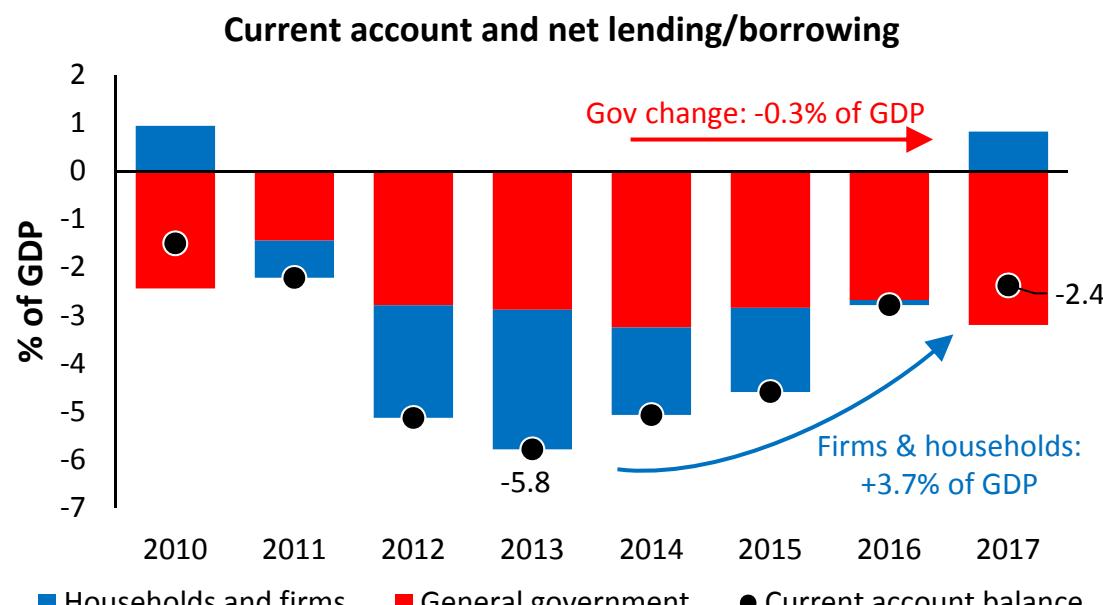


Source: SARB



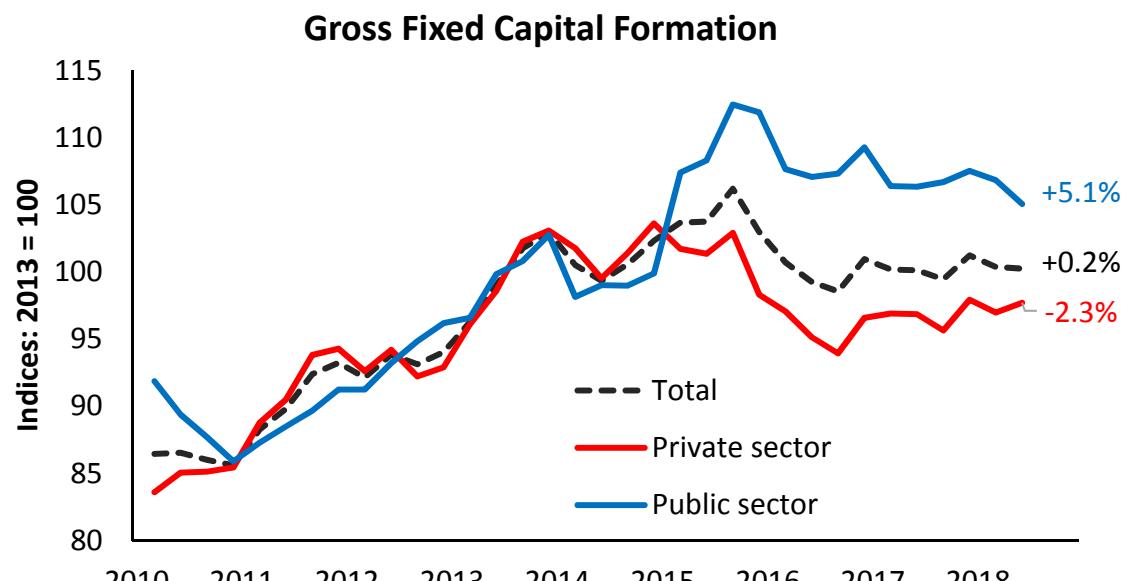
Source: National Treasury (MTBPS 2018)

