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With Confidence

Credit rating prospects for SA

A presentation by Lesiba Mothata

Chief Economist at Investment Solutions

April 2016

Background

Chief Economist

Work experience:

- Joined Investment Solutions in 2013 as Head of Market and Economic Research;
- Before that, for two years, was at SA Reserve Bank as a risk specialist responsible for the strategic asset allocation of the foreign-exchange reserve portfolio (about \$50 billion);
- Prior, spent five years at Investec Bank in the private wealth business as a global macroeconomist;
- Earlier in the career, worked at Nedbank Treasury and Coris Capital (which bought Prodigy Asset Management).

Academic Qualifications:

BCom Honours (Economics): Wits University

MCom (Financial Economics): University of Johannesburg





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Capital flows



**Foreign
investor
perspective**

Capital outflows from EMs



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About \$1.1 trillion has flowed out from Q4.14 to Q3.15

Net Capital Inflows to Emerging Market Economies and Number of Debt Crises, 1980-2015:Q3



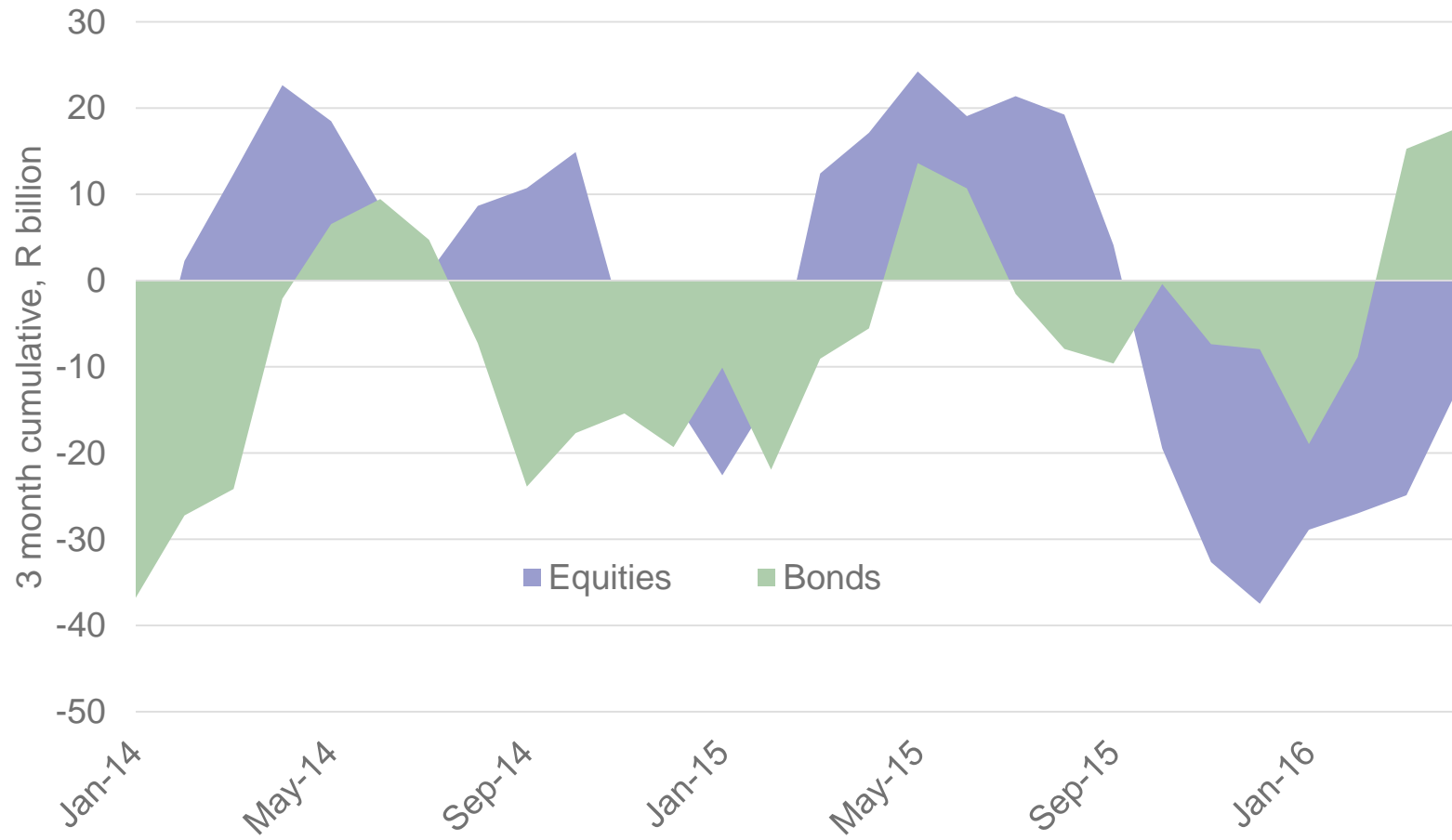
Divergence between equity and bond flows



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Despite “9/12” bond flows have been robust

Capital flows into SA equity and bond markets

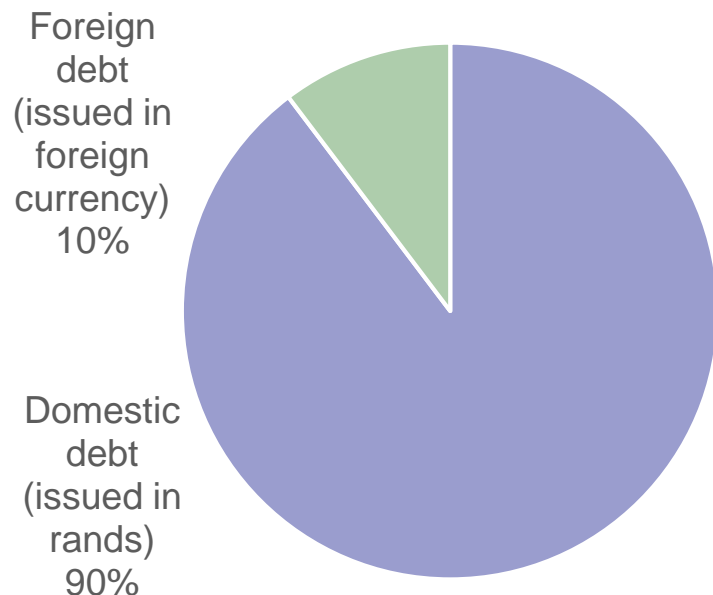


Source: I-Net Bridge, April 2016

Debt structure

SA sovereign debt

Split of SA sovereign debt



- Debt due at the short-end (about 12 months) is 13% of total
- Longer dated debt is 87%

Total national government debt, R billion

	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
Domestic debt	1 823	2 004	2 180	2 352
Foreign debt	233	230	243	255
Gross loan debt	2 056	2 234	2 423	2 607



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Investment Solutions survey



**Foreign and
local investor
perspective**

Questions asked



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18 institutions (local and global fund managers and brokers)

South Africa is on the brink of a sub-investment credit downgrade by Standard & Poor's.

1. When do you expect this to take place?
2. What impact of this do you envisage on SA Inc. assets?
3. What about the local currency rating. Does it matter?
4. Is this information priced-in asset prices or not?

Responses from global managers

Investment Solutions survey

- Compensated to take risk in **maintaining position in SA**.
- Despite being **put on ratings watch**, the rand is up 5.3% year-to-date and the local currency return in Citi WGBI is 6.8%.
- There **hasn't** been a **mass exit** from SA bonds yet, despite negative news.
- **FT is very negative on SA**: *“We do not favour the local currency irrespective on rating versus other EM local currency”*.
- **Uneasy to provide** expected timing of the downgrade and in answering whether information is priced-in or not.
- On a **Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) basis**, the ZAR is one of the most **undervalued** currencies in manager's universe.

Responses from local managers

Investment Solutions survey

- Most expect junk downgrade in June 2016 (**6 out of 8**).
- Information **fully priced-in asset prices** and expected little impact.
- All **looked at other EM countries** to arrive at little market impact verdict.
- Exclusion from **Citi WGBI far away (2 yrs +)**. If it took place, around **R30bn outflows** likely.
- **Duration** in balanced mandates is 2.2 yrs versus ALBI at **6.8 yrs**.

