andisa

Market Brief

12 February 2026

Table of Contents

ZAR: The Week in Review

	Bid Low	Bid High	
Friday	15.9899	16.4262	• The rand opened the final trading session of the week weaker against the U.S. dollar, reaching an intraday high of R16.4262/USD, however, the release of stronger-than-expected gold and foreign exchange reserves for January helped the rand recover. Net reserves rose to USD 74.877 billion from USD 71.144 billion, while gross reserves increased to USD 80.193 billion from USD 75.892 billion. This supported the currency, which hit an intraday low of R15.9899/USD before eventually closing the day in positive territory at R16.0520/USD.
Monday	15.8649	16.0738	• The local unit began the week on a firmer footing, briefly testing the low of R15.8649/USD level as the U.S. dollar softened. Support came from a rally in commodity prices, with gold climbing pass the USD 5000/0z handle on the day, while a lack of high-impact economic releases helped maintain positive momentum. The local currency ended the session comfortably stronger at R15.9068/USD after opening at R16.0630/USD.
Tuesday	15.8715	15.9760	• The rand traded in a narrow range but ended the session weaker against the U.S. dollar. The local unit opened at R15.9068/USD, briefly firmed to an intraday low of R15.8715/USD as risk continued to exchange hands. Firmer U.S. Treasury yields, and a cautious global risk backdrop weighed on emerging market currencies, while softer, precious metal prices limited commodity-related support. The local unit reached a high of R15.9760/USD and closed at R15.9498/USD, reflecting mild but persistent downside pressure.
Wednesday	15.8273	15.9545	• The local unit traded firmer mid-week, closing at R15.8650/USD, after briefly touching an intraday high of R15.9545/USD. Strong U.S. job growth and a 4.3% unemployment rate were interpreted as mixed; the U.S. jobs print alongside improved global risk sentiment supported the rand. The local unit touched a low of R15.8273/USD, highlighting continued short-term strength.
Thursday	15.8500	15.9393	• The rand softened in early trade on Thursday as investors awaited statistics agency data and President Cyril Ramaphosa's annual State of the Nation address to gain a clearer picture on the country's economic and political outlook. • Ramaphosa's second State of the Nation speech since his coalition government formed in June 2024 is due on Thursday. While the government has much to celebrate, including improvements to the country's fiscal position, a credit rating upgrade and smooth shift to a lower inflation target, a mounting water crisis remains the most urgent challenge. Parts of Johannesburg have endured water outages for

			more than three weeks while experts warn of a looming drought in the Western Cape.

Highs and lows from London Stock Exchange Group (LSEG)

	Weekly low	Weekly high
US Dollar	15.8273	16.0738
Sterling	21.6201	21.8731
Euro	18.8298	19.0611

Source: London Stock Exchange Group (LSEG)

Currency Outlook

Fed speak	• Kansas City Fed President Jeff Schmid has said that the Fed should keep interest rates at a somewhat restrictive level. He cited concerns that inflation remains too elevated and warned that further rate cuts would risk allowing high inflation to persist for longer, and he stressed that policy should continue to exert some restraint on the economy. • However, he noted that there are few clear signs of meaningful economic slowdown, with growth maintaining momentum and inflation still running high. Schmid also argued that the composition of the Fed's Treasury holdings should reflect the broader market to preserve the Central Bank's independence and avoid blurring the distinction between monetary and fiscal policy. • The next Fed meeting is scheduled for March and will be an interesting one indeed.
U.S. labour reports	• "U.S. nonfarm payrolls rose 130,000 in January, beating the 65,000 consensus. Annual revisions cut end-2025 payrolls by 1 million, although the unemployment rate fell to 4.3%. The strong print reduces urgency for Fed rate cuts, pushing back market expectations for easing. Healthcare dominated gains, contributing 124,000 jobs, underscoring the structural rather than cyclical nature of the recovery. Underlying monthly payroll growth may be just above breakeven once residual overstatement is stripped out. Markets now price only two cuts for 2026, although inflation data this week will be decisive." (Source: Investec Morning Commentary dated 12.02.2026) • This will have an impact on emerging market currencies, including the rand.
Emerging Markets	• Most emerging-market currencies in Europe moved in narrow ranges as investors digested a handful of local economic data, assessed a hot U.S. jobs report and awaited Russia's interest-rate decision. • "In Turkey, the lira flickered between gains and losses, struggling to find a clear lane. Istanbul stocks rose 0.5% as Central Bank Governor Fatih Karahan delivered the quarterly inflation report. The bank held its end-2026 interim at 16% but widened its forecast band to 15-21% from 13-19% - a shift that comes after inflation jumped a hotter-than-expected 4.84% in January. • Hungary's forint dropped to an over one-week low after headline inflation eased sharply to 2.1% in January, coming in below market forecasts, likely opening the door for the bank to resume rate easing after a long pause - a potential headwind for the currency, which is down over 1.4% for the week. The data lands just as