## And over-reliant on households and firms



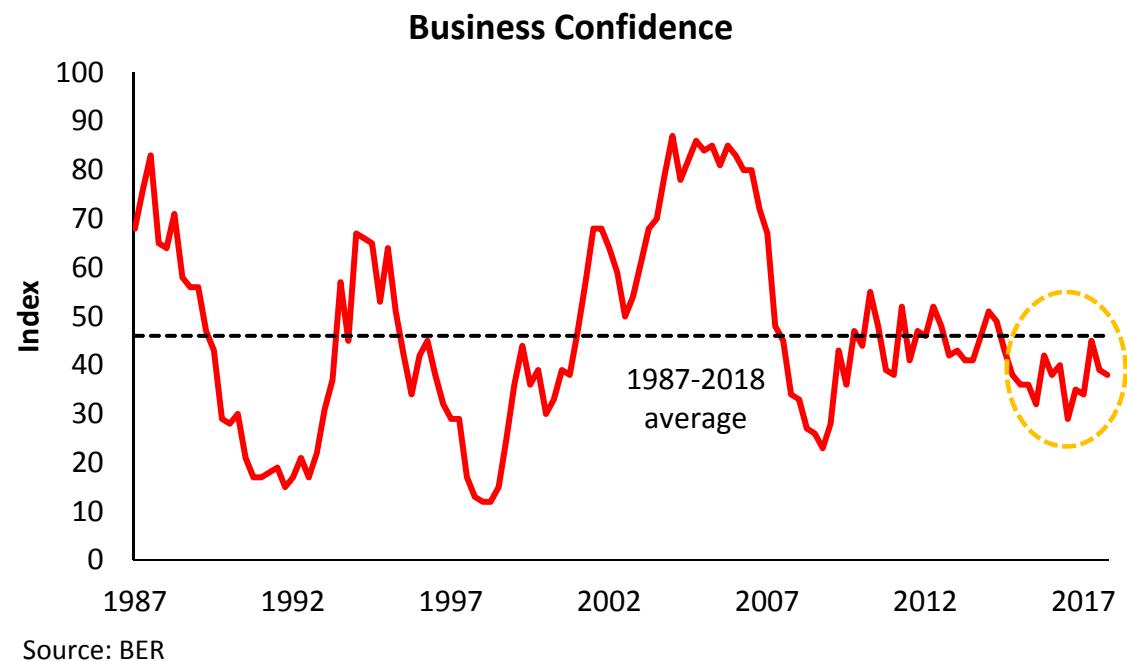
Source: SARB

## Helps explain flat-lining investment

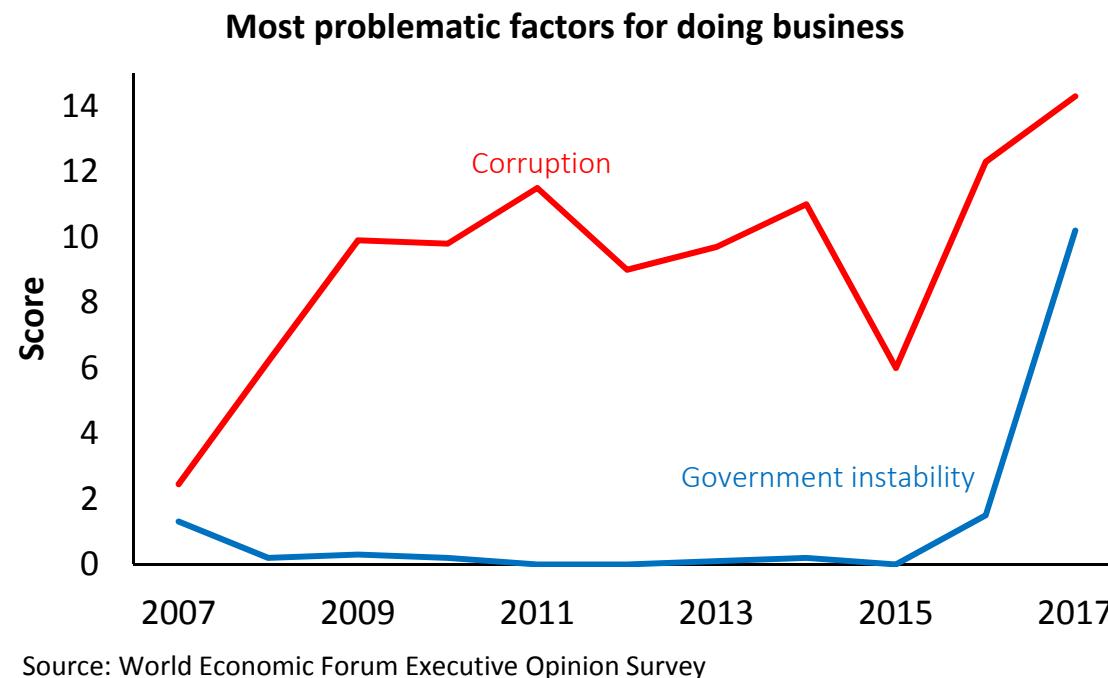


Sources: Stats SA and SARB

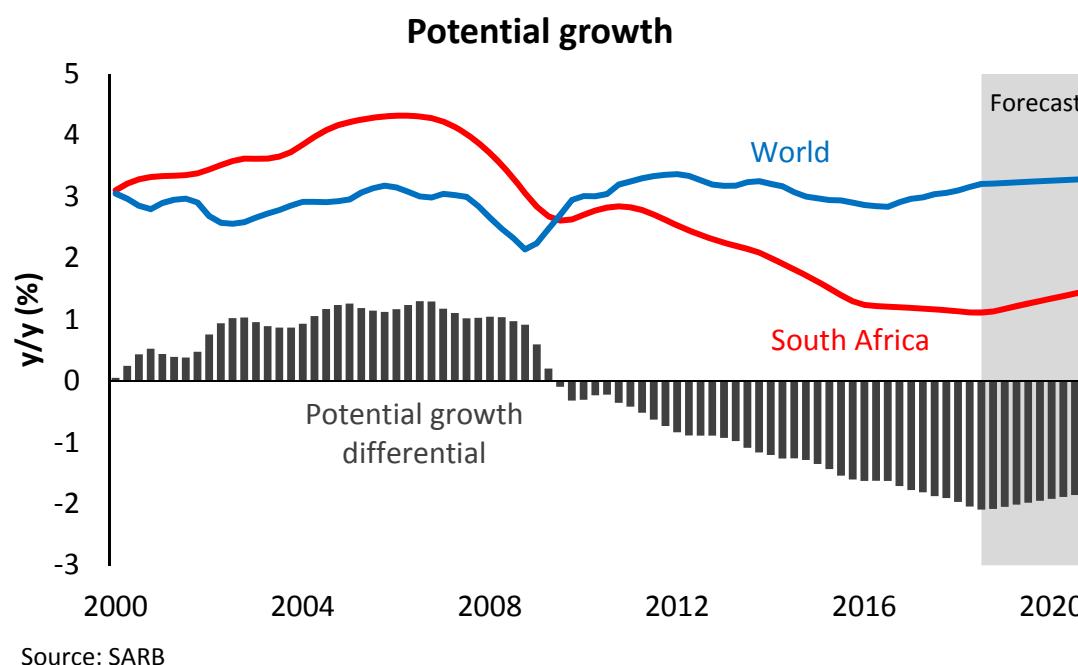
# Feeding through to confidence



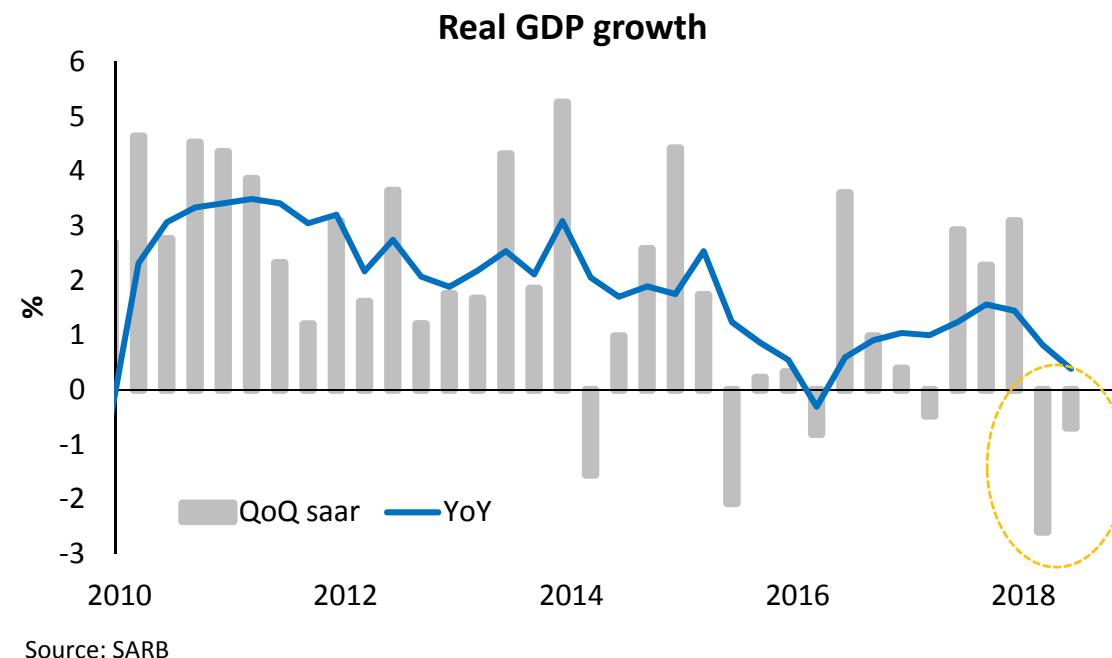
**... in the context of institutional weakness**