Responses from brokers

Investment Solutions survey

- Most expect junk downgrade in December, not June (**4 out of 5**).
- Believe a December rating downgrade by S&P is priced in, **but not June**.
- **Adverse market response** likely if June happened. Sell-off not as much as during “9-12”.
- Bond market is pricing a further **3 to 4 downgrades**.
- SA’s **ERP** likely to increase from 8% presently to closer to 9%.
- Also expect about 50bp long bond yield upside which should push up the Cost of Equity by c100bp.
- Expect **cash to be king**.



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Standard & Poor's



**Assessment
criteria**

Standard & Poor's

Credit Assessment Criteria



Institutions

(1)

Economic

(2)

External

(3)

**Fiscal &
Debt
Burden**

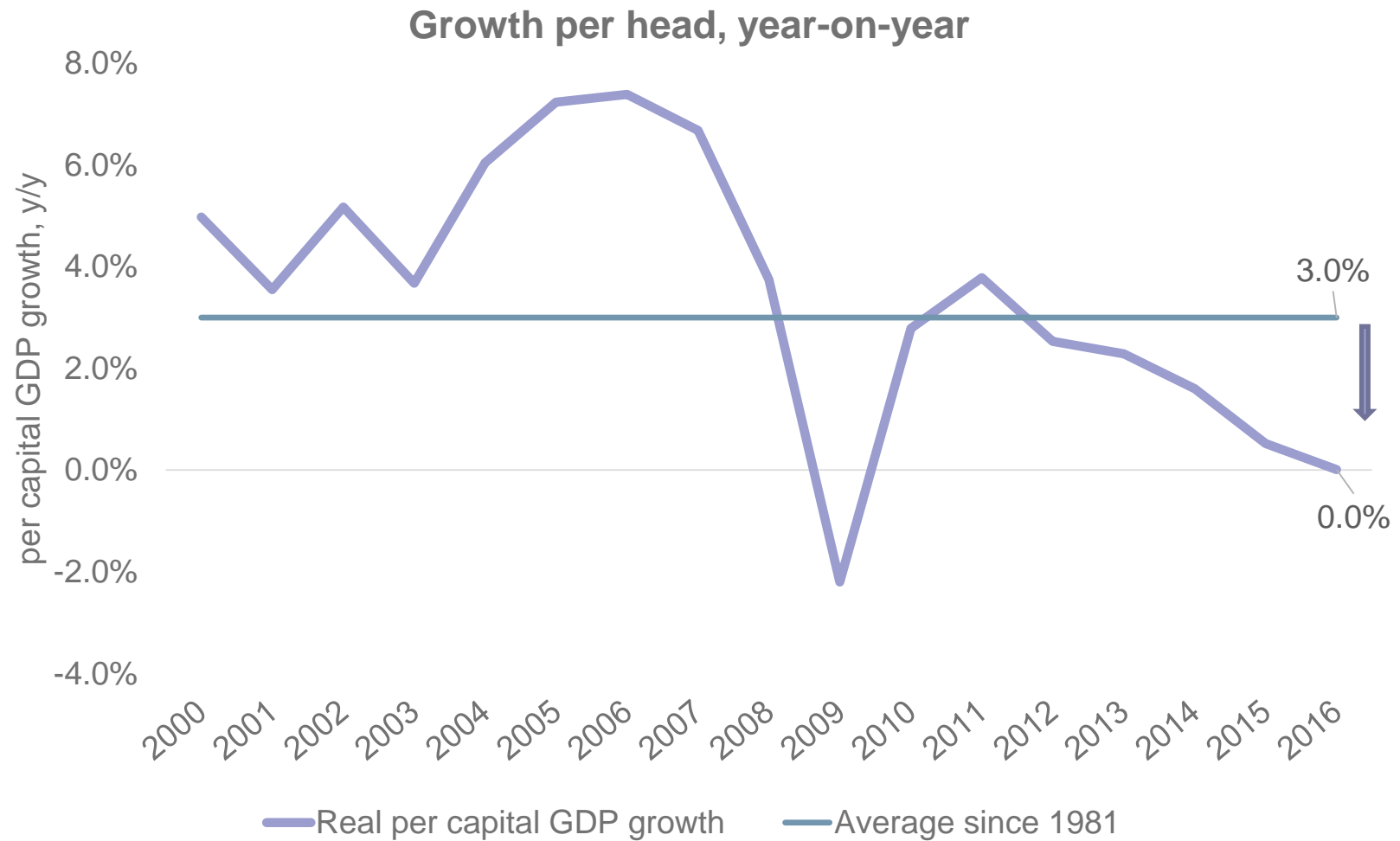
(4)

Monetary

(5)

