



Botswana Market Watch 14 April 2022

GMT	Country		Data event or release		Period	Market Exp	Previous
	BW		CPI v/v		March	THE THE EXP	10.6%
11:45	EZ		ECB deposit facility rate		Apr 14	-0,5%	-0,5%
11:45	EZ	I	ECB rate announcement		Apr 14	0.00%	0.00%
12:30	US		Import price index y/y		Mar	11,9%	10,9%
12:30	US	Initial jobless claims			Apr 2	172,5k	166k
12:30	US	Α	Advance retail sales m/m			0,6%	0,3%
12:30	US	Advance retail sales m/m Mar 0,6% Retail sales ex. auto and gas Mar 0.00%				-0,4%	
12:30	EC	ECB President Ch	ECB President Christine Lagarde Holds Press Conference				
14:00	US	Micl	higan consumer confidence		Apr P	59	59,4
actors Overnigh	nt	What happened?	Relevance	Importance		Analysis	
Russia- Ukraine war	setbac struck This co a furth	's army suffered a major k when a Ukrainian missile its missile cruiser Moskva. omes as the US announced er \$800mn in weaponry be sent to Ukraine	Russia continues to find military advancement difficult and may resort to the use of weapons of mass destruction	5/5 (economy)	With peace talks reaching a dead-end, it is no clear that this war is set to roll on and that th disruptions it will cause will persist for some time to come. Military action appears to be more concentrated in the South East		
UK inflation	high of a majo that wi	ation jumped to a 30yr 7.0% y/y in March. This is or concern to policymakers Il fear the devastating mic consequences it brings	Central banks will continue to tighten to reign in inflation but will add another headwind to growth	4/5 (economy, monetary policy)	Inflation is a global theme at the moment, exacerbated by energy prices and supply cha logistical problems that have intensified due renewed covid restrictions in China and the war		
BoC monetary policy	interes rate hil promis	ank of Canada raised st rates by 50bp, its biggest ke in two decades and sed to do more to bring on back under control	The Benchmark rate raised to 1.0% from 0.5% and will slowly unwind the size of its balance sheet	4/5 (economy, monetary policy)	It is another major central bank that aims to normalise its monetary policy and remove some of the excess monetary space that has contributed to the rising inflationary pressure		
Factors on the Radar		What happened?	Relevance	Importance		Analysis	
Chinese supply chains	watch hubs s genera	something to keep a close on as the manufacturing eize up and potentially ate more shortages of key s of production	China's role as a global supply chain hub means that the impact will be felt far and wide	5/5 (economy)	We had an early taste of the impact in 2020. A repeat of that could add to the inflationary shoc already being experienced as supply chains come under renewed pressure		
ECB decision	monet ECB wi timelin efforts	gh no major change to ary policy is expected, the ill likely outline a clearer he for unwinding its QE and announce an end mid intensifying inflation	The ECB is faced with a more complex set of circumstances than the Fed and will remain mindful of the impact of the war	4/5 (economy, monetary policy)	Unwinding monetary support as quickly as the Fed would only serve to further impose more hardship on the EU economy that is already reeling from the effects of the war on inflation and broader GDP growth		
Russian oil	compa curtaili Russia	he 15 th May, oil trading inies are planning on ing their purchases of in oil so as not to fall foul ctions imposed on Russia	This will be done sensitively so as to keep market disruptions to a minimum	4/5 (economy, market)	more harshl pressure wil	uences of the war on y felt as the year unf I continue to grow or nd its "special operat	folds, and n Russia to bad

Highlights news vendors

CNBC - Russian sailors evacuate warship after Ukrainian attack; U.S. to send \$800 million in weapons to Ukraine

ALL AFRICA - <u>Insecurity - 2,968 Killed, 1,484 Abducted in Three Months - Niger, Zamfara, Kaduna Most Violent States</u>

FT - German spies shunned offer to meet Wirecard fugitive Jan Marsalek in Moscow
SOUTH CHINA POST - Covid lockdowns create logistics complications, delays for exporters in China
REUTERS - Russia says blast cripples Black Sea flagship, Ukraine claims missile strike

	CUSTOMER BUY	CUSTOMER SELL	CUSTOMER BUY	IER CUSTOMER SELL	
	CASH	CASH	π	π	
BWPZAR	1.210656	1.216032	1.2339864	1.304701	
BWPUSD	0.083232	0.093496	0.084836	0.08961	
GBPBWP	15.698072	15.753504	15.35845	14.844648	
BWPEUR	0.08268	0.082992	0.0781088	0.081396	
JPYBWP	11.2944	11.336	10.66995	11.09075	
USDZAR	13.9632	15.1424	14.290463	14.8148	
EURUSD	1.046784	1.134432	1.071318	1.109889	
GBPUSD	1.260672	1.365832	1.290219	1.33628275	