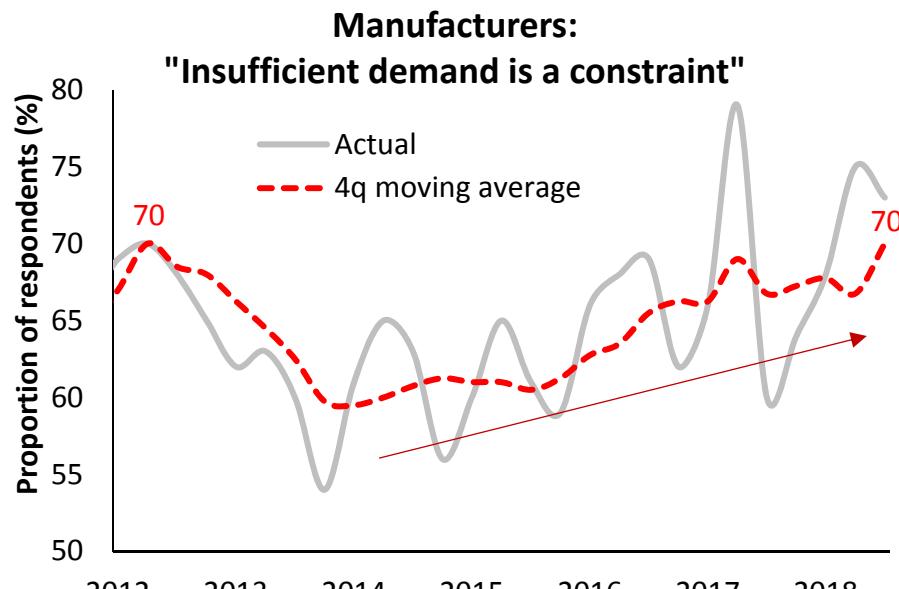
# Upshot is lower potential growth



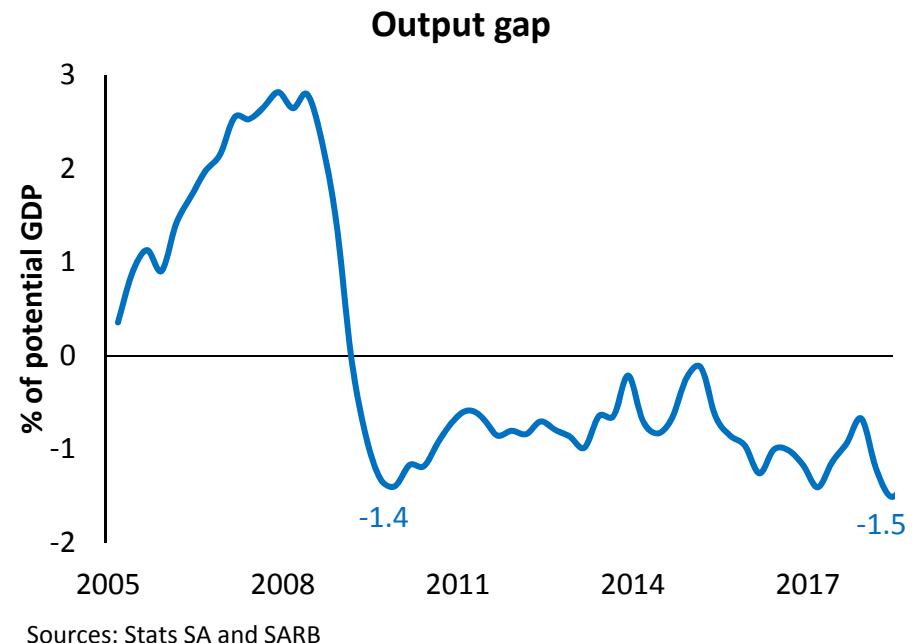
# 2018H1 recession still a surprise



# Demand looks weak; output gap more negative

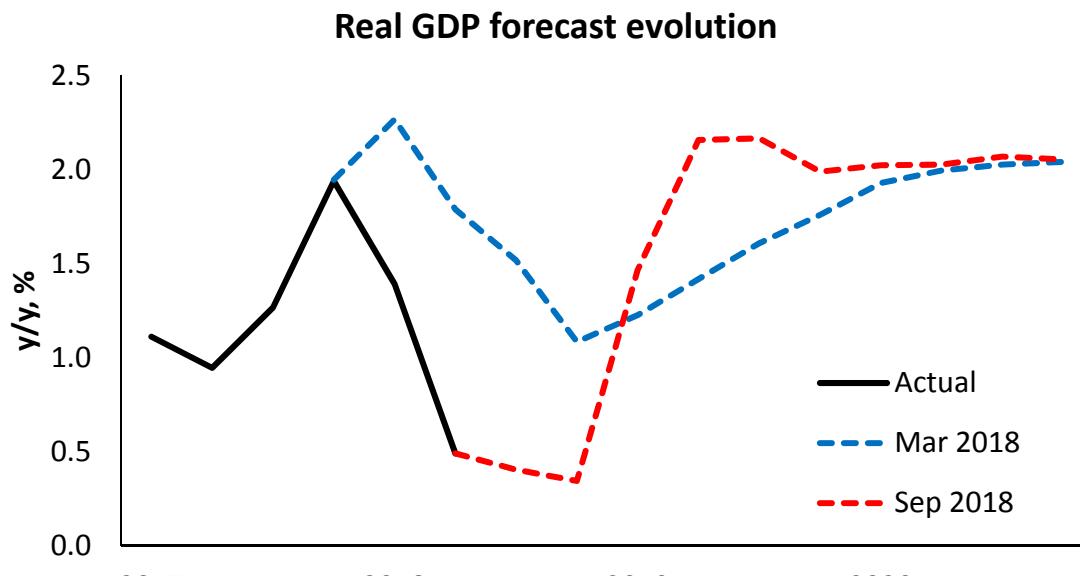


Sources: BER and SARB



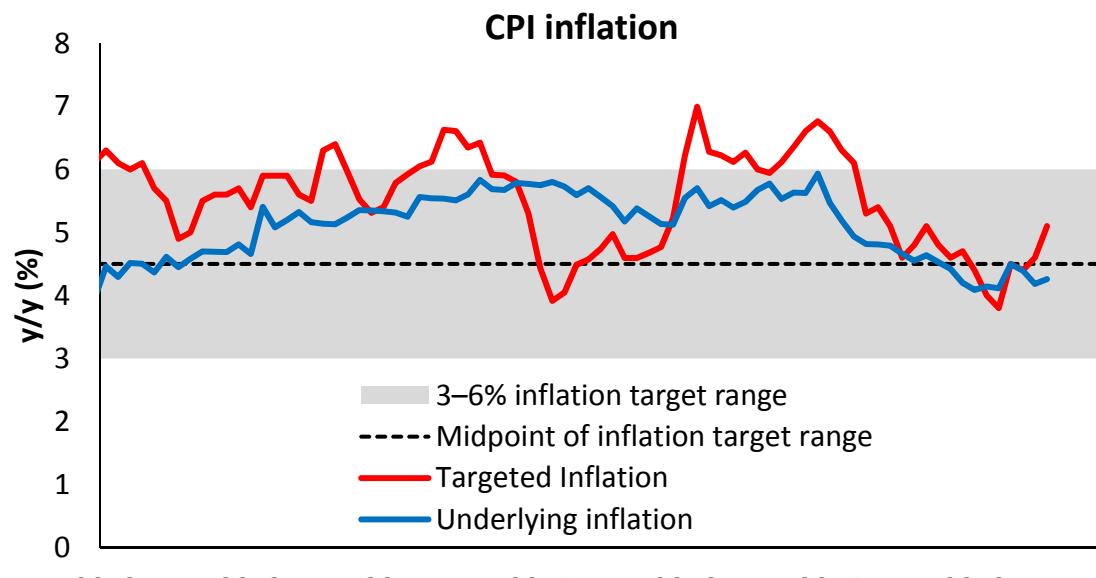
