

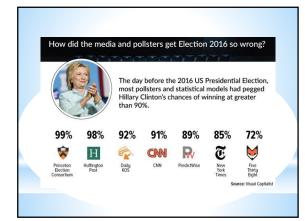
Outline

- 1. That could not possibly happen
- 2. But it did. Why?
- 3. The SA experience 1999 2007
- 4. Growth constraints 2012 2016
- 5. H1 2017 data and 2017 forecast
- 6. The way forward

That could not possibly happen

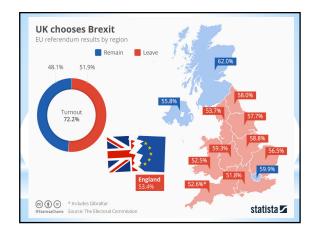
- Polls ahead of the Brexit vote said Britons would not vote for exiting the European Union
- Polls ahead of the 8 November 2016 US Presidential election said that there was no chance that Donald Trump would win

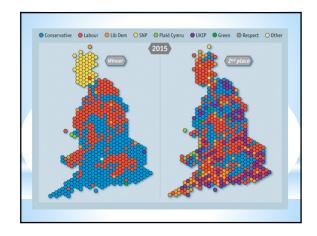
Polister	Dates	Method	Leave (%)	Remain (%)	Over-estimate of Remain support (%)
Populus	21-22 June	Internet	45	55	+7
Ipsos MORI	21-22 June	Phone	48	52	+4
Opinium	20-22 June	Internet	51	49	+1
YouGov*	20-22 June	Internet	49	51	+3
ComRes	17-22 June	Phone	47	53	+5
TNS	16-22 June	Internet	51	49	+1
Survation	20 June	Phone	49	51	+3
ORB	14-19 June	Phone	46	54	+6
ICM	10-13 June	Both	53	47	-1

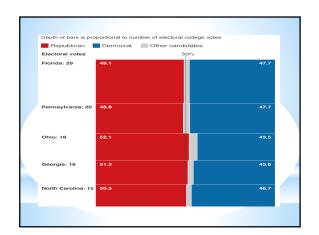


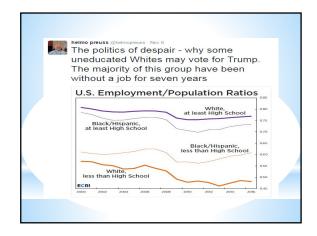
But it did. Why?

- In the UK, rainy weather kept the youth, who would have voted to stay, in bed, while the over 55 old voters were made of sterner stuff and voted to go back to when Britain was "Great"
- In the US, the poor uneducated youth voted for Trump as he promised that he would make America Great Again

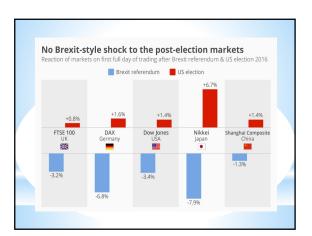










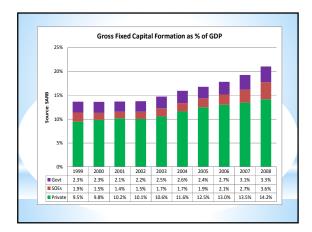


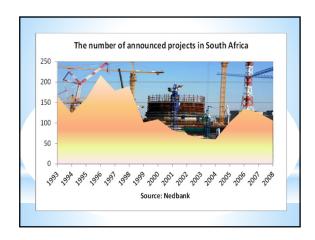
The SA experience 1999 - 2007

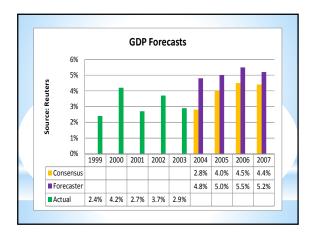
- Recovery from 1998 Asian currency crisis
- Economist as President with growth as first priority, ably supported by two other TMs
- Rand crisis at end-2001 a wake-up call
- In January 2002 Standard Bank (among many) expected rand to exceed R20/US\$1 in coming years, yet rand went below R6/US\$1

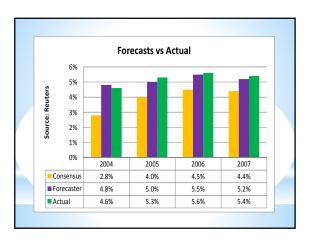
On 29 May 1998, Thabo Mbeki, the President of South Africa, gave his "Two Nations" speech in Parliament in a special debate on reconciliation.