Per capita GDP growth

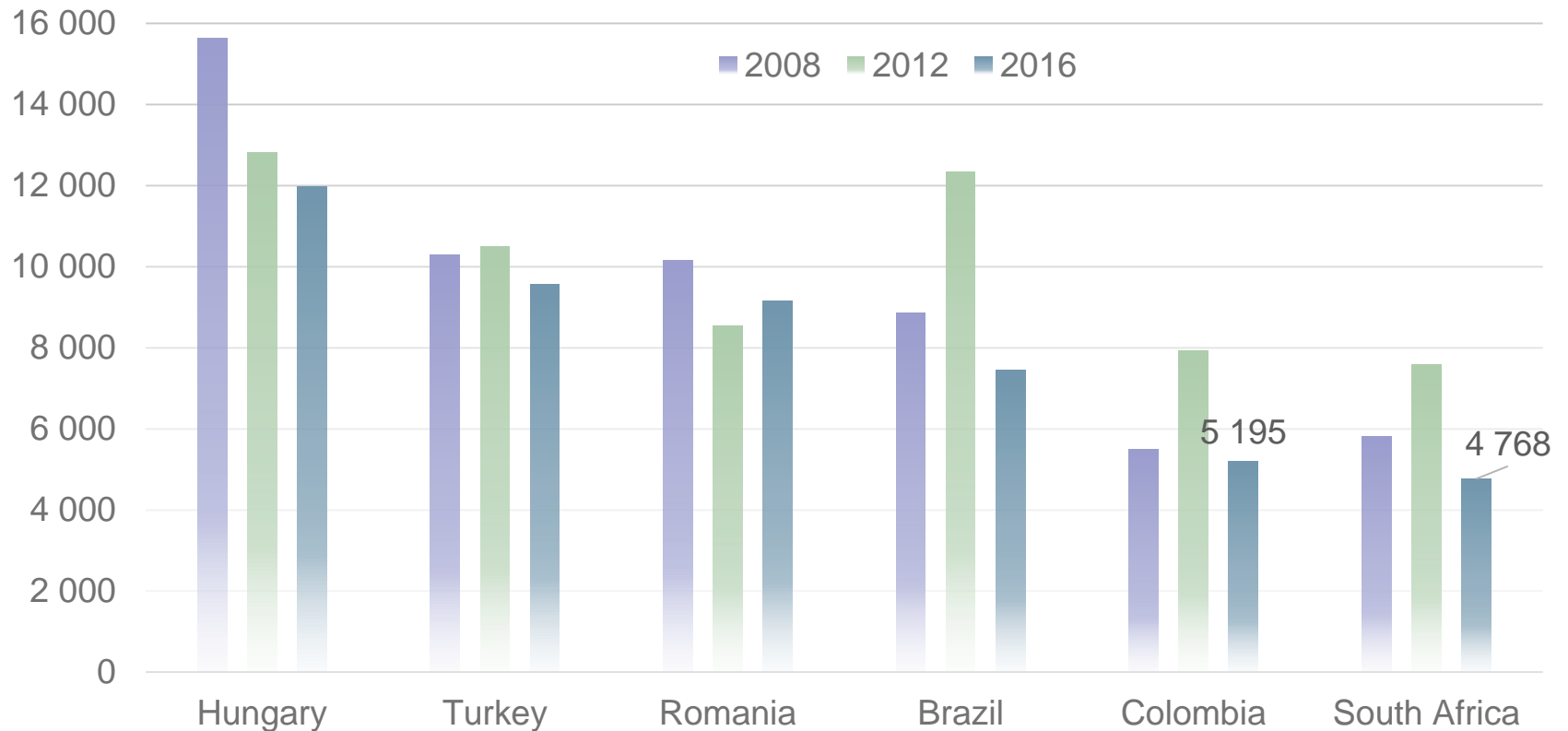
Slowdown needs to be arrested



GDP per capita amongst peers

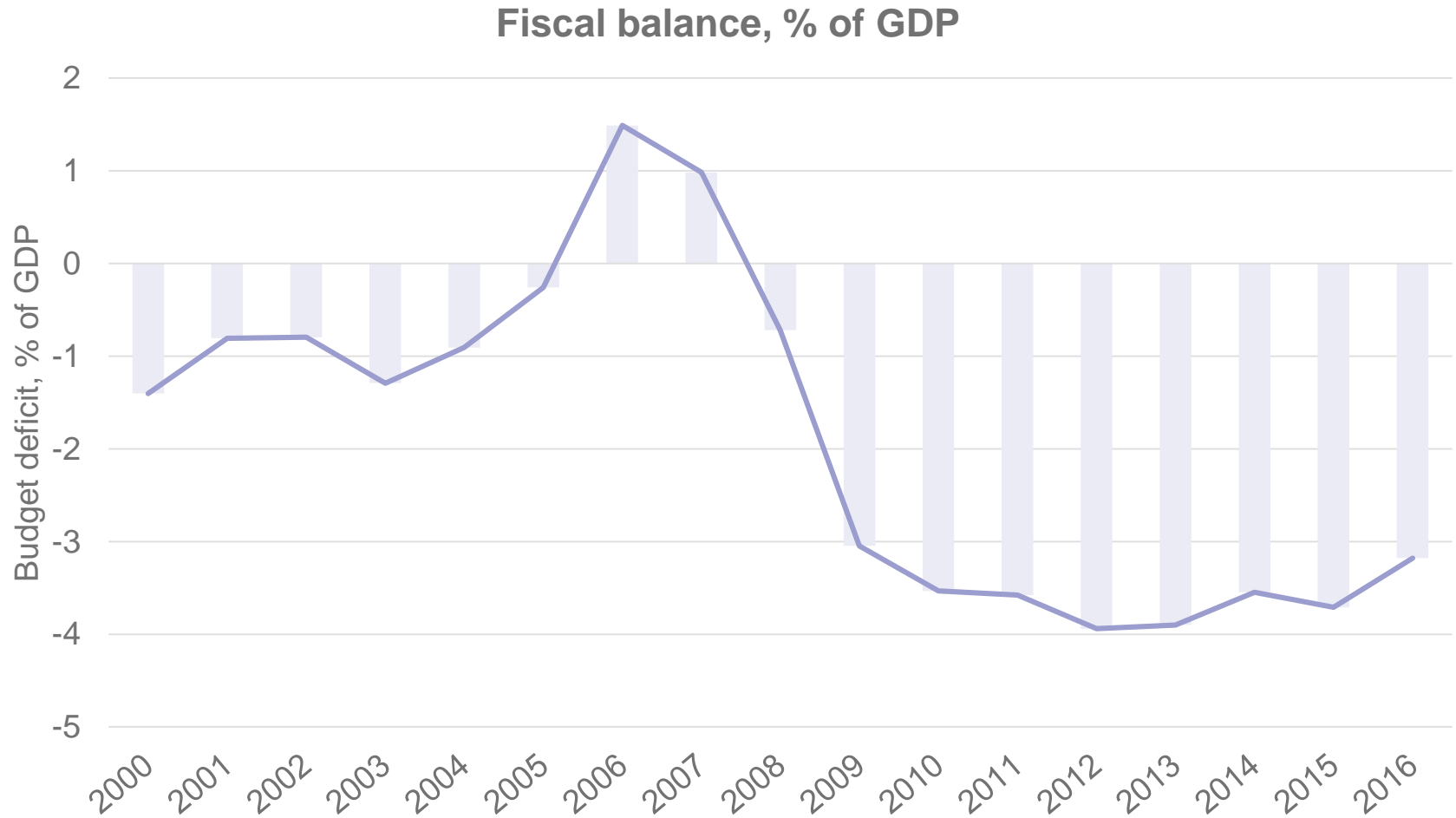
SA looks a lot like Colombia

PER CAPITA GDP, CURRENT PRICES, US\$ BN



Budget deficit as a % of GDP

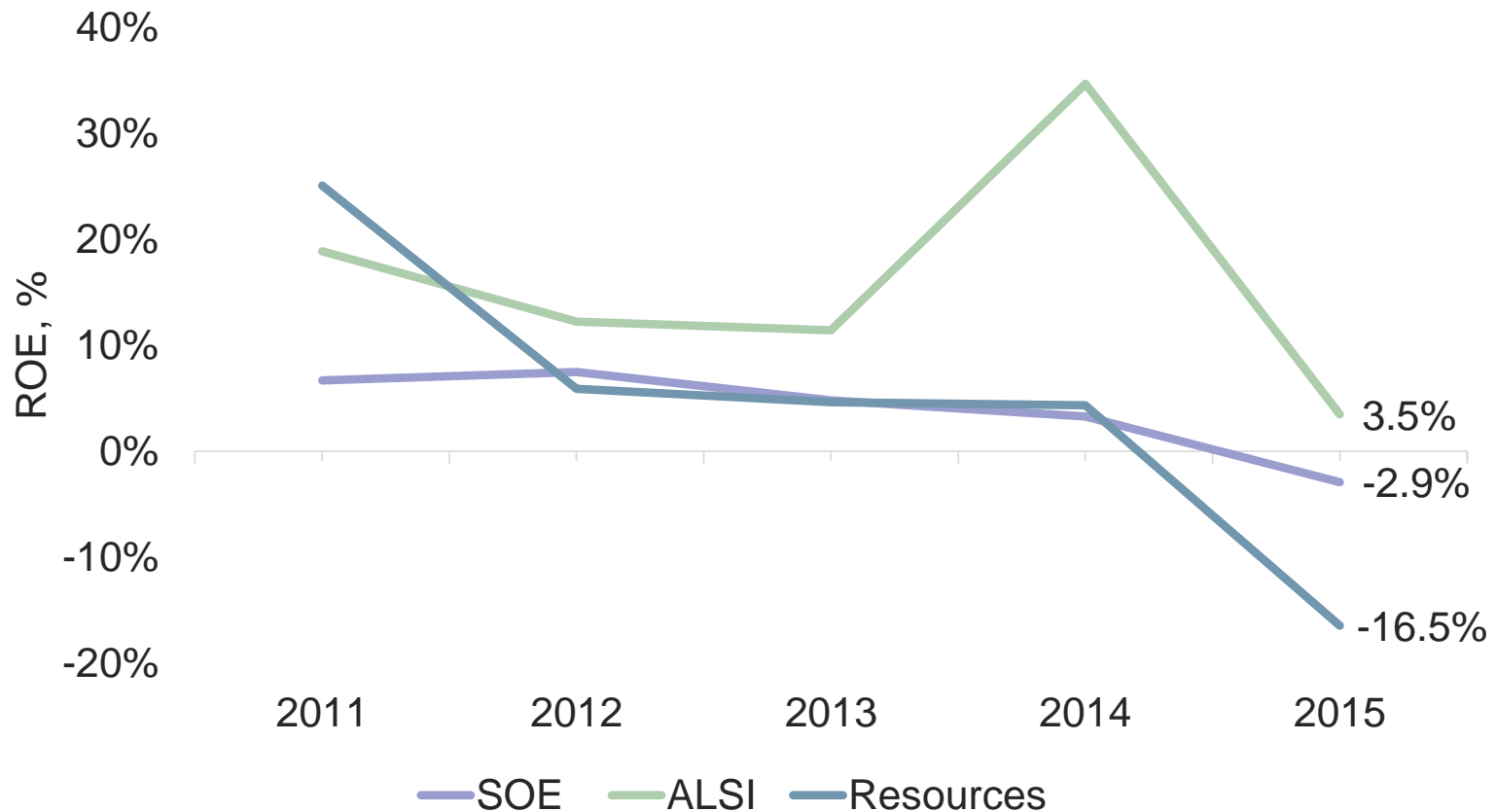
Post GFC fiscal consolidation too slow



State Owned Enterprises (SOEs)

Both public and private firms are struggling to produce value

Return on Equity: SOEs and Private Firms (All Share Index and Resources)