Sources: Stats SA and SARB

# Closing the output gap gets us to 2% growth in 2020



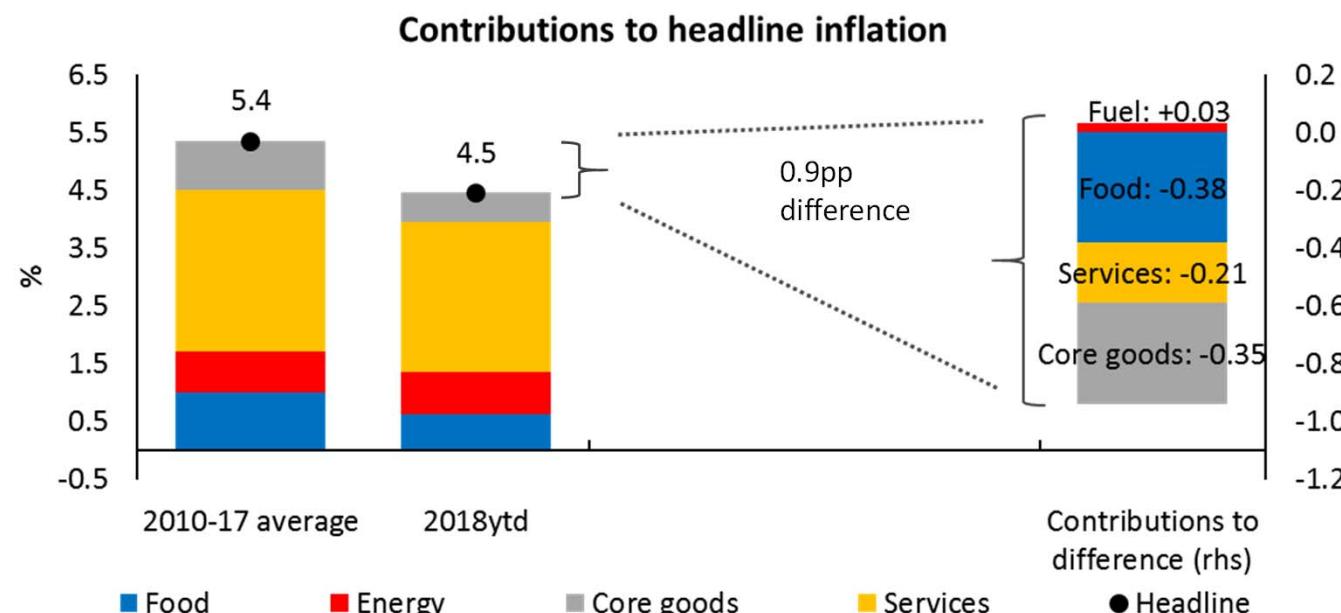
Sources: Stats SA and SARB

## Inflation close to the midpoint recently



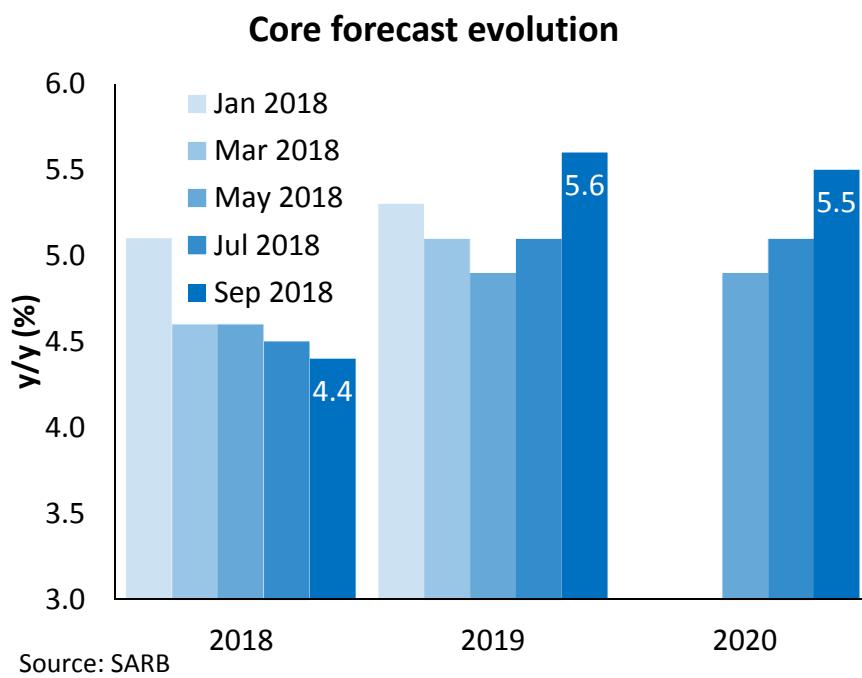
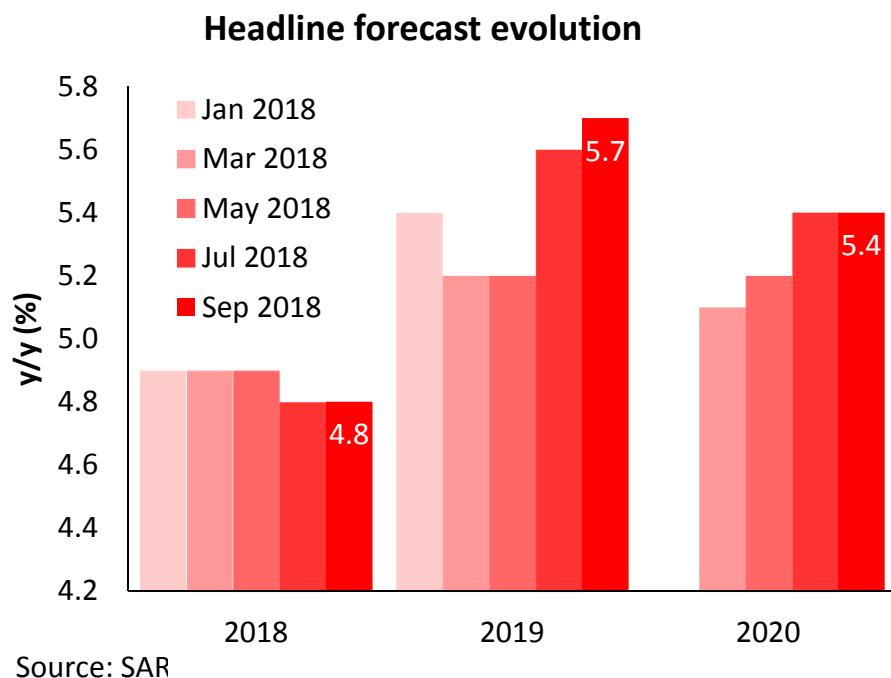
Sources: Stats SA and SARB

