# BancABC atlasmara

## **Botswana Market Watch**

## **17 May 2021**

GMT	In	Period	Ехр	Previous		
06:00 12:30 14:00 20:00	BO JN US US US	Nothing on the cards Machine tool orders y/y Empire manufacturing NAHB Housing market index Net long term TIC flows		<mark>Apr P</mark> May May Mar	<mark>23,90</mark> 83,00	65.10% 26,30 83,00 \$4,20bn
Africa	What happened?	Relevance	Importance		Analysis	
Agriculture funding gap	CDC Group, the UK's develop- ment investment arm, is taking a step to help bridge what it esti- mates is a funding gap of as much as \$31bn that Africa's agri- culture and food industry faces each year. The CDC is targeting \$1bn worth of investment into Af- rica this year	As banks withdraw funding from agriculture due to regula- tion changes, and with some larger players defaulting, insti- tutions such as CDC have a significant role to play in plug- ging the shortfall	3/5 (economy)	from the cost demic agains and political i CDC aims to farmers acros	governments ar s of managing th t a backdrop of p nstability. The fu reach more than ss 29 sub-Sahara ozambique and	e COVID-19 pan- boor investment nding from the half a million an African na-
Fitch warning	Global credit ratings agency Fitch warned that the slow pace of COVID-19 vaccination programs in SubSaharan Africa means that risks related to the pandemic re- main high	While the vaccine rollout has been slow, Fitch noted that the region benefits from global support initiatives, in- cluding a new SDR allocation	4/5 (economy)	Africa is 4.3% median debt-	5 in 2021 and 5.0 to-GDP ratio for cted to rise to 75	for Sub-Saharan 0% in 2022. The the region mean- % in 2022 from
Africa vaccines	Africa requires around \$12bn to vaccinate enough people to build up herd immunity to contain the spread of COVID-19 on the conti- nent according to a study con- ducted by the IMF and the World Bank	Relative to other parts of the world, Africa is lagging in its vaccine rollout. As such, the economic recovery in Africa could lag other parts of the world	3/5 (economy)	vent the trans as the total a ments alread	smission of the v mount of official y deferred by 45 ticipating in the v	
Global	What happened?	Relevance	Importance		Analysis	
Chinese retail sales	Retail sales in China grew 17.7% y/y in April, missing expectations of nearly 25%. This marks an- other moderation in growth from 34.2% y/y growth in March	The recovery is still uneven and will need to be sustained for all sectors to recover to pre-covid levels	3/5 (economy)	factors unwin naturally mod	remains intact, a Id, so the growth Ierate. China's e firmly in recover /ay	rates will conomy is,
Bitcoin plunge	Bitcoin's price has plunged to the lowest levels in three months af- ter Tesla boss Musk hints at sell- ing the company's Bitcoin stock or has already sold it	Mining Bitcoin is an extremely expensive intensive exercise. This may pause the bull run to pause	4/5 (market)	the authoritie lieve it is havi	ction lower in Bit is to act even so ing a destabilisin nd financial mar	g effect on
Israel/Palestine conflict	One of the most vicious conflicts in years has now entered its sec- ond week and shows no signs of abating as Israel confirms that it will continue with full force	Israel is targeting Hamas neu- tralisation No ceasefire for now. Middle East tensions set to escalate	<b>5/5</b> (geopolitics)	, .		

#### Local F.X. Opening Rates and Comment

	CUSTOMER	CUSTOMER	CUSTOMER	CUSTOMER						
	BUY	SELL	BUY	SELL						
	CASH	CASH	π	π	Benchmai	k Yield Cu	ve	Forward F	oreign Exc	hange
BWPZAR	1.2608	1.3761	1.2851	1.3629	6m	1.5260			BWPUSD	BWPZAR
BWPUSD	0.0891	0.0972	0.0908	0.0963	Зу	4.7750		1m	-2.1548	0.0000
GBPBWP	15.7905	14.4812	15.4489	14.7829	5y	5.3250		3m	-6.4350	0.0000
BWPEUR	0.0734	0.0801	0.0752	0.0785	22y	6.7750		6m	-14.5811	0.0000
JPYBWP			9.9724	10.3989				12m	-32.3749	0.0000
USDZAR	13.5859	14.7342	13.9043	14.4154						
EURUSD	1.1646	1.2617	1.1919	1.2344	Equities			Economic	Indicators	
GBPUSD	1.3525	1.4654	1.3842	1.4337	BSE Dome	stic Index	6585.55	GDP	-4.1	Bank Rate