Government guarantees to SOEs

Presidential Review confirms there are 715 in number

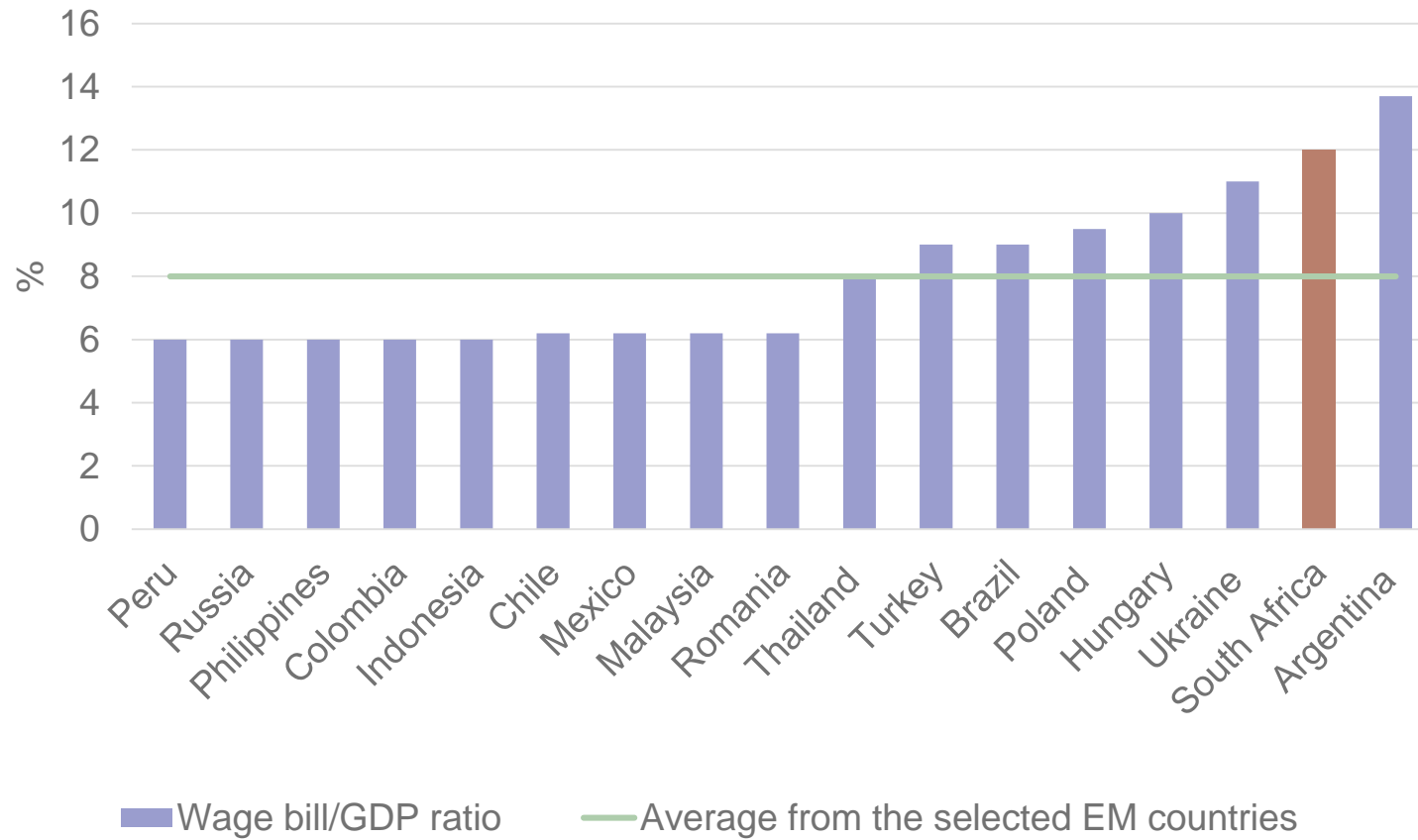
Value of state guarantees on selected SOEs, R bn, 2015/16

SOEs (total)	467	% of total
Eskom	350.0	74.9%
SANRAL	38.9	8.3%
Trans-Caledon Tunnel Authority	25.8	5.5%
South African Airways	14.4	3.1%
DBSA	14	3.0%
Land Bank	6.6	1.4%
SA Post Office	4.4	0.9%
Transnet	3.5	0.7%
IDC	2.1	0.4%
Denel	1.9	0.4%
SA Express	1.1	0.2%

Enlarged public sector wage bill

On the high side relative to other emerging countries

Comparison of public sector wage bill, % GDP

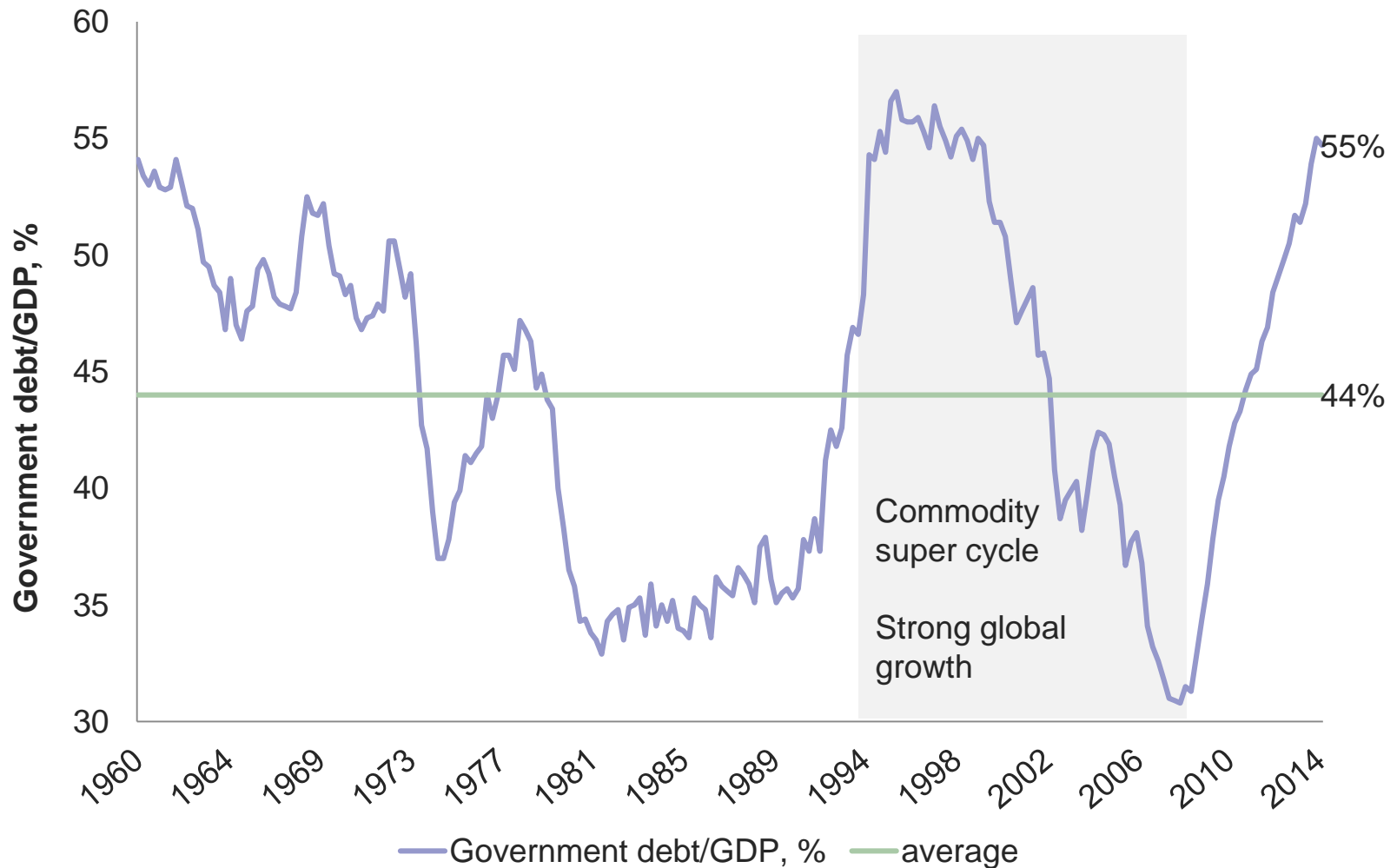


Reduce the debt load

Debt can have perilous effects on the economy



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Debt perils

For every rand earned 12 cents paid in interest



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Average growth 2015/16 -- 2015/19	
Debt-service costs	11.4%
Social protection	8.1%
Tertiary education	7.9%
Health	7.6%
Basic education	7.4%
Economic affairs	7.2%
Housing	6.7%
Defence	5.9%
Agriculture	4.9%
General public services	-5.4%
Total government expenditure	7.1%



