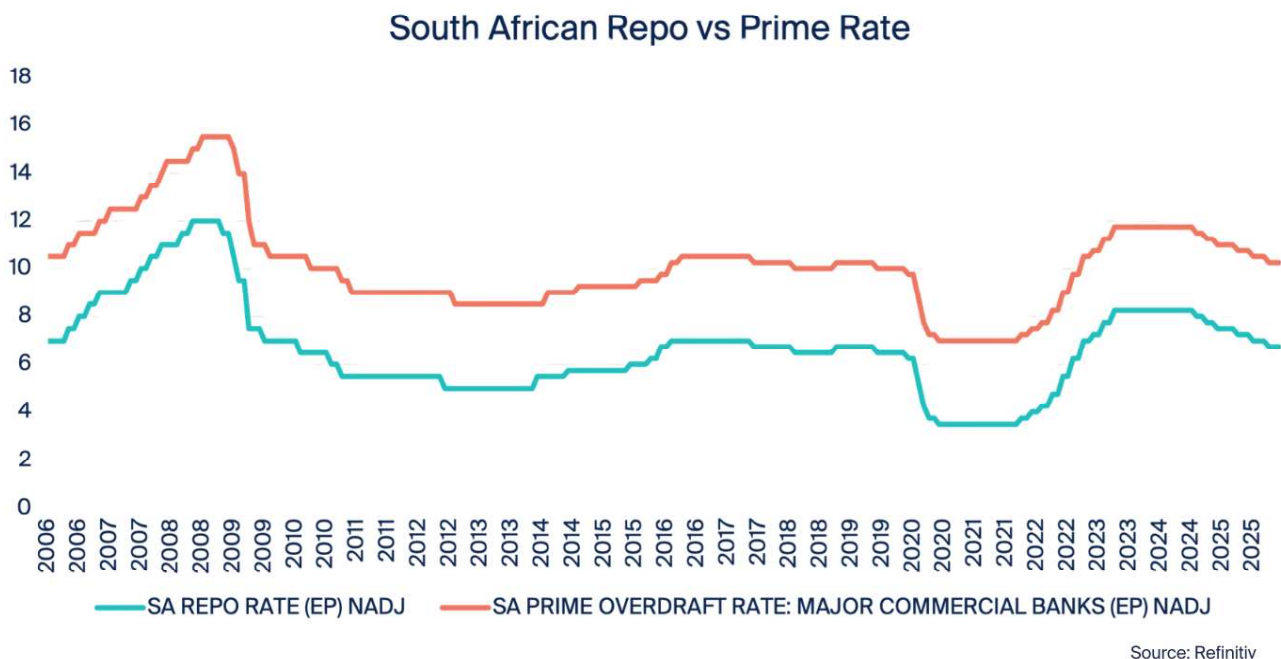


From Prime to Repo: A Cleaner Benchmark for a Lower-Rate South Africa

Most people know their loan is priced at “Prime plus or minus a percentage”. But what exactly is Prime? Prime is the standard interest rate banks use as a starting point when pricing home loans, car finance and personal loans. Your actual rate is then adjusted up or down from that base, depending on your risk profile.

Prime is linked to the repo rate, the rate set by the South African Reserve Bank (SARB). Since 2001, Prime has been set at 3.5% above repo. This structure allows changes in the Reserve Bank’s policy rate to flow through directly to the rates banks charge and helps keep loan pricing consistent across institutions.

The chart below shows the constant Prime spread of 3.5% to the repo rate.



The 3.5% difference wasn’t arbitrary. It reflected how banks funded themselves at the time and created a predictable benchmark that reduced the old practice of banks adjusting their own base rates independently.

However, while the framework worked well when introduced, the economy and financial system have evolved. Inflation dynamics, funding markets and the broader operating environment have shifted.

Today, with the repo rate at 6.75% and Prime at 10.25%, the same 3.5% spread remains in place.

Why transparency is front and centre now

Transparency is the practical lever. It allows borrowers to see what they are paying for and understand why quotes differ.

SARB Governor Lesetja Kganyago has openly signalled that the “most natural outcome would be that we just get rid of Prime”, arguing the central bank wants more transparency so consumers can understand what they are actually paying for.