# Short-term disinflationary shocks helped

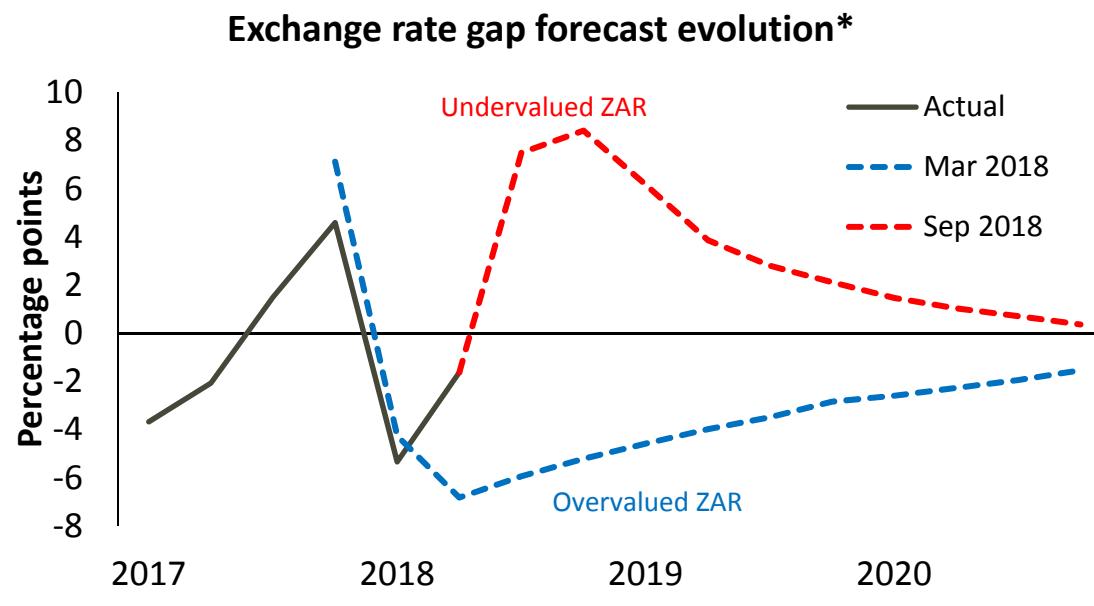


Source: Stats SA and SARB

# But forecasts deteriorating

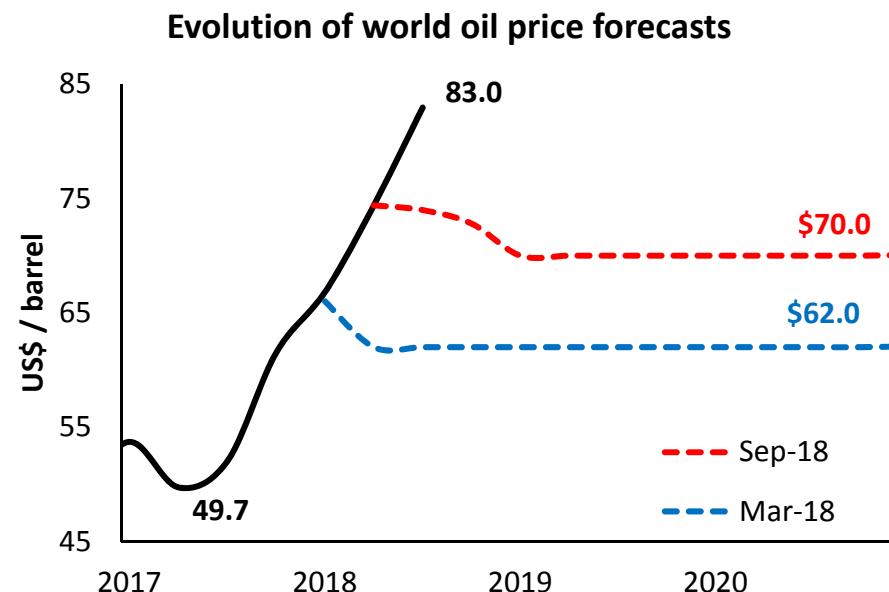


# Exchange rate a source of pressure



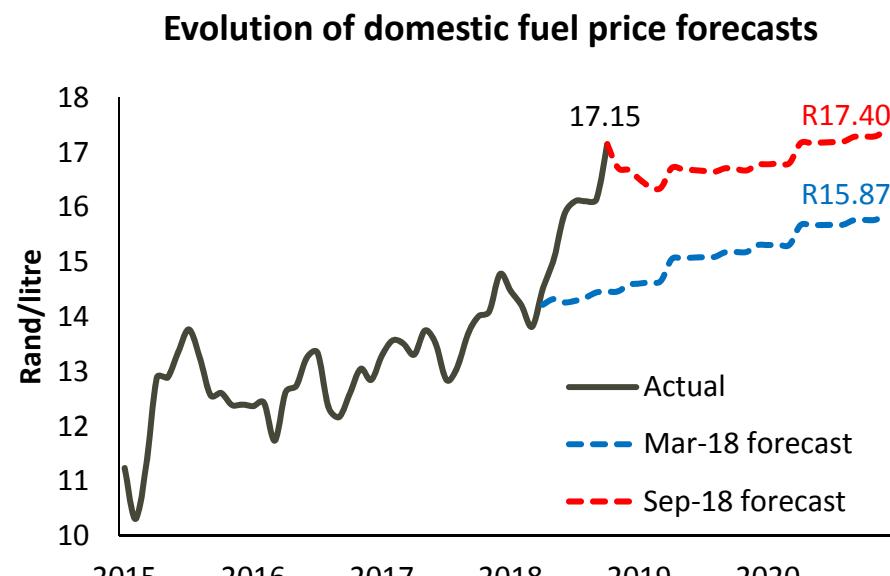
\*Starting points will not be exactly the same over time given the model's filtering process  
Source: SARB