BSE Foreign Index

1550.85

CPI

3.2

- The global macro picture is becoming clearer as each passing reading of economic data sets the stage. The one underlying narrative that is currently being confirmed across the world is that we are currently experiencing a period of higher inflation. Major world economies have shown a rise in underlying inflation dynamics and this has certainly become evident in emerging and frontier markets.
- Botswana has not escaped this fate. The inflation reading for April showed an increase to 5.6% year on year versus 3.2% year on year in March. This major driver of the rise in inflation came from the Transport component which rose by 1.8% followed by Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas and other fuels at 1.1% Food and non-alcoholic beverages rose by 0.9%. The Trimmed mean core inflation reading came in at 5.4% year on year for April. (full official release can be found here)
- Policymakers will be keeping a close eye on developments regarding inflation. Many Central Banks have adopted the view that
  any inflationary pressures are transitory and thus monetary policy need not adjust for now, others such as Brazil and Russia have
  taken a more proactive stance and tightened monetary policy already.
- Internationally, the COVID-19 pandemic remains front and centre of the news flow. India is currently reeling under the weight of
  the pandemic as daily deaths for the country stay above the 4000 mark. COVID-19 lockdowns will be extended in certain Indian
  states in an attempt to rein in the pandemic and Federal Health officials have warned against becoming complacent due to the
  plateauing in a rise of infection rates.
- Meanwhile, UNICEF asked the G7 this morning to donate supplies to the COVAX vaccine-sharing scheme following severe disruptions in Indian vaccine exports. The Indian administration has curbed exports of the AstraZeneca vaccine which is manufactured at its Serum Institute as it battles the massive second wave through the country.
- Moving over to the United States, the white House is ramping up its marketing campaign for its infrastructural spending plan as it seeks to persuade more people households and businesses that it will achieve its objectives without affecting the bulk of small businesses. In a report released on Friday, they state that less than 3% of 30mn small businesses will be affected by the increase in the corporate tax rate from 21% to 28% if they file taxes as a pass-through entity as a limited liability corporation. That is unlikely to pacify Republicans that are fundamentally opposed to the growing of the state and to raising taxes.
- The currency markets have started the week framed by a stronger USD. This has pressured emerging and commodity FX pairs during the Asian session and the expectation is that this tone is likely to filter through to the EU open. Thus we may well see the BWP come under a bit of pressure at the open and we may see levels closer to the 0.092500 in the interbank market as trade gets underway.

#### ZAR and Associated Comments

- The ZAR failed to appreciate against a weaker US dollar on Friday, whereas the emerging market basket of currencies was stronger on aggregate on the last day of the week. The USD eased alongside Treasury yields which spiked earlier in the week as the US April inflation print exceeded expectations, prompting bets that the Fed would need to fast-track rate hikes. However, the bounce that the USD received earlier in the week faded with Fed officials doing well to play down rate hike expectations.
- In addition to the prior week's weak jobs report, the Fed had more data to justify an uneven recovery underway and the need for accommodative monetary policy to stay. Friday saw US industrial production undershoot expectations, while retail sales fell and a gauge of consumer confidence slipped. This saw the USD pare weekly gains and similarly allowed riskier currencies to trim weekly losses. However, ahead of a notable week for the ZAR with a domestic inflation reading due Wednesday and the SARB policy announcement Thursday, investors remained cautious at the end of the week. Moves in either direction for the USD-ZAR currency pair could not be sustained as it traded between a wide intraday range of 14.0200-14.1800, ultimately settling slightly higher on the day at 14.1300 and 0.50% higher week-on-week.
- While there is a SARB MPC meeting later this week and the domestic data card picks up Wednesday with inflation and retail sales prints to gauge the current recovery in domestic demand, potential catalysts for the ZAR at the start of the week are aplenty. The ongoing factional battle in the ruling political party continues after suspended ANC Secretary-General Ace Magashule filed a court application last week to get his suspension overturned. Meanwhile, yesterday Eskom announced another bout of load shedding to last until Tuesday after plant breakdowns. These may keep sentiment towards the ZAR and SA assets on the back foot at the start of the week, alongside returning pandemic risks as some areas around the country are officially entering a third wave of infections. On a positive note, SA is set to expand its vaccine rollout starting today. This will extend to more health-care workers and people over the age of 60, and is gravely needed to stave off a third wave country-wide which presents a clear short-term risk.
- For the day thus far, the resumption of risk appetite at the end of last week has failed to spill over into early morning Asian trade with mixed sentiment caused by softer Chinese retail sales and industrial production figures. As for the dollar, the greenback may yet face more near-term pressures. With Fed comments last week able to ease dollar bullishness, clues behind the Fed's thinking in the form of the last FOMC meeting minutes due Wednesday may have some further sway on the greenback. For the time being, however, the possibility of renewed restrictions in Asia is keeping optimism in check, while the USD has resultantly received support this morning at the expense of riskier currencies, including the ZAR..

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