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Lessons from other EMs



**Policy
response
function**

EMs downgraded into sub-investment grade

Standard & Poor's long term credit rating in foreign currency

	Date	Rating
South Korea	12/22/1997	B+
Colombia	09/21/1999	BB+
Romania	10/27/2008	BB+
Hungary	12/21/2011	BB+
Brazil	09/09/2015	BB+

IMF bailout and rating downgrade

Case study

	Date	Activity	Causes
Colombia	Sep-99	S&P downgrade to BB+ (from BBB-)	Social service benefits and transfers to local government.
	Dec-99	IMF loan US\$2.7 billion	
Romania	Oct-08	S&P downgrade to BB+ (from BBB-)	Public sector wage and pension benefits combined with robust credit creation.
	May-09	IMF loan US\$16 billion	
South Korea	4th Dec 1997	IMF loan US\$35.1 billion	Current account crises, large external debt and contagion in the EM crisis.
	22nd Dec 1997	S&P four notch downgrade to B+ (from BBB-)	

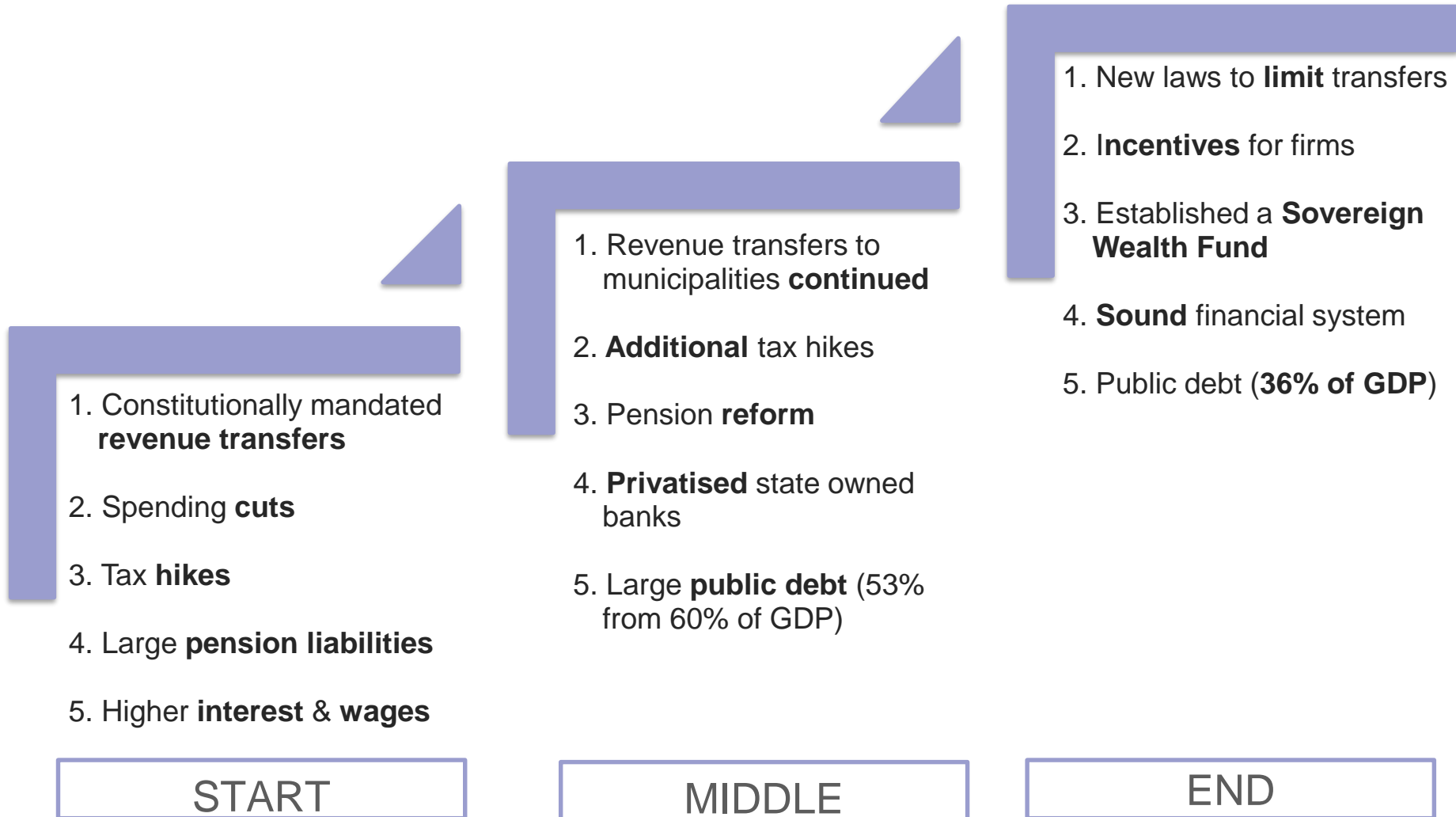
Local themes

Time it took to return to investment grade

	Number of years to investment grade
Colombia	12 (Sep 1999 to Mar 2011)
Romania	6 (Oct 2008 to May 2014)
South Korea	1 (Dec 1997 to Jan 1999)
Median	6 yrs
Range	6 – 12 yrs

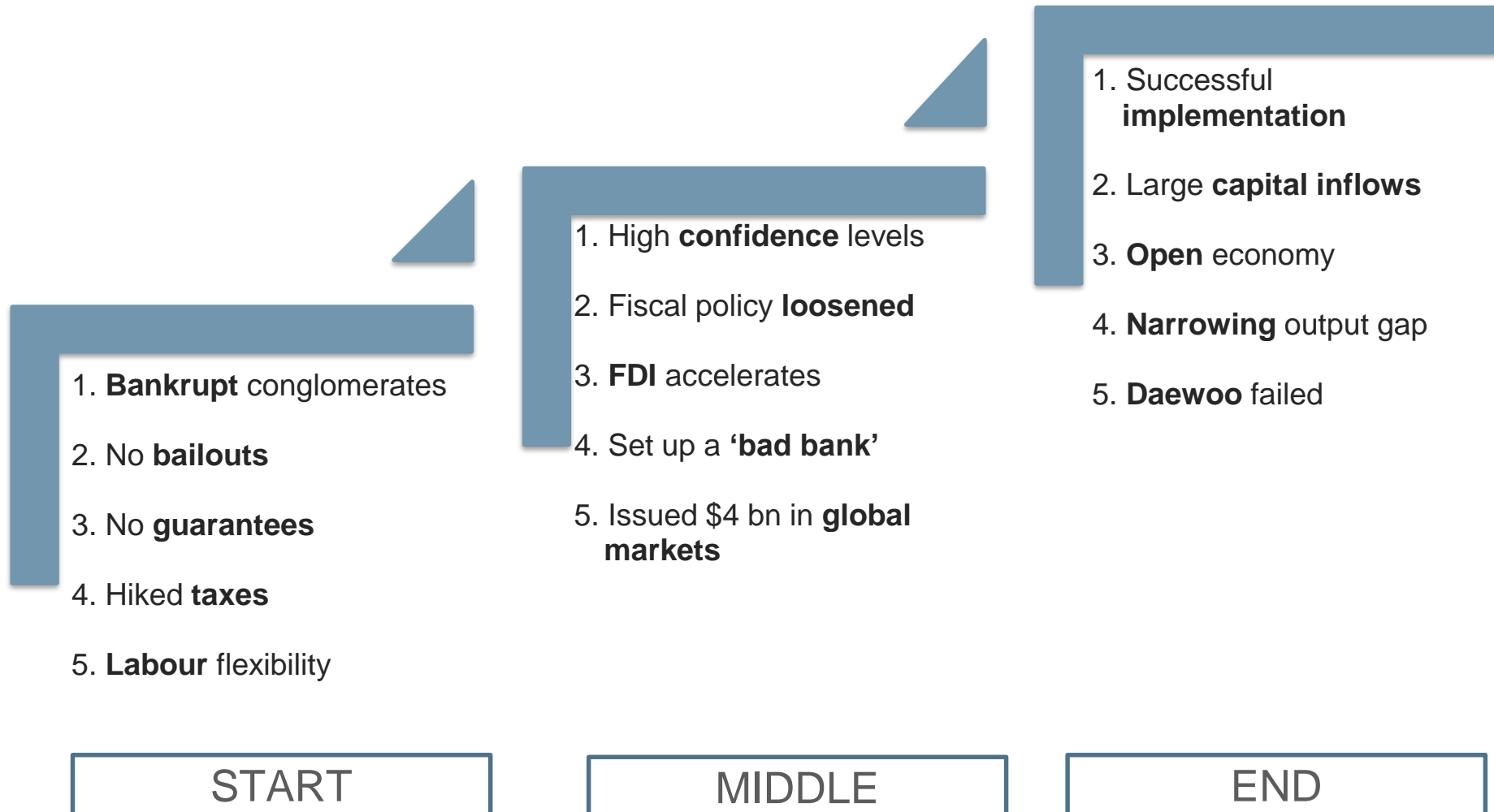
Columbia's response function

Long & arduous 12 year journey



South Korea's response function

Fast paced, agile 12 months



Hungary's response function

Still on the grind

- 
1. Public debt **67% of GDP**
 2. Large stock of **external debt (106% of GDP)**
 3. **Undercapitalized banks**
 4. Nationalized \$14bn of **private pension funds**