In 1999 I wrote that the "Two Nations" split means that conventional analysis based on more homogenous Western economies is not necessarily valid in South Africa. Monetary policy is far less effective due to the large amount of "unbanked" individuals that are not affected by interest rate changes. That means that economic growth rates are far more stable than is the case in Asian countries, which have seen severe declines in consumer demand. Addressing the legacy of the "Two Nations" will also provide a long-term underpinning of economic growth via infrastructure investment and job creation.







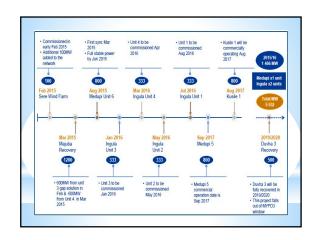


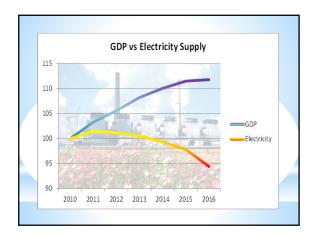
Growth constraints 2012 - 2016

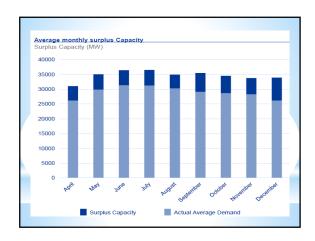
- Electricity supply the first unit of Medupi was due to be commissioned in April 2011, but this only took place in August 2015
- Zuma Presidency was concerned with avoiding jail and state capture, which led to policy uncertainty
- The policy uncertainty resulted in poor business and consumer confidence
- Drought impacted agriculture in 2014 to 2015

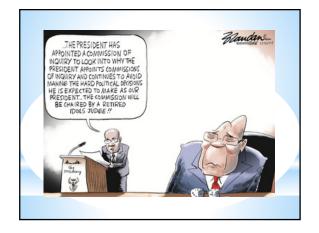
APPROVED PROJECTS		Approved ERA Dates			
	Installed Megawatts	1st unit ERA Dates	Last unit ERA Dates		
CAMDEN	1520	March 2005	March 2008		
GROOTVLEI	1200	April 2007	April 2010		
KOMATI	965	September 2008	October 2011		
INGULA	1352	March 2012	December 2012		
ANKERLIG AND GOURIKWA	1044.4	January 2006	April 2006		
ANKERLIG AND GOURIKWA GAS 1	1039.9	December 2008	May 2009		
TUBATSE	1500	On Hold	On Hold		
SERE	100	On Hold	On Hold		
MAJUBA RAIL	N/A	On Hold	On Hold		
KUSILE	4800	March 2012	December 2015		
MEDUPI	4764	April 2011	January 2015		

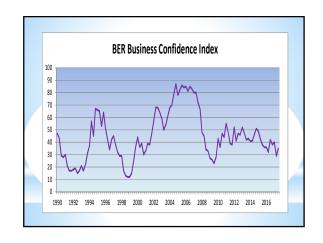
	Planned						
Project	Year to 31 Mar 2014		31 Mar 31	Year to 31 Mar 2017	Year to 31 Mar 2018	Year to 31 Mar 2019	Total
Grootvlei (return to service)	30						30
Komati (return to service)	100						100
Medupi (coal fired)		1 588	1 588	1 588			4 764
Kusile (coal fired)		800	800	800	1 600	800	4 800
Ingula (pumped storage)		1 332					1 332
Sere wind farm (renewable)		100					100
Total (MW)	130	3 820	2 388	2 388	1 600	800	11 126