## And petrol (oil price, exchange rate, taxes)



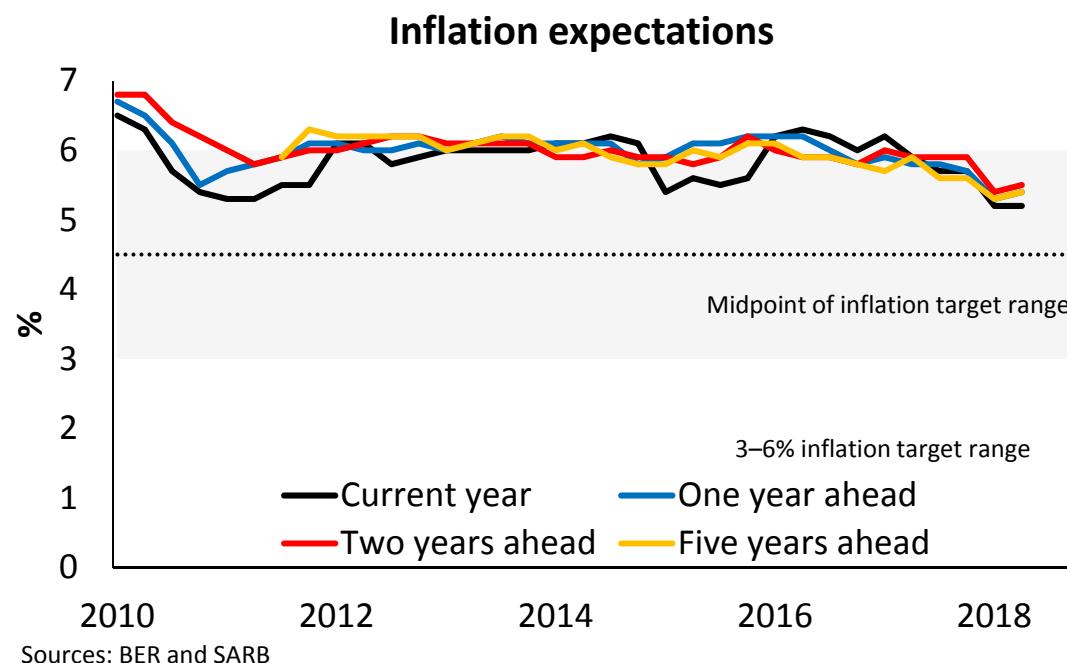
Source: SARB

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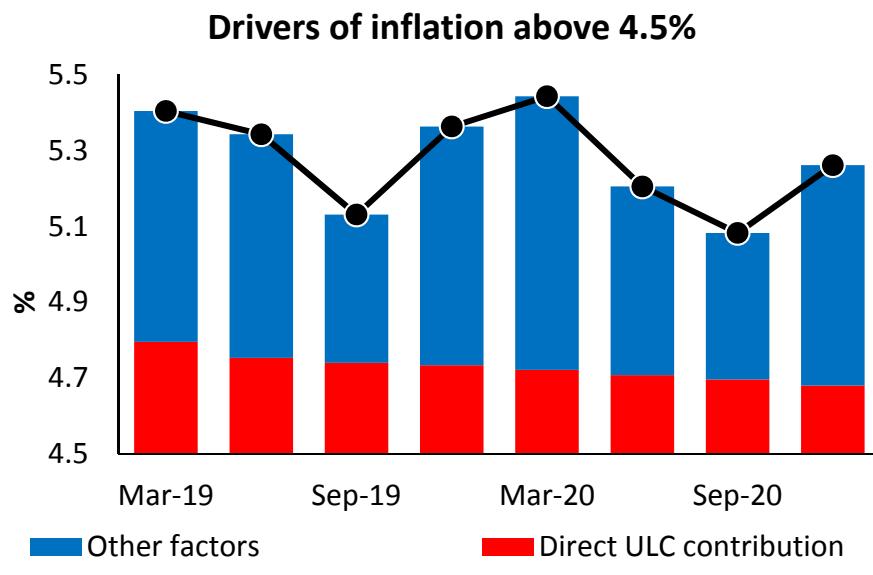
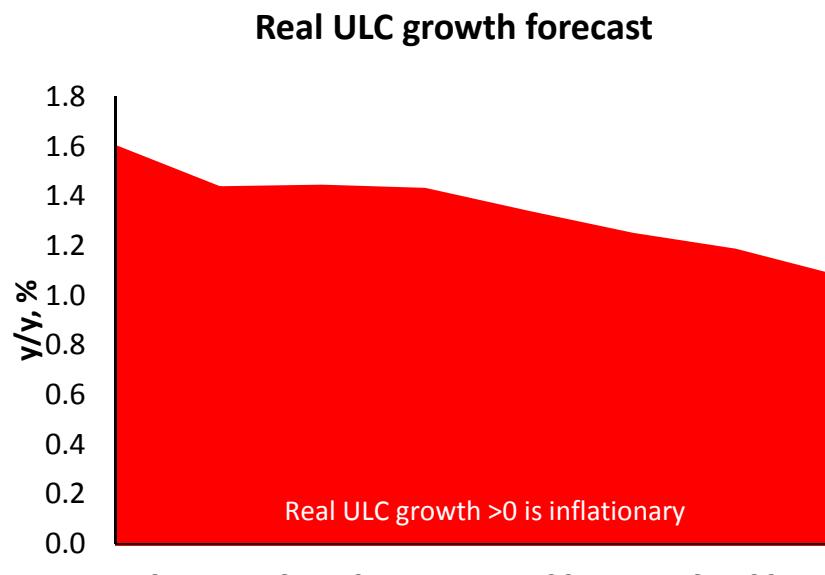