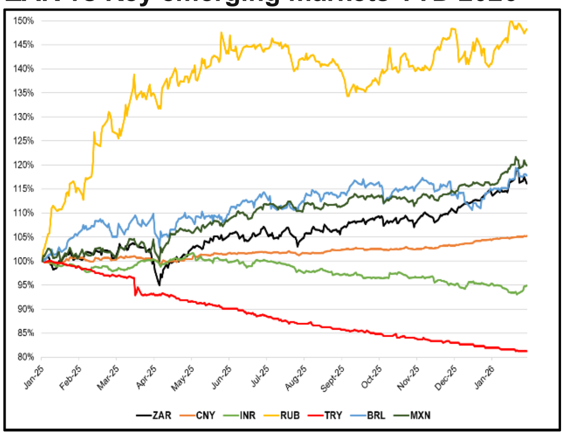
	the country gears up for the April 12 national election, where right-wing Prime Minister Viktor Orban will seek to extend his 16-year hold on power. • Meanwhile, Poland's zloty was flat. The country's gross domestic product rose 4% year-on-year in the fourth quarter. • Even with the day's restrained price action, the EM equity index was on track for its strongest week since September 2024, lifted by a renewed risk-on pulse after the recent stumble in global tech and an ongoing push by investors to diversify exposure. • Singapore's benchmark equity index breached the psychologically important 5,000-point level for the first time, while South Korean shares hit another record. • On a broad front, markets were still digesting U.S. labour numbers suggesting the job market started 2026 on firmer footing than expected, prompting traders to dial back rate-cut bets - a global linchpin for everything from EM funding costs to investor appetite for risk.” (Source: LSEG Article dated 12.02.2026) • In Russia, the rouble, after a 30% surge versus the U.S. dollar in 2025, was up 2% year-to-date and currently flat on the day. The country's rate-setting meeting on Friday lands at a moment when growth cooled and inflation eased through 2025, yet January's tax-driven flare-up in prices, the distortions from the Russia-Ukraine war, sanctions and heavier defense outlays, keep inflation risks elevated and complicate policy decisions. • In Southeast Asia, Jakarta's benchmark stock index was down 0.4%, and still hasn't fully clawed back losses from the earlier scramble to the exits. The Indonesia Stock Exchange said it would begin publishing a list of shareholder concentrations to boost transparency, following talks with MSCI. • Elsewhere, the Democratic Republic of Congo wants to turn its international bond debut into the first of many, its finance minister told Reuters, as the country rides a metals boom and improving ties with the United States.
Domestic	• “President Cyril Ramaphosa's 2026 State of the Nation Address faces challenges in presenting a credible account of progress amid serious domestic setbacks. While the Government of National Unity has delivered fiscal gains, grey list removal, a credit rating upgrade, inflation target adjustment, network industry reforms, Operation Vulindlela Phase Two, and Durban port improvements, these achievements are overshadowed by Johannesburg's acute water crisis which highlight chronic infrastructure decay, funding shortages, skills gaps, and municipal mismanagement. The crisis poses significant public health risks, surpassing electricity disruptions in severity. For the address to carry weight, it must substantively address the Johannesburg water crisis and Western Cape drought response, alongside South Africa's shifting geopolitical stance. The move away from non-alignment toward adversarial relations with the United States, while deepening ties with Russia and Iran, risks trade relations with key partners. An evasive or superficial speech will undermine its constructive potential.” (Source: Investec Morning Commentary dated 12.02.2026) • High court to hear Godongwana’s bid to block EFF’s fuel levy case. Minister says the challenge is procedurally irregular and may have fiscal implications. • South Africa’s business leaders have warned that Eskom’s revised unbundling plans jeopardise billions in national grid investments. The leaders have pressured Ramaphosa to weigh business concerns against supporting his electricity