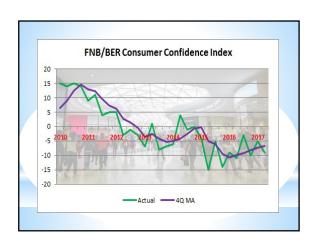


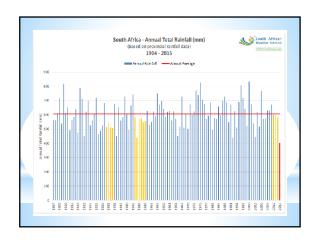


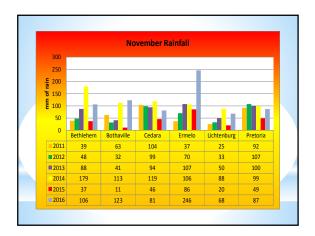












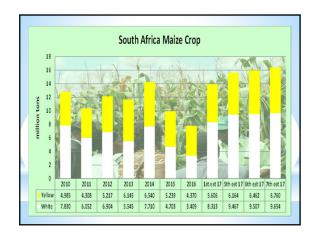
H1 2017 data and 2017 forecast

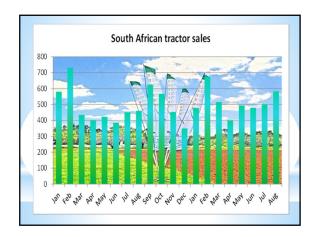
- Record maize harvest and other summer crops
- Despite downgrade, rand and financial markets remain robust
- Easing consumer inflation allows rate cut and improves consumer disposable income
- Exports and inventory replenishment will be major GDP growth drivers

GSB/ Sake24 Consensus poll: February 201	6
	2016
Real FCE growth (% for the full year)	0.7
Real GDP growth (% for the full year)	0.5
Balance on the current account (R billion for the full year)	-162.7
R/Euro exchange rate (average SA rand per Euro for the last quarter)	17.2
R/US\$ exchange rate (average SA rand per US dollar for the last quarter)	15.9
Gold price (average US\$ per ounce for the last quarter)	1190.6
R186 government bond yield (average % for the last quarter)	9.5
Average 3 month rate for NCD's (average % for the last quarter)	7.5
CPI inflation (average % for the year)	6.6
Prime lending rate (average % for the last quarter)	10.7
Platinum price (average % for the last quarter)	964.9
Oil price (average % for the last quarter)	39.1
	2017
Real GDP growth (% for the full year)	1.4
CPI inflation (average % for the year)	6.3

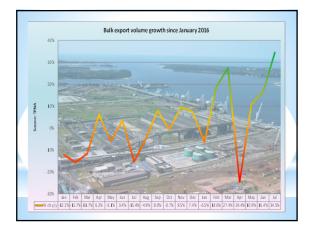
	2017
Real FCE growth (% for the full year)	1.2
Real GDP growth (% for the full year)	1.2
Balance on the current account (R billion for the full year)	-156.0
R/Euro exchange rate (average SA rand per Euro for the last quarter)	14.38
R/US\$ exchange rate (average SA rand per US dollar for the last quarter)	13.52
Gold price (average US\$ per ounce for the last quarter)	1259.3
R186 government bond yield (average % for the last quarter)	8.64
Average 3 month rate for NCD's (average % for the last quarter)	7.18
CPI inflation (average % for the year)	5.77
Prime lending rate (average % for the last quarter)	10.24
Platinum price (average for the last quarter)	1058.8
Oil price (average for the last quarter)	56.3
	2018
Real GDP growth (% for the full year)	1.7
CPI inflation (average % for the year)	5.4

