

Economic Snapshot

May 2021

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Note: Shaded area in graphs denotes the downward phase of the business cycle.

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Highlights

Factory-gate inflation accelerates in March, price pressure building in supply chain

Annual producer inflation for final manufactured goods accelerated to 5.2% in March – the fastest rate since June 2019 (click here for a graph). Furthermore, producer inflation for intermediate manufactured goods rose by 11.2% y-o-y - well above the averages seen in the previous few years. Though this can partly be attributed to a low base in 2020, a closer look at the underlying data suggests skyrocketing prices for individual components are a core driver. Producer prices for basic iron and steel increased by 24.6% y-o-y in March, corroborating industrywide complaints about steel shortages and price surges.

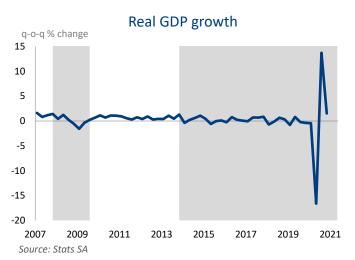
Commodity prices continue to rally as global growth prospects brighten

Although higher producer prices have so far not translated into faster consumer inflation, this remains a risk going forward. Furthermore, many commodity prices continue to rally on the back of upbeat global growth forecasts for the rest of 2021 and numerous governments announcing that they aim to sustain the recovery momentum through large (green) infrastructure investment programmes. (See the Economist commodity price index – a tracker of industrial and food commodity prices – as an example). From an SA perspective, the impact of higher commodity prices is mixed. While a persistent rise in key SA inputs such as the oil price and global food prices may start to pose a challenge to the domestic inflation and interest rate outlook, the higher prices for key SA export commodities continue to support the trade balance. This, in turn, should help to keep the <u>current account balance</u> in surplus during 2021.

Retail sales back in positive terrain in February as festive-season restrictions eased

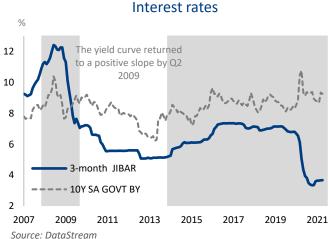
Real <u>retail sales</u> rose by a solid 6.9% m-o-m from a downwardly revised 2.4% contraction in January. Important for quarterly GDP dynamics, wholesale sales also registered a monthly increase (of 1.3%) despite falling by 3.9% on an annual basis. Motor trade sales were also higher m-o-m. Indeed, February internal trade data points towards significant improvement in consumer spending from January and bodes well for Q1 GDP. A solid performance by the mining sector, with output up 3.8% m-o-m following a similar increase in January, adds to the positive story. Mining production also registered its first positive annual growth rate (0.8%) in a year. In contrast, <u>manufacturing production</u> data for February disappointed. Factory output slipped by 2.1% y-o-y and was down 1.2% m-o-m in February after no change was recorded in January.