	minister, Kgosientsho Ramokgopa, who approved the controversial strategy in December. • South Africa's government plans to set up a new company to manage its vast property portfolio, worth an estimated R155 billion (USD 9.75 billion). • The prevalence of foot-and-mouth disease in KwaZulu-Natal has risen sharply, affecting an estimated 70 to 90% of herds, and desperate farmers say they are witnessing their herds perish, their incomes dry up, and their way of life disintegrate before their eyes. • Nersa corrects R54 billion mistake: tariff hikes increased for next two years. South Africa's energy regulator, Nersa, has confirmed that Eskom's average tariffs will rise by 8.76% this year, an increase from the 5.36% that was initially announced over a year ago. Eskom's new rates, stemming from a revenue re-evaluation to correct Nersa's earlier errors, will take effect on April 1 for direct customers and July 1 for municipal customers.
Ranges	• "The rand is trading around R15.8600/USD, having consolidated below the R15.90/USD threshold following a tempered USD retreat driven by fiscal worries and subdued labour market revisions that curb yield declines. The rand has firmed modestly against the USD whilst holding steady versus majors amid improved risk appetite supporting EM peers. Technically, support on the downside now eyes prior lows towards R15.64/USD, aligned with the day's projected range floor, whilst resistance on the topside caps at R16.00/USD. Near-term bias tilts appreciative for the ZAR, catalysed by persistent USD vulnerabilities; volatility persists, however, as positioning favours EM inflows." (Source: Investec Morning Commentary dated 12.02.2026) • With the above in mind, if the rand manages to close below the R15.80 target, we could see improved levels of R15.70, R15.60 and below. • However, if the rand manages to close the week above the R15.95 mark, this could potentially move the rand weaker towards R16.00, R16.10 and above.

ZAR vs EUR

Source: London Stock Exchange Group (LSEG)

ZAR vs Key emerging markets YTD 2026



Source: London Stock Exchange Group (LSEG), Andisa Capital

	ZAR	CNY	RUB	BRL	INR	TRY	MXN
7 day change	2.94%	0.54%	-0.62%	2.16%	-0.28%	-0.43%	2.11%
30 day change	3.45%	1.11%	1.97%	4.09%	-0.32%	-1.29%	4.03%
12 month change	17.00%	5.91%	21.72%	11.70%	-4.04%	-17.33%	19.75%

Source: London Stock Exchange Group (LSEG), Andisa Capital

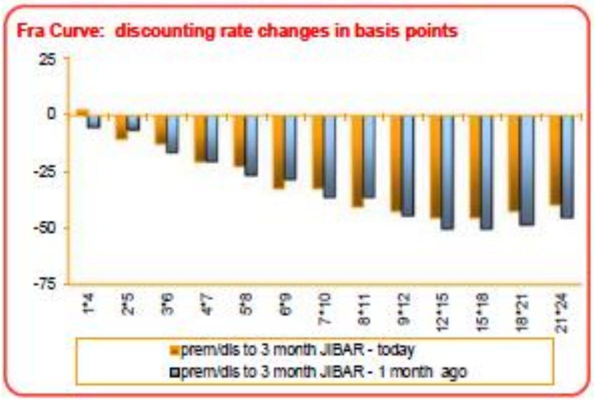
Local Data and News

Gross and net reserves	• The SARB's gross reserves increased to USD 80.19 billion in January, from USD 75.89 billion in December. • Net reserves also increased in January, to USD 74.88 billion, from USD 71.14 billion in December.
Mining production	• Mining production for December increased with 2.50% y/y, up from a decline of 2.7% y/y in November. • A Reuters poll estimated an increase of 1.8% y/y.
Manufacturing production	• Manufacturing production decreased by 1.4% y/y in December, this follows a decrease of 1.0% y/y in November. • A Reuters poll expected the rate to increase by 1.2% y/y.