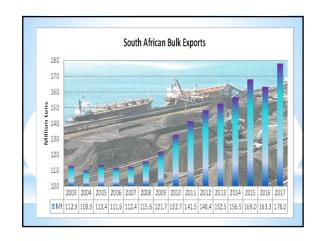


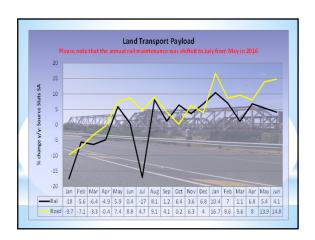


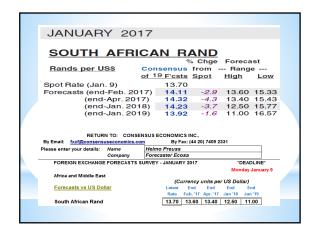


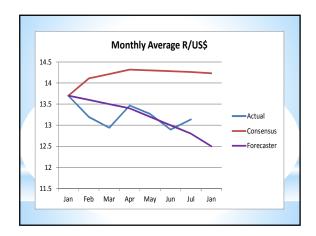


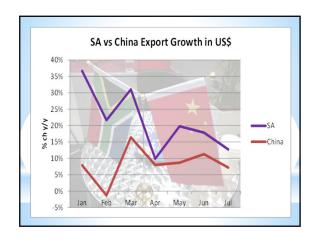


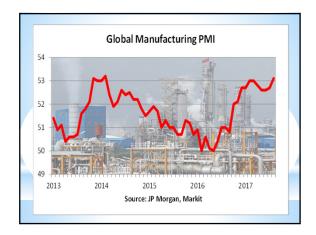


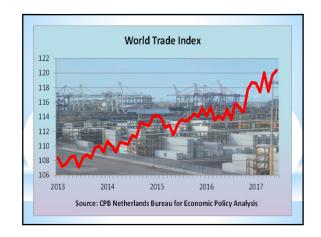


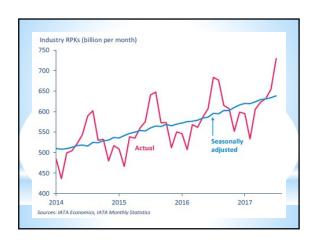


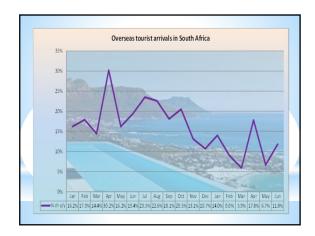


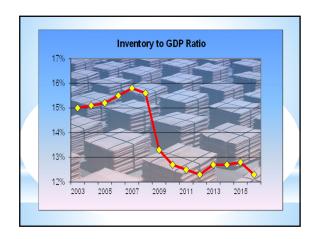




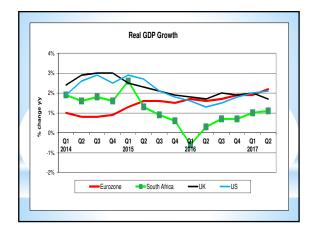


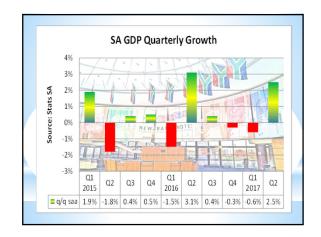


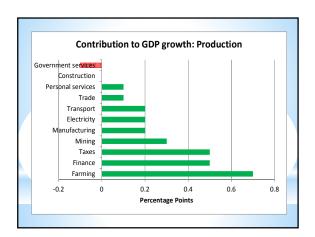


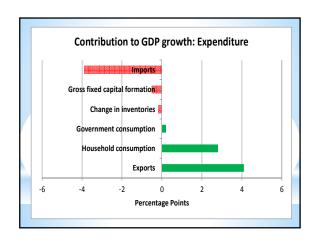


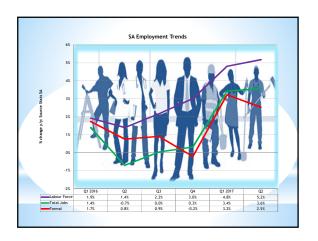


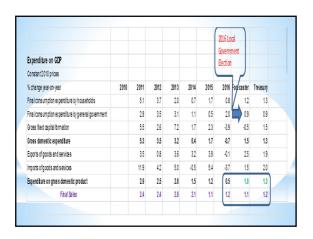


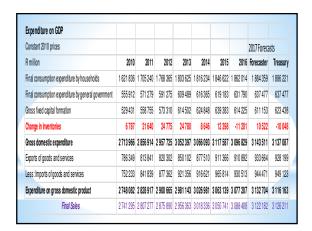












The way forward

- ANC December 2017 Elective Conference will see regime change and more policy certainty
- Wild Coast highway and Durban "Big Dig" port expansion are major infrastructure projects
- SA will largely be isolated from turmoil elsewhere (geography and exchange controls)