Sources: Department of Energy and SARB

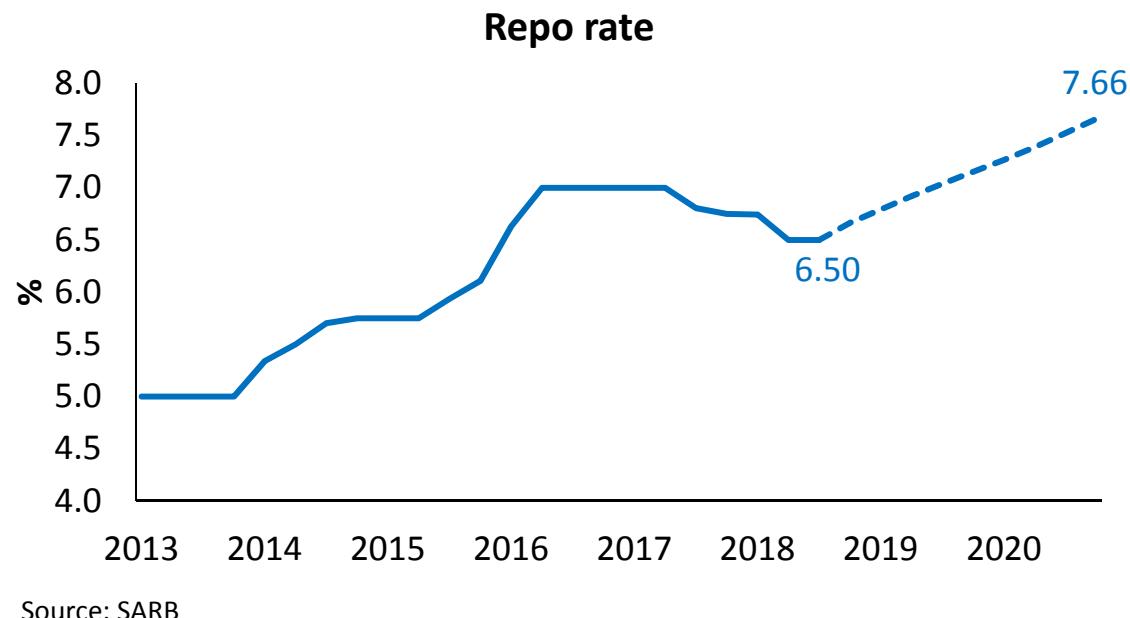
## Inflation expectations still above 4.5%



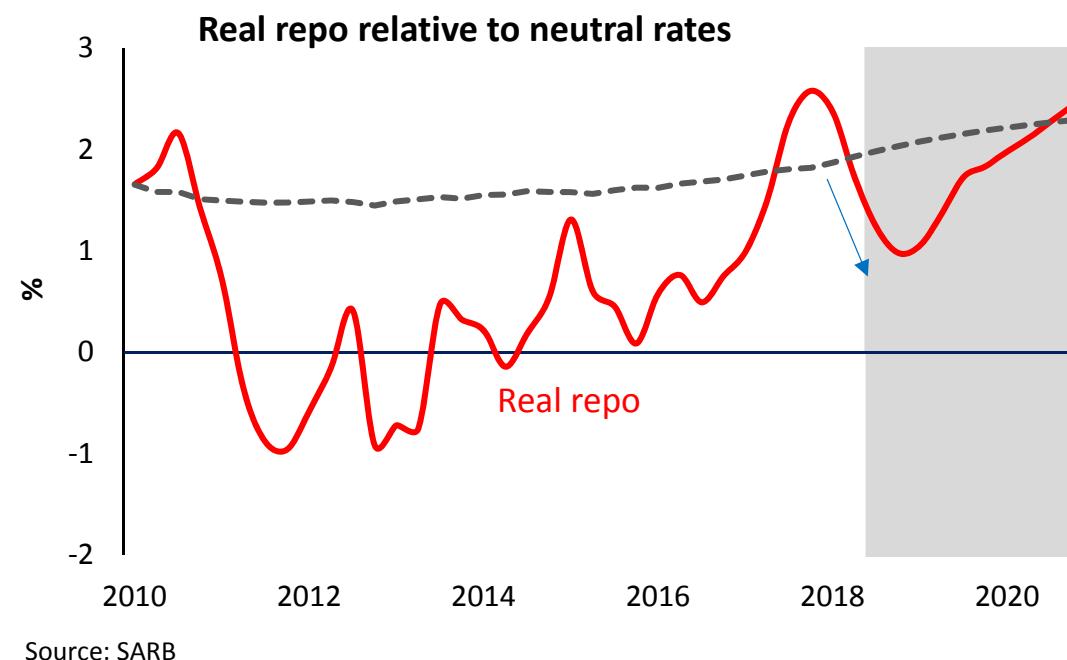
# Wage increases remain higher than productivity gains