Interest Rate Outlook

Decision and Outlook	• January's MPC decision resulted in the repo rate remaining unchanged at 6.75%. Expectations for a cut were evenly split between those anticipating a hold and those anticipating a cut. This decision is more aligned with the SARB's efforts to keep inflation well contained around 3% and monetary policy remains restrictive. • If the rand remains resilient and promotes price stability, and global financial markets do not experience undue volatility, inflation is likely to remain subdued and could well decline further. It will allow the SARB to cut rates two or three more times through 2026. The first cut of 2026 might even be announced in March or May, depending on market conditions. (Source: Daily Market Outlook by Investec dated 12.02.2026) • SARB Governor Lesetja Kganyago warned over the weekend about the growing popularity of stablecoins, cautioning that these cryptocurrency assets carry the risk of potentially "breaking apart". • He stressed that Central Banks have a responsibility to safeguard both the unity of the monetary system and the affordability of money for the public. • Kganyago emphasised that as digital financial products evolve, regulators must remain vigilant to ensure that monetary stability is not undermined. (Source: Closing the loop by Standard Bank dated 09.02.2026) • The next rate decision of the Monetary Policy Committee will be announced on 26 March 2026.

FRA Curve



Source: London Stock Exchange Group (LSEG), Andisa Capital

International Data and News

United States

NFP	• U.S. non-farm payrolls (NFP) came in well above expectations in January, rising by 130,000 (almost double expectations), compared to a downwardly revised increase of 48,000 in December (previously a 50,000 increase). • Private sector payrolls rose by 172,000, up from an upwardly revised 64,000 increase in December. • Manufacturing sector payrolls increased by 5,000 in January, following an 8,000 decline in December. • The unemployment rate fell to 4.3% in January, from 4.4% in December. • Job gains were concentrated in health care, social assistance, and construction, while employment declined in federal government and financial activities, reflecting uneven sectoral performance. • The data suggest that the labour market continued to stabilise at the start of the year following a string of disappointing prints. • Yesterday's release also incorporated annual benchmark revisions and updated seasonal adjustment factors, which are standard for January. • The adjustment showed that job growth was nearly 900,000 lower in the 12 months through to March 2025 than initially estimated. • Total non-farm employment growth for 2025 was revised down from 584,000 to 181,000.
Jobless Claims	• Jobless claims came in below expectations at 227,000 this week, from 231,000 last week.
Retail Sales	• U.S. retail trade sales stalled unexpectedly in the final month of last year. • The value of total retail sales was flat on a m/m basis in December; against expectations for an increase of 0.4% m/m, after rising by 0.6% m/m in November. • Retail sales excluding auto and gas also stagnated during the month. • This suggests that holiday spending was relatively lacklustre. • In annual terms, however, retail sales was up 2.4% y/y in December.

Small Business Optimism	• The U.S. NFIB small business optimism index softened somewhat in January. • The index declined to 99.3 in January, from 99.5 in December, counter to expectations for a rise to 99.8. • Rising uncertainty offset a better sales outlook in January; the index measuring uncertainty was up seven points in January. • Sales and credit conditions were viewed more favourably. • Capital spending remained on a firm footing; this measure came in at the highest level since November 2023. • Labour demand indicators broadly eased in January.

Euro Zone

Investor Confidence	• The Eurozone Sentix investor confidence index for February overshot expectations, increasing to 4.2, from -1.8 in January. • Expectations for the next six months improved significantly in February, to 15.8, from 10.0 in January. • The current situation index remained in negative territory, albeit increased to -6.8 In February, from, -13.0 in January. • Overall, the data indicates that confidence is starting to improve, despite the fragile nature of the Eurozone's economic environment heading into 2026.
ECB Comments	• ECB President Christine Lagarde said the central bank remains focused on keeping inflation under control as part of its broader effort to strengthen the Eurozone economy. • She stressed that Europe's long-term resilience and competitiveness ultimately depend on a supportive wider policy framework. • Policymakers have recently highlighted the region's resilience to external headwinds, including U.S. tariffs, and expect higher public spending in Germany and elsewhere to provide support. • Lagarde emphasised that the bloc's underlying foundations need to be reinforced. In particular, she pointed to concerns about weak productivity growth and subdued economic momentum. • She noted that the ECB continues to push for structural reforms and deeper economic integration across the region.
ECB Wage Tracker	• ECB wage tracker highlighted that wage growth in the region is expected to increase in H2:26, supporting the ECB's monetary policy view for rates to remain steady. • Salaries are expected to increase by 2.6% y/y in Q3:26 and 2.7% y/y in Q4:26. • This is above the projection for the first half of the year (2.1% y/y in Q1:26 and 2.2% y/y in Q2:25). • The ECB noted that “the rise in the wage path over the course of the year is related to the dissipation of the mechanical downward effect of large one-off payments that were made in 2024 but not in 2025”. • The bank noted that these effects are likely to have dissipated completely over the course of the year.