Core indicators

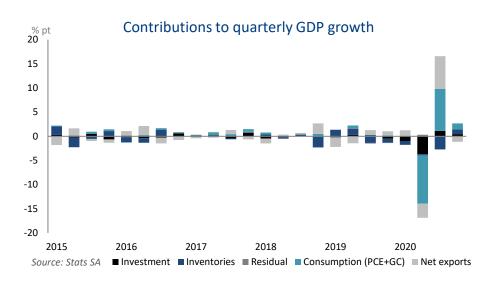


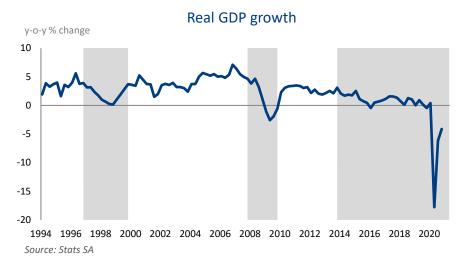






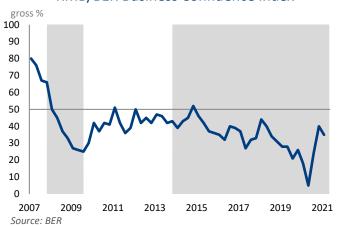
GDP growth



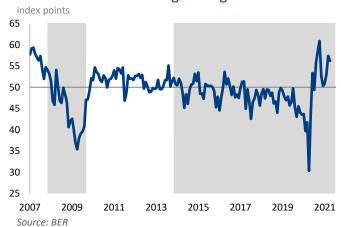


Business environment

RMB/BER Business Confidence Index



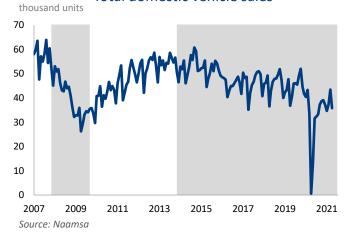
Absa Purchasing Managers' Index



Private fixed investment

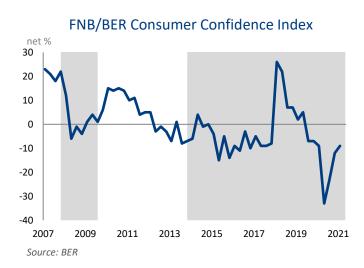


Total domestic vehicle sales

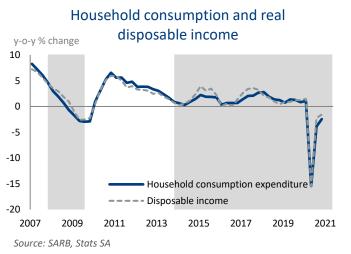


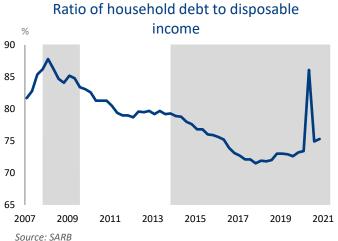


Household consumption

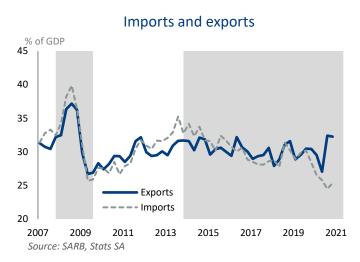


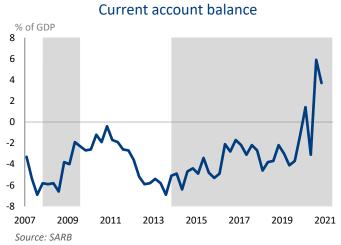


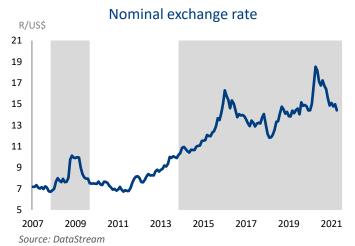


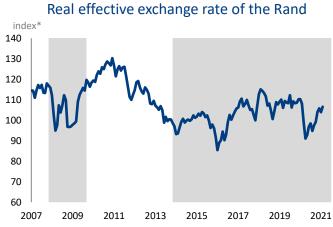


International trade





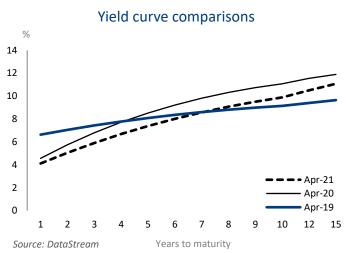




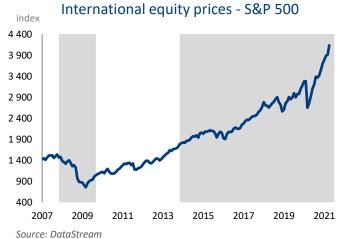
Source: SARB *higher values denote a stronger rand

Financial markets



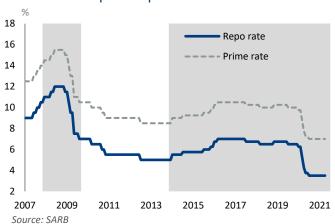




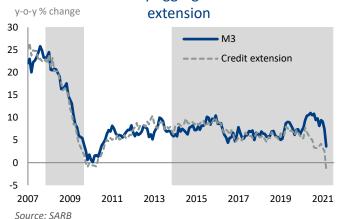


Money and prices

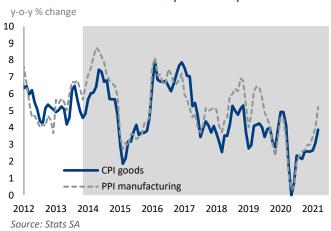
Repo and prime interest rate

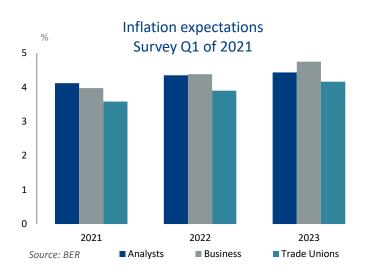


M3 monetary aggregates and credit



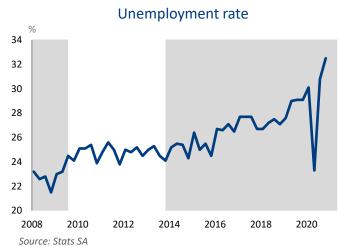
Consumer and producer prices

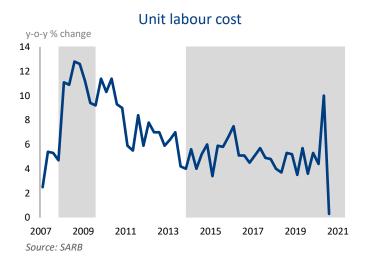


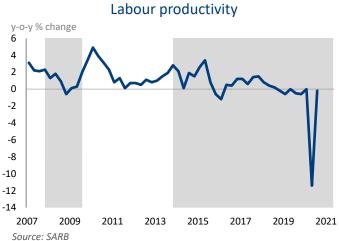


Labour

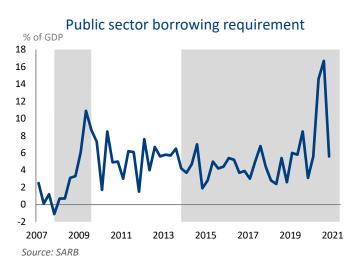


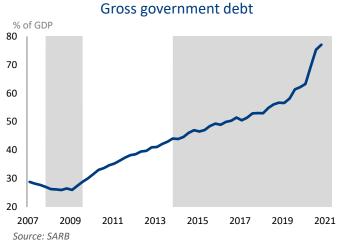




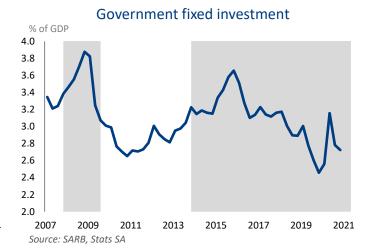


Government





Real government consumption y-o-y % change 8 , – -1 -2 Source: SARB, Stats SA



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