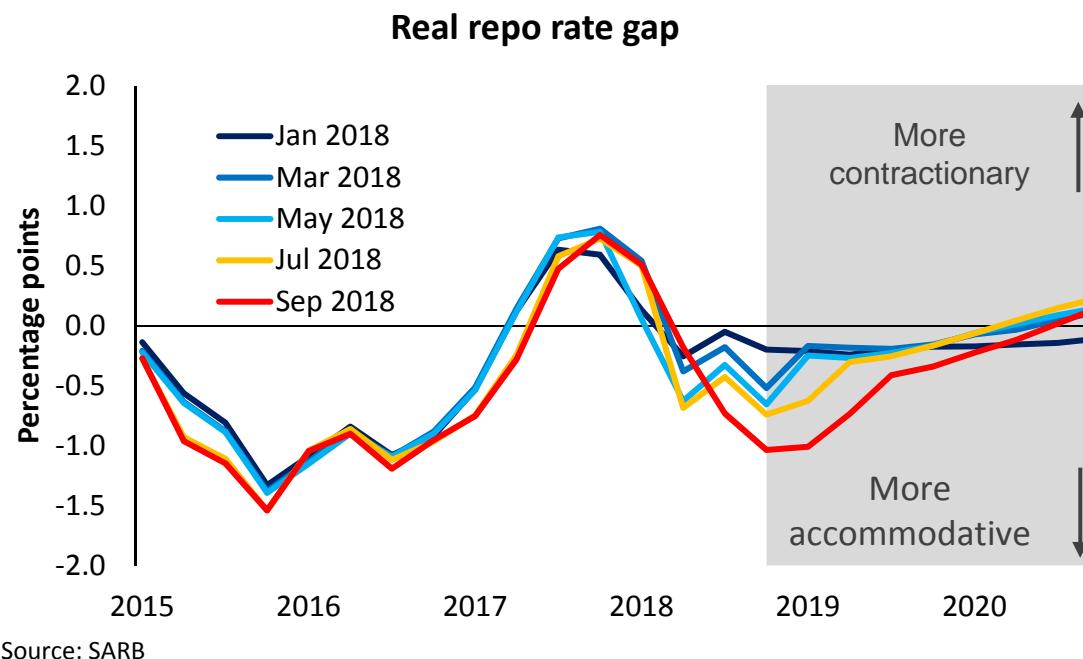
## Repo rising in nominal terms



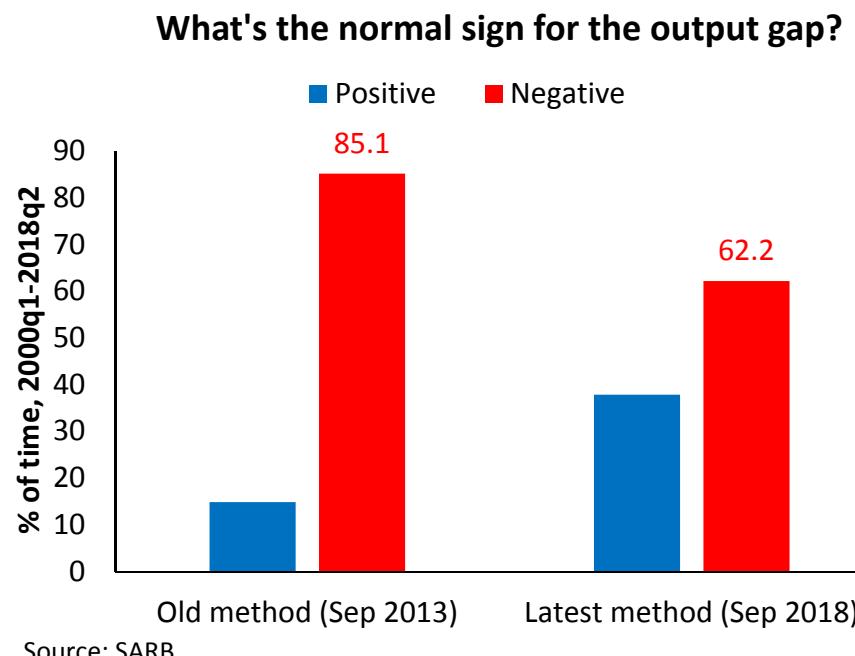
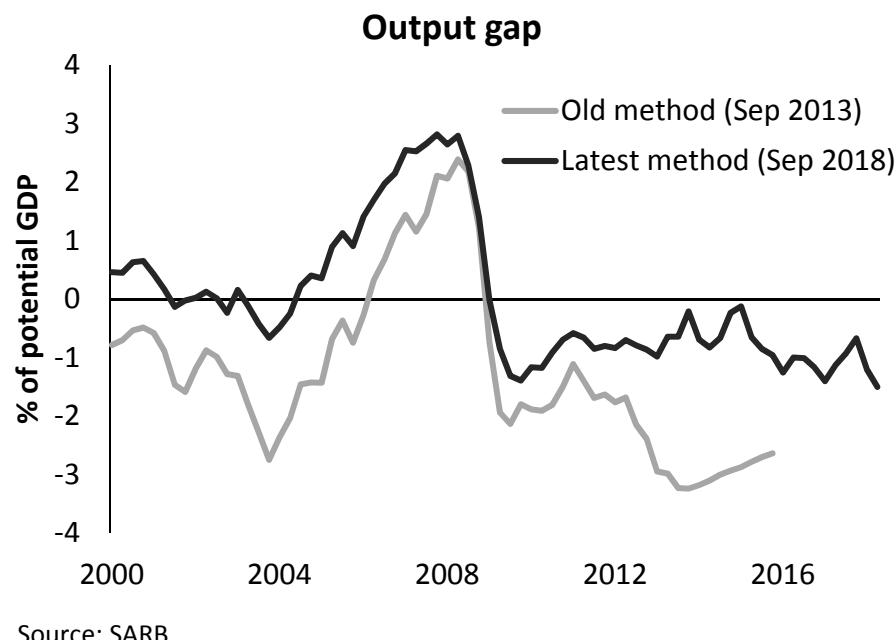
## Key settings are real repo & gap to neutral



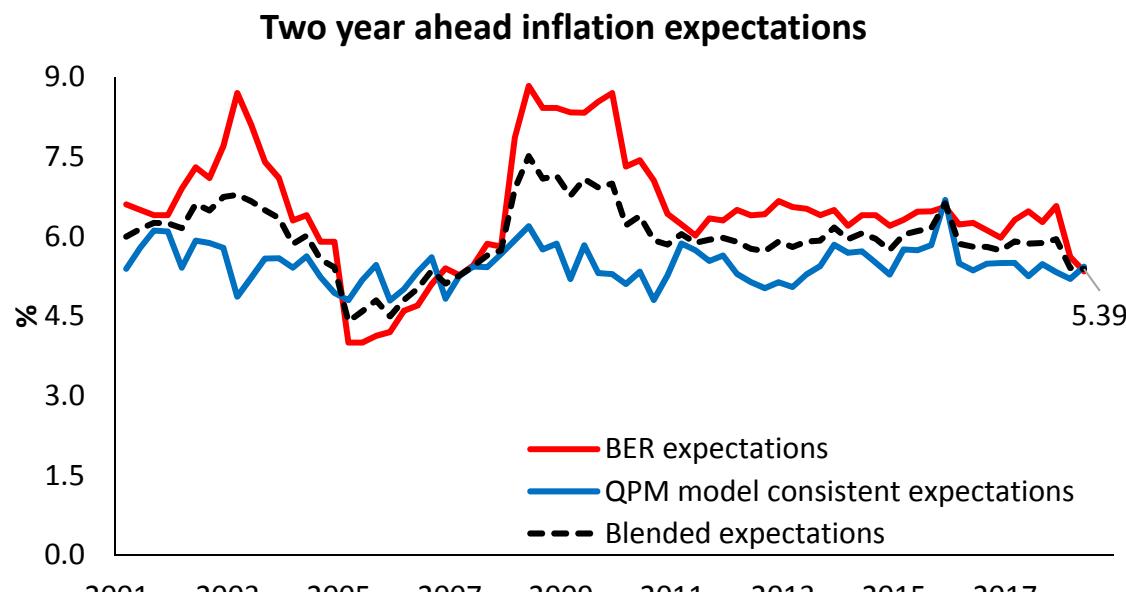
# Real repo gap expansionary



# Not much evidence of demand pressures



# Why doesn't inflation reach 4.5%?



Sources: BER and SARB

## Conclusions

- Global conditions less favourable (but not adverse)
- Potential growth remains a policy constraint
- Exchange rate and oil adding inflationary pressure
- Projected nominal rates higher, real rates supportive

## Get in touch with us

The publication and accompanying presentation can be accessed online at  
[www.resbank.co.za/Publications/Reviews/Pages/Monetary-Policy-Review.aspx](http://www.resbank.co.za/Publications/Reviews/Pages/Monetary-Policy-Review.aspx)

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