United Kingdom

GDP	• UK GDP showed an increase of 0.1% q/q in Q4:25, following a 0.1% q/q expansion in Q3:25. • There are indications that uncertainty has eased in the wake of the November Budget, while the decline in interest rates over the past 18 months is expected to feed through more meaningfully into economic activity. • On a m/m basis, GDP rose by 0.1% m/m in December, following a 0.3% m/m increase in November.
Retail Sales	• The British Retail Consortium (BRC) retail sales monitor ticked up in January. • Like-for-like (same store) UK retail sales grew 2.3% y/y in January in value terms, according to the BRC; a notable acceleration from December's growth of 1.0% y/y. • Food sales rose 3.2% y/y in January, up from 2.7% y/y in December. • Non-food sales recovered after two consecutive months of declines in y/y terms. • Non-food sales increased 1.4% y/y in January, after contracting by 0.5% y/y in December.

China

CPI	• China's Consumer Price Inflation (CPI) cooled in January while producer price deflation continued, showing the underlying weakness in domestic demand and an essential challenge for policy makers looking to shore up an uneven economic recovery. • CPI eased to 0.2% y/y in January from 0.8% y/y in December, reflecting a high base effect and the Lunar New Year shifting to February. • "With the imbalances between supply and demand set to persist, we doubt China's deflationary pressures will fade any time soon," said Zichun Huang, China economist at Capital Economics.
PPI	• The Producer Price Inflation fell 1.4% y/y compared with the 1.9% y/y fall in December, with the downturn easing for the second month but extending a years-long deflationary trend in the world's second-biggest economy that policymakers are battling to overcome.
Treasury Curbs	• Chinese regulators have instructed banks to reduce their holdings of U.S. Treasury bonds. • The timing suggests Chinese authorities fear heightened market volatility under prospective Fed Chair Kevin Warsh's potentially hawkish approach. • The directive fits China's long-term trajectory of U.S. dollar diversification, while trade tensions have also reinforced this strategic shift as U.S. export reliance dropped to 11% of total exports.

Australia

Business Confidence	• Australian business conditions dipped slightly in January as sales and profits slowed a little, while cost pressures were the lowest since 2001 in a hopeful sign for future inflation.

	• A survey from National Australia Bank showed its business conditions eased 2 points to +7 points, reversing a gain made in December and business confidence rose 1 point to +3.

Japan

CGPI	• The corporate goods price index (CGPI) slowed 2.3% y/y in January from a 2.4%y/y gain in December, matching analysts' expectations • The CGPI measures the price different companies charge each other for the goods and services they offer. • "As wholesale price growth slows, consumer inflation will likely come under downward pressure with some lag," said Masato Koike, a senior economist at Sompo Institute Plus.
LDP Election Landslide	• Prime Minister Takaichi's Liberal Democratic Party secured 316 of 465 lower house seats on Sunday, marking the largest post-war single-party victory. • Markets responded with stocks surging whilst bond yields jumped and the yen weakened.