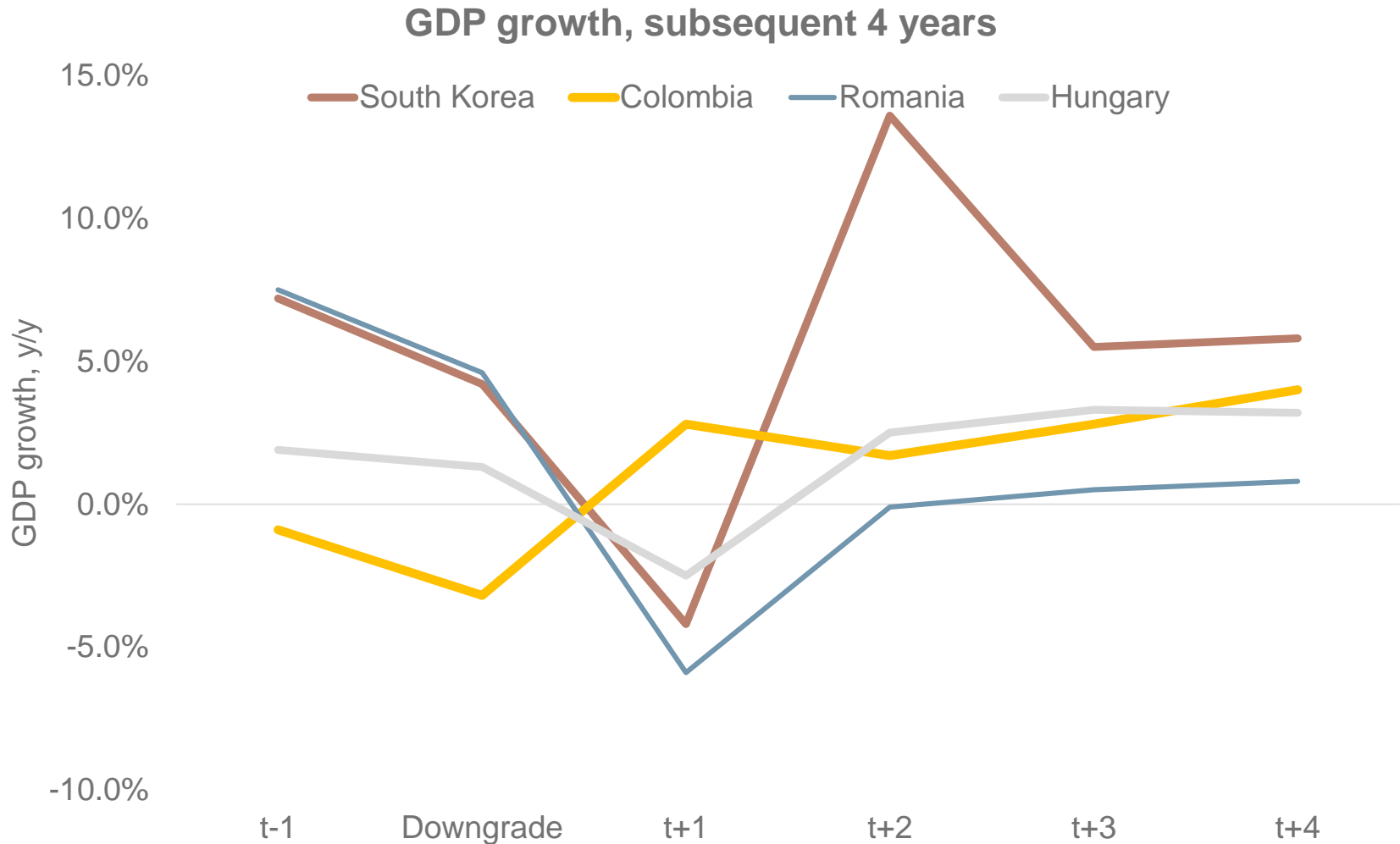
START

- 
1. State-owned **MKB Bank** (4th largest) to be privatised **early next year**
 2. Monetary policy **easing**
 3. Reduction of the **bank levy**
 4. Authorities' intents to **downsize the public sector**

NOW

Recession profile around junk status

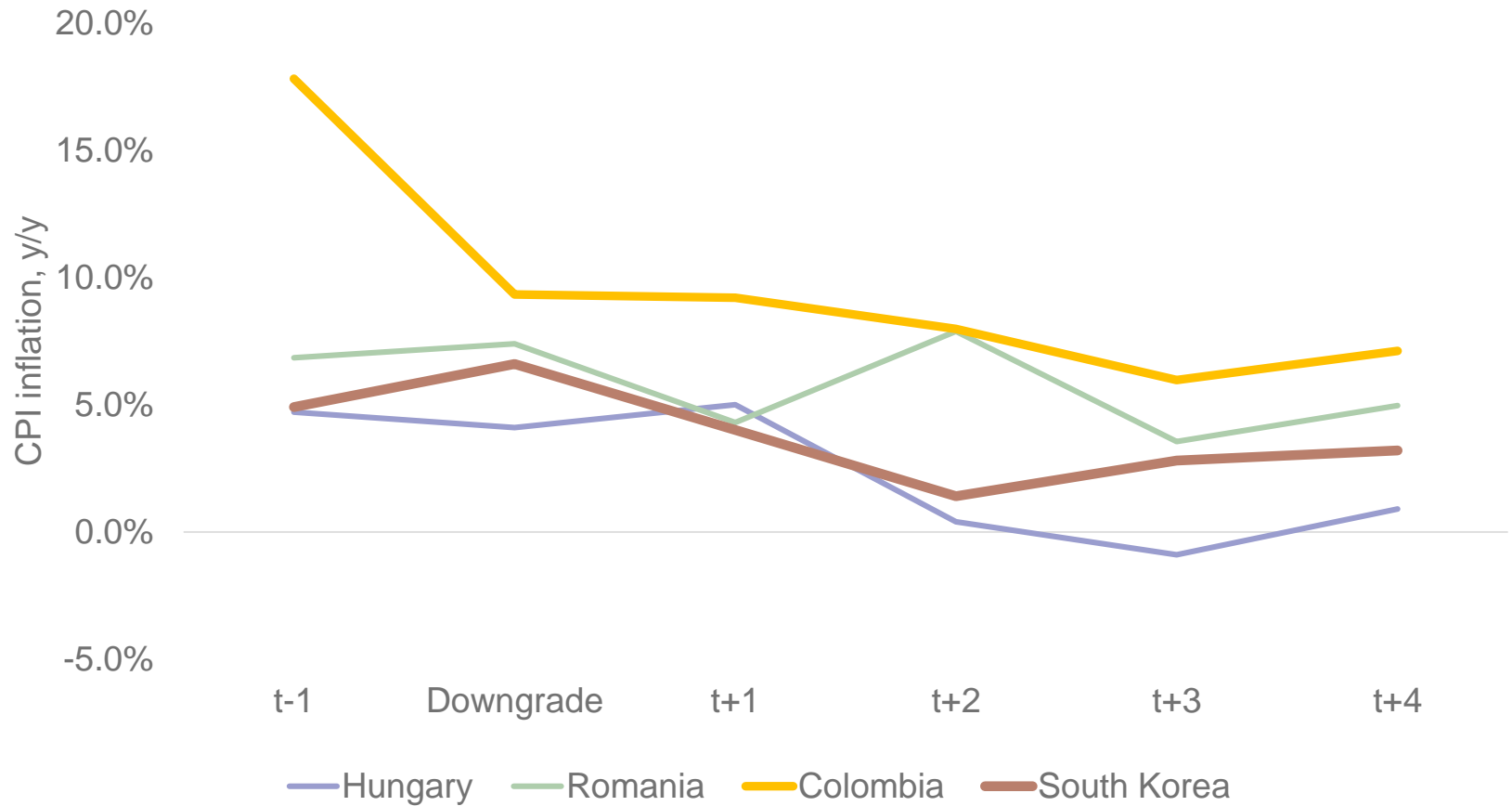
South Korea was heads and shoulders above the rest