The SARB has formally reviewed the Prime benchmark, acknowledging that while Prime is widely understood, it may obscure the real building blocks of a customer’s rate, such as bank funding costs, the borrower’s risk, capital requirements¹, and competitive pressures.

Analysts and industry bodies caution that changing the benchmark alone won’t automatically lower borrowing costs, because the adjustments to Prime reflect the borrower’s risk profile and loan structure.

Keeping a simple label like “Prime” helped people compare quotes, but it can also mask what’s in the price. A modernised system as proposed by the SARB could show the components, repo + bank funding margin + risk margin + fees, more explicitly.

Current Lending Components

Repo



The interest rate at which the SARB lends to banks

3.5% fixed rate



Repo plus 3.5% is called Prime

Adjustment



A bank’s plus/minus tweak based on risk and terms

Proposed Modernised Lending Components

SARB Policy Rate (SPR)



The interest rate at which the SARB lends to banks

Bank funding margin



What it costs a bank to raise money

Risk margin



Compensation for the borrower’s credit risk

Fees



Costs for processing and servicing a loan

Source: Fundhouse

The case for changing how Prime is calculated (or scrapping it)

- **The 3.5% spread is a 2001 relic**

It ensured that banks implemented changes to the repo quickly and effectively to change lending conditions in the economy, but financial markets, funding structures and regulation have moved on.

A fixed spread can become too blunt as the economy shifts to a long-term lower-inflation and interest-rate environment.

When interest rates move lower, the fixed 3.5% gap between repo and Prime doesn't adjust with them. As a result, this unchanging portion makes up a larger share of the total rate. At a repo rate of 6.75%, the 3.5% spread is roughly a third of Prime; if repo falls to 4%, that same spread becomes almost half.

This is the core issue: as rates decline, the fixed spread absorbs more of the total, meaning borrowers see a smaller benefit from repo cuts. In a lower rate environment, the Prime structure becomes increasingly restrictive, which is why the SARB is reconsidering whether a fixed 3.5% premium still serves the system well.

- **Transparency and accountability**

Regulators want consumers to see the components of their interest rate rather than a single benchmark plus/minus, which can hide how the bank has priced the loan.

- **Aligning with global best practice**

Many developed markets, such as Germany and the UK, price loans off the official central bank policy rate or transparent market-based rates plus clearly disclosed margins.

- **Avoiding false expectations**

Because Prime is widely quoted, it can create the impression that it is the "standard" rate everyone should receive. In reality, most borrowers pay Prime plus because of their individual risk profile. A cleaner framework could set expectations correctly and improve comparison shopping.

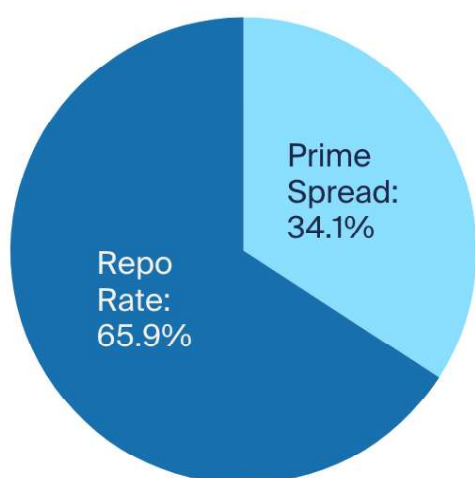
- **Consistency with a new inflation regime**

With the SARB signalling a preference for a lower inflation anchor of 3%, with a tolerance range of 1% either way, a fixed 3.5% wedge may be out of step with a lower inflation, lower interest-rate environment.