Precious Metals

Gold

Price Movement	• Gold traded within a relatively firm range this week, supported at times by a softer U.S. dollar but weighed down by stronger-than-expected U.S. economic data, which tempered expectations of near-term monetary easing. • The metal began the week at USD 4,959.57/oz and quickly reclaimed the USD 5,000/oz level, closing Monday at USD 5,064.49/oz, helped by dollar softness and anticipation of key economic releases later in the week. • Prices retreated on Tuesday, falling more than 1% as the market consolidated ahead of upcoming U.S. data, with gold trading between USD 5,077.99/oz and USD 4,985.99/oz. • Gold briefly strengthened on Wednesday, reaching USD 5,118.47/oz as the dollar and Treasury yields declined following flat December retail sales, signalling potential economic softness. The rally later faded, with prices settling at USD 5,078.50/oz after strong employment figures reduced expectations for early Federal Reserve rate cuts. • By Thursday, gold opened at USD 5,078.65/oz and eased further, as renewed dollar strength driven by robust employment data that continued to pressure the metal. • The market's focus then shifted to the inflation report due Friday, expected to offer further clarity on the Federal Reserve's policy path and guide price direction into the end of the week.

Gold price vs 100 day moving average

Source: London Stock Exchange Group (LSEG)

Gold price vs dollar index

Source: London Stock Exchange Group (LSEG)

	Gold	Platinum	Palladium	Silver
7 day change	6.27%	5.50%	4.70%	15.92%
30 day change	9.70%	-12.08%	-7.35%	-10.98%
12 month change	74.57%	111.19%	73.85%	156.28%

Source: London Stock Exchange Group (LSEG), Andisa Capital

Base Metals

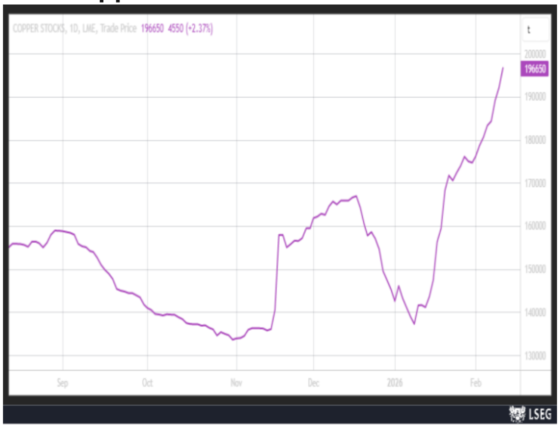
Copper

Price Movement	
Price Movement	• The base metal consistently held above USD 13,100/t, underpinned by dollar weakness and firmer risk appetite, while gains were capped by subdued demand and increasing stockpiles in China. • Cooper gained momentum on Monday, opening at USD 13,080/t and closing higher at USD 13,176/t. The uptick was underpinned by softer dollar and dip-buying by investors following a volatile week. • On Tuesday, prices declined, falling from an opening level of USD 13,175/t to a close of USD 13,108/t. The base metal came under pressure as rising inventories in China and the upcoming Lunar New Year holiday, starting this weekend, weighed on demand expectations • The metal posted gains on Wednesday, hitting an intraday high of USD 13,480/t, supported by weaker dollar and later eased to USD 13,166.50/t, as demand subdued ahead of the nine-day Lunar New Year break. • On Thursday, copper gained more than USD 94/t, trading mostly above the opening level of USD 13,251/t despite briefly touching an intraday low of USD 13,192.50/t. A weaker dollar and improved risk appetite supported momentum, though gains were capped by weak demand and rising inventories in China, the metal's largest consumer. • The Lunar New Year break, starting this weekend, is expected to significantly pressure near-term demand, with activity likely to recover later in February and potentially only normalising in early March.

3m copper vs 100 day moving average

Source: London Stock Exchange Group (LSEG)

LME copper stocks



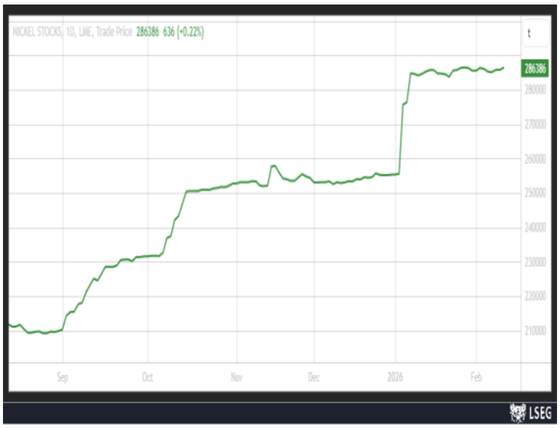
Source: London Stock Exchange Group (LSEG)