Lower inflation profile

Accompanied by aggressive policy easing

CPI inflation profile Before and after junk downgrade





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Lessons from other EMs



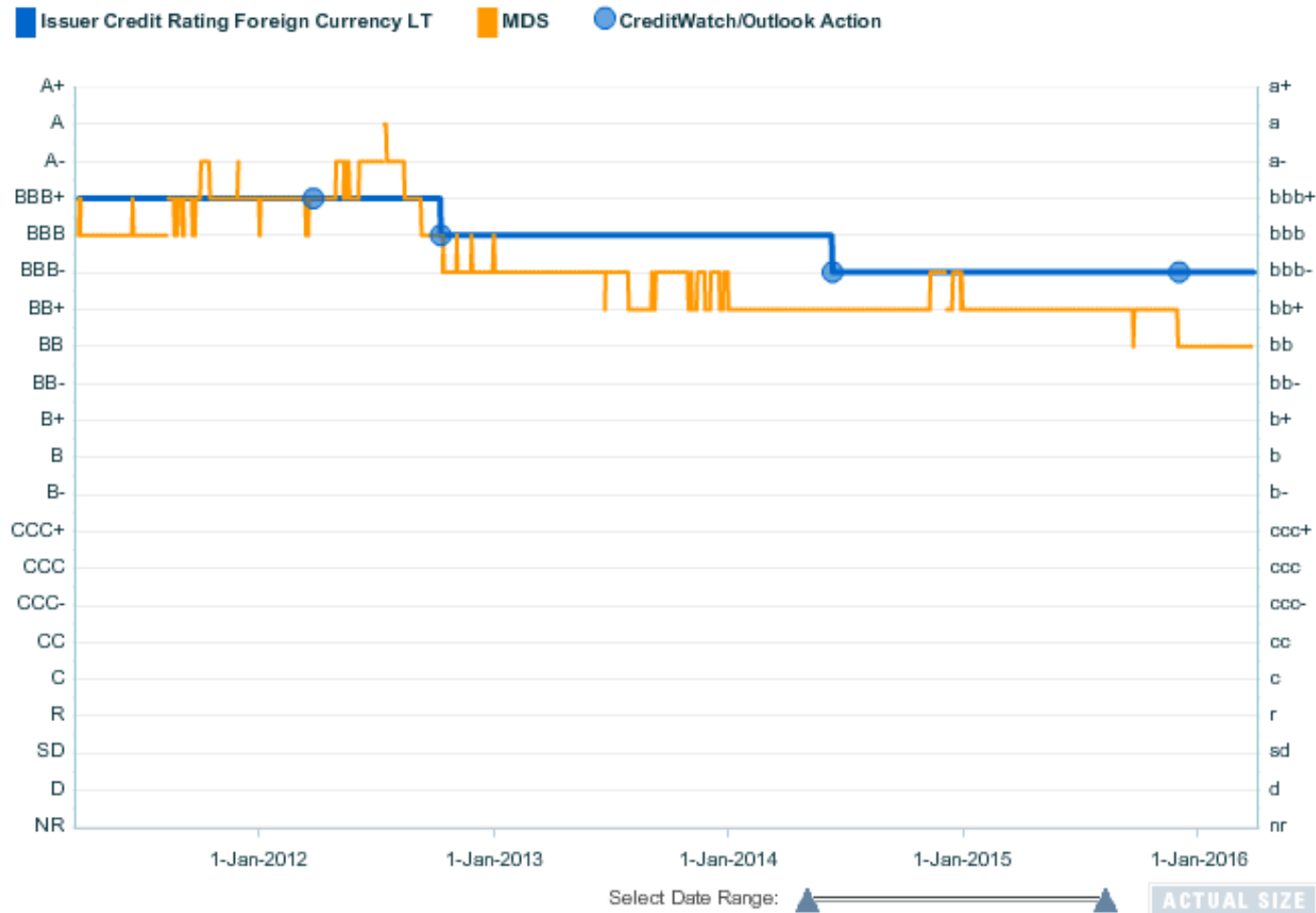
**Asset class
performance**

Implied credit rating calculated from CDS spread

SA = BB (two notches down from BBB-)



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Empirical study from the SARB

Junk credit rating experiences



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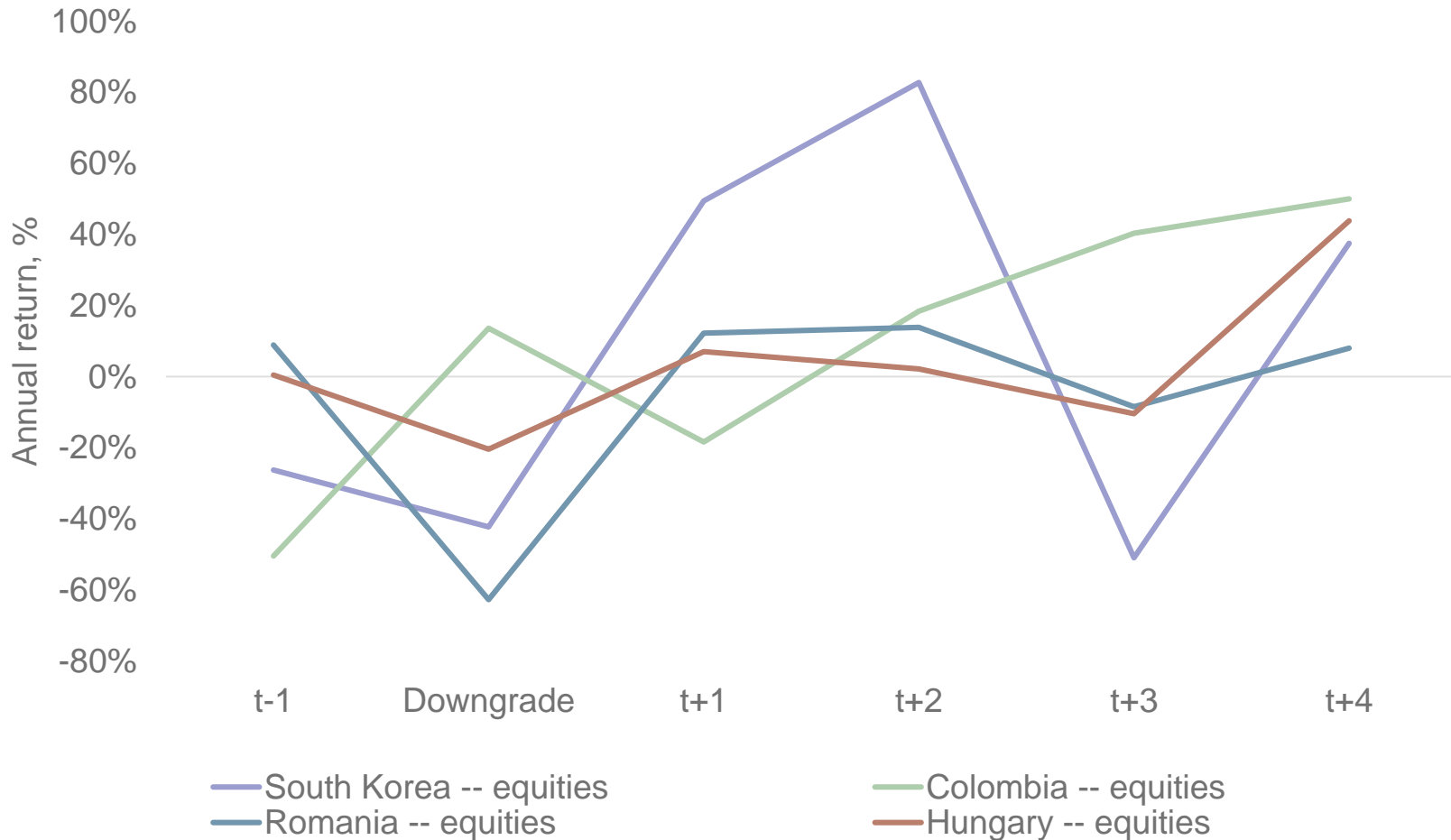
Sample of **70** countries
Based on **Fitch ratings**
Only **foreign-currency debt**