Current Situation

Repo rate **6.75%**

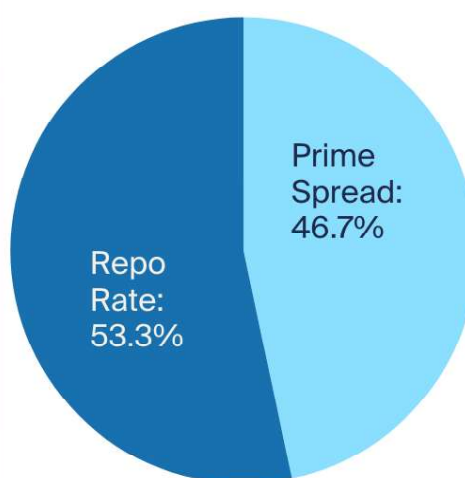
Prime spread of 3.5% is 34.1% of the total rate



Lower Interest Rate Scenario

Repo rate **4%**
for illustrative purposes

Prime spread of 3.5% rises to 46.7% of the total rate



Source: Fundhouse

If Prime goes away, what replaces it?

If the label changes, the logic should not: the interest rate still reflects policy, funding costs, borrower risk and fees, only now it is visible.

The most likely replacement is a “SARB Policy Rate (SPR)/repo + margin” convention, with banks disclosing the pieces of that margin (funding, risk, capital). Some variation by bank is expected, but the maths becomes clearer for borrowers. Other possibilities include redefining the Prime formula or governing it more explicitly.

Crucially, the banking industry notes that borrowers shouldn’t expect automatic savings simply because the label changes. The cost of loans is anchored in banks’ costs and risk, not the existence of Prime.

What happens to existing Prime-linked contracts?

According to the SARB, more than 12 million credit agreements, worth over R3.2 trillion, are currently linked to Prime. These contracts cannot simply be rewritten. To manage the transition, the SARB proposes using a fallback spread of 3.5% above the SPR to replace Prime in existing agreements.

This ensures that if the reference rate shifts from Prime to SPR, borrowers do not see unexpected changes in their interest costs, keeping pricing stable and providing a smooth transition into the new SPR-based benchmark system.



An optimistic but realistic path to lower rates for ordinary South Africans

Reform is the enabler, not the discount. Here is how transparency can translate into better pricing over time.

- **Transparent, line-by-line quotes**

Banks quote SPR + funding margin + risk margin + fees, rather than “Prime ± x%.” Borrowers can compare offers line by line and increase competitive pressure.

- **Increased competition, especially from new digital-only lenders/banks**

With clearer like-for-like comparisons, low-cost funders (or digital banks) can undercut incumbents on the funding margins.

- **More accurate risk-based pricing**

When risk margins are visible, stronger borrowers can challenge high pricing or switch lenders if the margin looks out of line relative to their score. Banks respond with finer-grained pricing, rewarding good credit histories more aggressively, nudging average rates down, especially for safer borrowers.

- **Macro tailwinds amplify the effect**

If the SARB achieves a durably lower inflation trajectory under its tighter target, the SPR and market funding costs tend to settle lower. A transparent benchmark passes those gains on more cleanly to consumers, instead of being muted by a fixed legacy spread.

- **Net result in the optimistic case**

Transparency, competition and lower inflation can reduce average borrowing costs over time. The effect is gradual, not an overnight windfall, but it does add up to meaningful savings for long-term borrowers with solid credit records.

The structural shift that matters

The opportunity is structural: a benchmark that fits a lower inflation economy and passes improvements through more fairly.

What matters more is the transition to a modern, transparent, risk-sensitive framework. South Africa is shifting into a lower-inflation, lower interest-rate environment, which makes a fixed 3.5% Prime premium less appropriate. Reforming Prime is a necessary step if households and businesses are to benefit fully from a new economic regime.

If the benchmark review results in a more modern and transparent system, the country could see:

- Low borrowing costs (over time)
- Stronger economic activity
- An economy that works better for households and businesses

That's the real opportunity, not a quick Prime cut, but a cleaner system that supports long-term growth.

[1] The regulatory buffers banks must hold that affect how they price loans.