Nickel

3m nickel vs 100 day moving average

Source: London Stock Exchange Group (LSEG)

LME nickel stocks



Source: London Stock Exchange Group (LSEG)

	3m copper	3m nickel
7 day change	2.79%	3.37%
30 day change	-0.65%	-6.12%
12 month change	39.54%	14.33%

Source: London Stock Exchange Group (LSEG), Andisa Capital

Oil

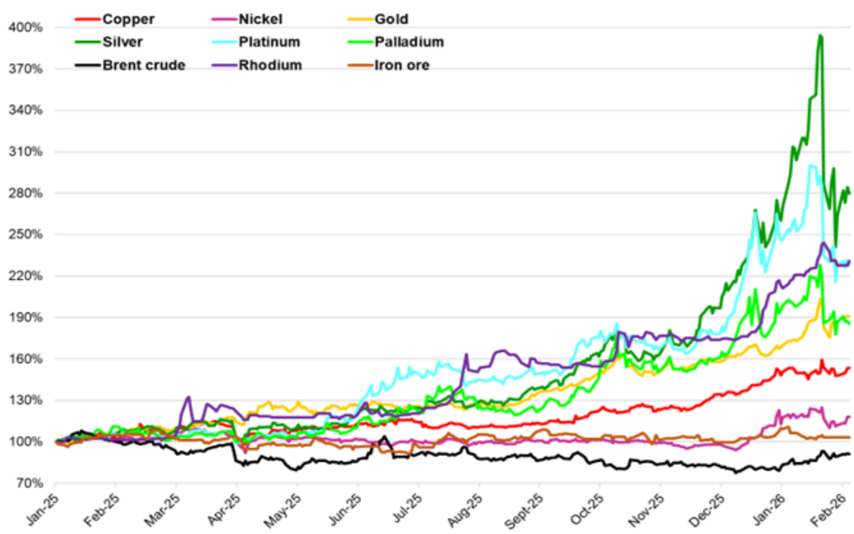
Price Movement	• Oil remained range-bound this week, influenced by geopolitical developments and adjustments to demand expectations. • Oil prices rose more than 1% on Monday, with Brent settling at USD 69.04/bbl and WTI at USD 64.36/bbl. The gains followed U.S. Department of Transportation guidance advising U.S.-flagged vessels to avoid Iranian territorial waters while transiting the Strait of Hormuz and the Gulf of Oman, after Iran warned it would retaliate against U.S. bases if attacked despite ongoing diplomatic talks. • On Tuesday, traders assessed the risk of supply disruptions following the U.S. guidance for vessels in the Strait of Hormuz. Brent eased from an opening level

	of USD 69.04/bbl to settle at USD 68.80/bbl, while WTI slipped from USD 64.44/bbl to USD 63.96/bbl. • Oil prices gained momentum on Wednesday, with Brent settling at USD 69.40/bbl and WTI at USD 64.63/bbl. Escalating tensions between the U.S. and Iran ahead of planned negotiations supported prices, alongside strong U.S. employment data. However, gains were capped by reports showing a build-up in U.S. crude inventories. • By Thursday, Brent slipped to USD 69.09/bbl and WTI to USD 64.44/bbl, as markets weighed the EIA's softer 2026 global demand outlook against rising U.S.–Iran tensions.
U.S. Stocks	• According to the EIA, U.S. crude oil inventories rose by 8.5 million barrels to 428.8 million in the week ended February 6, the largest increase in a year and far above expectations for a 0.8-million-barrel build.

	Front-month Brent
7 day change	2.73%
30 day change	5.88%
12 month change	-7.71%

Source: London Stock Exchange Group (LSEG), Andisa Capital

Commodities Performance YTD 2026



Source: London Stock Exchange Group (LSEG), Andisa Capital

**Source of news is Thomson Reuters unless stated otherwise*

Marina Van Wyk	Charita Lakhoo	Keith Saramago	Rakhosa Serongwa	Andria Havenga	Rakgoadi Mogano
+27(10) 219 2111	+27(10) 219 2114	+27(10) 219 2112	+27(10) 219-2035	+27(10) 219-2113	+27(10) 219 2115