- Short-end bond yields up **80** basis points
- Long-term bond yields up **104** basis points

Prior and during downgrades equities struggle

Subsequent year outcome contingent on authorities' response

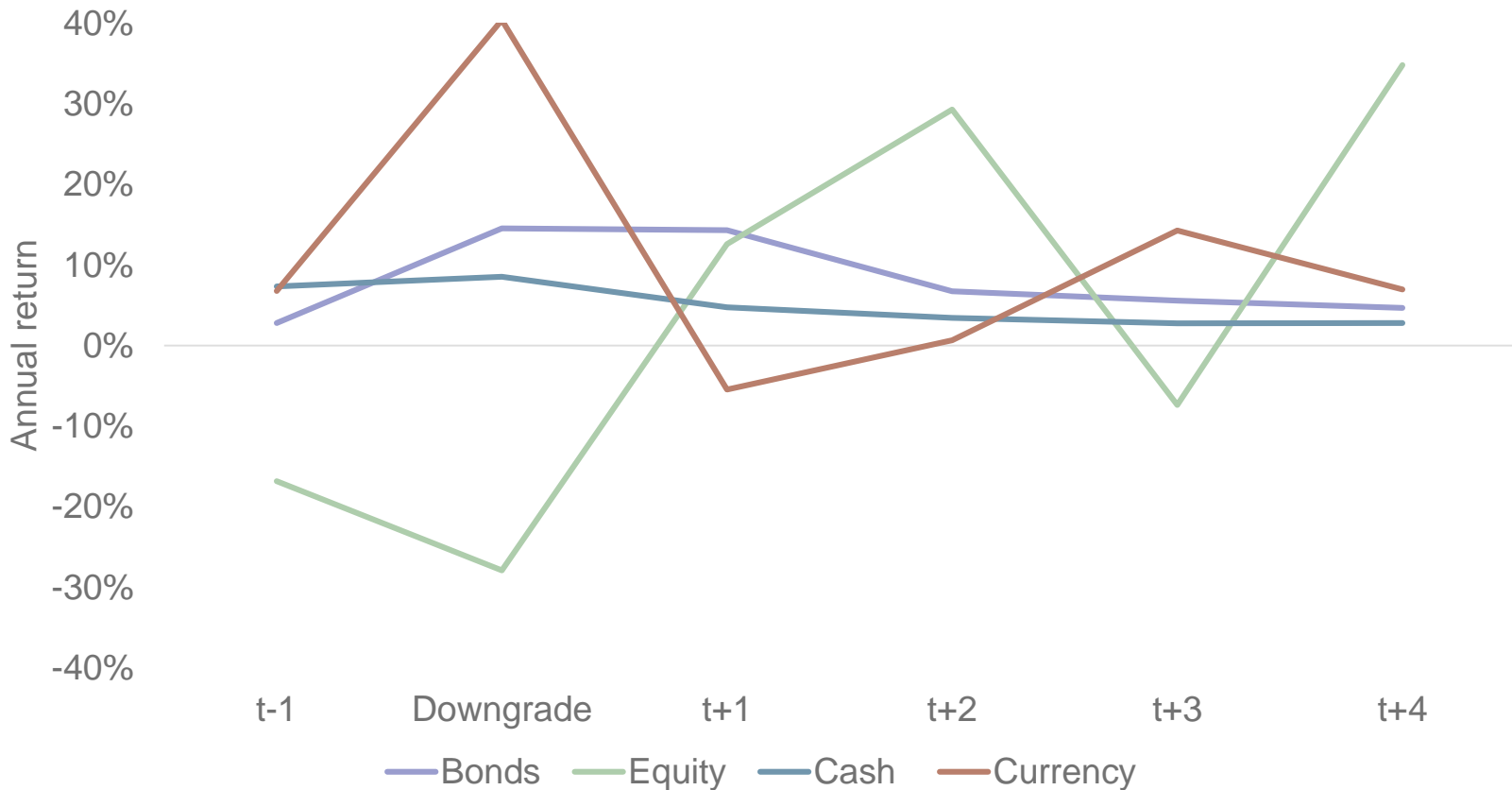
Equity market performance around downgrades



Asset class performance around junk

Not a 'catastrophic sell-off'

Asset class performance around downgrade
(average of Korea, Hungary, Colombia and Romania)



Citi WGBI's exit criteria

How does SA stack up?

	Detail	Comment
1. Market size	US\$82 billion	More than double US\$25 billion minimum
2. Credit quality	Long-term local currency: Moody's = Baa2 S&P = BBB+	It would take an 'Arab Spring' type outcome to be pushed into junk
3. Barriers to entry	Open and deep financial markets	No visible deliberate policy construct which prohibits foreign investors from replicating the ALBI



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Where to start?



**Answer in
SMEs**

SMEs

Contribution to total employment

	SME employment (% total)
China	78
Egypt	74
Mexico	72
Brazil	67
India	67
Ghana	66
Nigeria	60-70
Kenya	>60
United States	51
Russia	51
United Kingdom	40
South Africa	39
Malawi	38

Nigeria has a greater SME content in job creation

SMEs

Manufacturing

	SME employment (% total manufacturing)
South Africa	81.5
Ghana	51.6
Zambia	36.6
Kenya	33.3
Tanzania	32.1
Burundi	20.5
Nigeria	16.7
Zimbabwe	15.2

Most of SSA still not industrialized



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Ideas/solutions



How to avoid
junk status?

Turning the tide on the decline

1. Concede that tax hikes are not the solution to SA's problem
2. Move the correct levers – high multipliers
3. Do innovative things – Global Finance Center
4. Reposition ailing mining towns towards different economic models
prioritising SMEs



1. Concede tax hike are not a solution

Tax burden goes beyond the math!

	Tax-to-GDP ratio	Personal income tax	Corporate income tax	Value-added tax
Germany	36.1	47.5	30.2	19.0
Russia	34.8	13.0	20.0	18.0
Brazil	33.4	27.5	34.0	17.0 - 19.0
UK	32.6	45.0	20.0	20.0
Canada	30.5	49.5	26.3	50.0
Turkey	28.7	35.8	20.0	18.0
Australia	27.5	46.5	30.0	10.0
South Africa	25.7	41.0	28.0	14.0
Chile	19.8	39.5	22.5	19.0
China	19.4	45.0	25.0	17.0

“I contend that for a nation to try to tax itself into prosperity is like a man standing in a bucket and trying to lift himself up by the handle.”

Winston Churchill

2. Moving the correct levers

Focus on high multiplier sectors

	Domestic output multiplier	Employment multiplier effect
1. Retail and hospitality	1.6	5.3
2. Agriculture	1.7	4.9
3. Construction	1.9	4.9
4. Personal services	1.5	4.1
5. Financial services	1.7	3.1
6. Transport	1.6	2.9
7. Manufacturing	1.4	2.6
8. Mining	1.4	1.6
9. Electricity	1.6	1.4

An additional R1 m spent, generates R1.7 m & creates 5 jobs in the retail and hospitality sector

3. Do innovative things

Create a financial centre

- International Finance Centre;
- From Empire Road, Joe Slovo and M2 including Hillbrow;
- Lower taxes and remove red tape;
- See private capital flock into an area which is an 'eye saw';
- Watch investor confidence turn positive;
- Former Governor Tito Mboweni calls it a 'no brainer'.



4. Build new cities

And reorient ailing mining towns

- Do micro-economic reforms expressed through targeted **economic zones**;
- Refocus economic drivers for **ailing mining towns**;
- **Lower taxes** and remove red tape;
- Create **smart cities** through large scale infrastructure projects;
- Mauritius building **more than half a dozen** new smart cities;



Implications for retirement investors

- **Fundamental values in currencies and asset markets play out over a long-term**
- **It is at these points of inflection that investors should stick to the long-term goal in investing even when outcomes in markets could prove to be more volatile**
- **Diversification remain the best investments strategy**