Market Report

Saturday, 28 February 2026

Market Performance (as a %)

Local Market Indices	CCY	3m	YTD	1yr	Ann. 3yr	Ann. 5yr	Ann. 10yr	5yr Vol	10yr Vol
SA Equity	ZAR	15.9	10.8	53.3	21.6	17.8	12.9	12.9	14.2
SA Listed Property	ZAR	7.2	7.2	42.9	25.8	20.4	5.2	16.1	21.5
SA Bonds	ZAR	6.5	3.7	27.5	16.9	12.6	10.9	7.3	7.7
SA Cash	ZAR	1.7	1.1	7.4	8.0	6.7	6.8	0.5	0.4
Balanced Benchmark	ZAR	8.8	6.3	33.1	17.7	14.7	11.3	8.7	9.7
SA Inflation (1 month lag)	ZAR	0.3	0.4	3.5	4.0	5.0	4.8	1.6	1.7
Global Market Indices		3m	YTD	1yr	Ann. 3yr	Ann. 5yr	Ann. 10yr	5yr Vol	10yr Vol
Global Equity	USD	3.8	2.4	21.4	20.7	12.6	13.4	14.3	14.6
Emerging Markets Equity	USD	18.4	14.9	49.5	21.2	6.1	10.4	16.2	16.8
Global Property	USD	9.7	10.3	16.9	8.9	4.3	4.7	17.4	17.0
Global Bonds	USD	2.3	2.0	8.2	4.7	-1.3	1.1	7.7	6.4
US Cash	USD	0.9	0.6	4.3	4.9	3.4	2.3	0.6	0.6
Major Indices Based to ZAR		3m	YTD	1yr	Ann. 3yr	Ann. 5yr	Ann. 10yr	5yr Vol	10yr Vol
SA Equity	ZAR	15.9	10.8	53.3	21.6	17.8	12.9	12.9	14.2
Global Equity	ZAR	-3.5	-1.8	4.1	15.1	13.7	13.5	14.2	15.5
Emerging Markets Equity	ZAR	10.0	10.3	28.1	15.6	7.1	10.5	12.8	13.6
Global Property	ZAR	1.9	5.7	0.2	3.9	5.3	4.8	16.2	16.9
SA Bonds	ZAR	6.5	3.7	27.5	16.9	12.6	10.9	7.3	7.7
Global Bonds	ZAR	-4.9	-2.0	-7.3	-0.2	-0.3	1.2	10.5	13.4
Commodities		3m	YTD	1yr	Ann. 3yr	Ann. 5yr	Ann. 10yr	5yr Vol	10yr Vol
Gold (US Dollars)	USD	24.6	21.2	84.0	41.8	24.4	15.3	15.3	14.4
Gold (Rands)	ZAR	15.8	16.4	57.7	35.2	25.6	15.4	14.6	16.9
Currencies		3m	YTD	1yr	Ann. 3yr	Ann. 5yr	Ann. 10yr	5yr Vol	10yr Vol
Rand / Dollar	ZAR	6.9	3.9	14.7	4.6	-1.1	0.0	11.7	14.4
Rand / GBP Pound	ZAR	5.2	3.6	8.6	1.1	-0.4	0.3	9.7	14.0
Rand / Euro	ZAR	5.1	3.2	3.0	1.1	-0.6	-0.9	9.4	12.5

Market index performance is based on publicly available returns from ETFs that track the relevant underlying indices.

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March 2026

Spot Rates

		28-Feb-26	Latest Quarter	1 Year Ago	5 Years Ago	10 Years Ago	20 Years Ago
Currencies							
Rand/US\$	Rand	15.9	16.6	18.6	15.1	15.8	6.2
Rand/GBP	Rand	21.4	22.4	23.4	21.2	22.0	10.8
Rand/EUR	Rand	18.8	19.5	19.3	18.4	17.2	7.4
Rates							
6m USD Cash	US\$	3.7	3.9	4.5	0.0	0.5	4.5
Repo Rate	Rand	6.8	6.8	7.5	3.5	6.8	7.0
Prime	Rand	10.3	10.3	11.0	7.0	9.8	10.5
All Bond Index Yield	Rand	8.3	8.5	11.6	11.6	9.8	9.7
Commodities							
Gold (\$/oz)	US\$	5 254.1	4 324.7	2 851.3	1 727.4	1 232.9	559.8
Platinum	US\$	2 366.0	2 027.0	943.0	1 204.0	919.0	1 046.0
Oil (Brent Crude) \$	US\$	72.6	60.9	73.6	66.1	36.7	60.2
Inflation							
SA Inflation	%	3.5	3.5	3.2	2.9	7.1	9.4

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