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Interbank Spo	t Foreign Excl	nange	Forward Foreign Exchange				
	Close	Change		BWPUSD	BWPZAR		
BWPUSD	0.0867	-0.0002	1m	-2.60325	-37.5696		
BWPGBP	0.0661	-0.0007	3m	-8.10225	-58.80456		
BWPEUR	0.0796	0.00	6m	-14.9955	-115.6523		
BWPZAR	1.262	-0.0054	12m	-30.52725	-247.5647		
Dollar Index	99.681	-0.194					
EURUSD	1.0905	0.002					
GBPUSD	1.3132	0.0017					
USDJPY	125.25	-0.41					
USDNGN	414.08	0					
USDZAR	14.5482	-0.0072					
Local Fixed in	come		International Fixed Income				
Yield curve	Close	Change		Close			
6m	1.547	-0.006	SA 10y	9.705	0.06		
Зу	4.75	0	US 10y	2.7025	-0.0245		
5y	5.75	0	German 10y	0.775	-0.015		
20y	8.5	0	Spread SA 5y vs Bots 5y bpts				
22y	8.55	0		235	2		
Equities			Commodities				
	Close	Change		Close	Change		
VIX	21.82	-2.44	Gold	1977.7228	11.1328		
Dow Jones	34564.59	-87.72	Brent Crude	108.78	4.14		
FTSE	7580.8	-41.65	3m Copper	10299	-43.5		
JSE All share	73128.65	-624.52	LME Index	5113.6	5.6		



-5.72

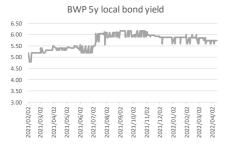
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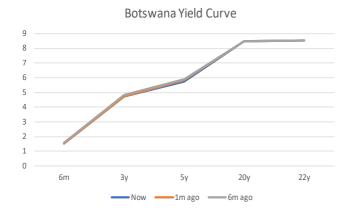


Local and regional talking points

- All eyes will be on the CPI data which is scheduled today. The data will give
 further insight into the price pressures coming through the economy. Remember,
 the February reading came in at 10.6% which captured a small increase in
 commodity prices as the Russians invaded Ukraine, the big movements to the
 topside occurred in March and thus this reading will capture that and thus we
 expect another lofty reading.
- In a report published on Wednesday, the World Bank said that Russia's invasion of Ukraine has amplified sovereign debt risks in Sub-Saharan Africa, increasing the need for better relief measures to avert a large wave of crises in the region's most fragile countries.
- The World Bank said in its report that the percentage of countries in Sub-Saharan Africa at high risk of debt distress has increased to 60.5% from 52.6% in October. Concerns over debt sustainability are reflected in the widening of sovereign spreads for several Sub-Saharan African nations, driven by rising interest rates in developed economies and the war in Ukraine.
- Prior to the war, debt levels in Sub-Saharan Africa had risen notably due to the
 adverse impact of the Covid pandemic on government revenues and increased
 expenditure to cushion their respective economies and health systems. The World
 Bank noted that self-imposed austerity programs and Covid-19 relief measures that
 sought to provide some of the world's poorest nations with the fiscal space to
 address health needs, stimulate their economies and help reduce debt or
 vulnerabilities have been insufficient.
- The World Bank added that the G20's debt suspension initiative, which three African countries, namely Chad, Ethiopia and Zambia, have partaken in, has been fruitless so far. Given the slow progress, the World Bank said that African countries will have to think twice about taking on new loans.
- In addition to the fiscal issues that many African countries will face, the World Bank said that the high and increasingly vulnerable debt levels are among the factors that'll lead to Sub-Saharan Africa's regional economic growth decelerating to 3.6% this year, down from an estimated expansion of 4% in 2021. Inflation in the region is also expected to rise notably amid the external shocks caused by the Ukraine war. The World Bank forecasts inflation in the region to average 6.2% in 2022, up from 4.5% in 2021.

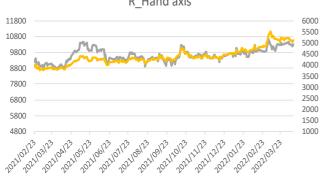
Financial Market commentary

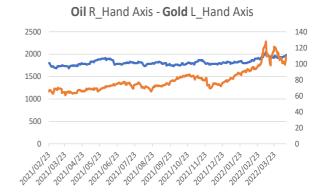
- Oil's two-day rally has paused this morning, keeping Brent just below \$110 per barrel after it advanced more than 10% since early Tuesday. The pause comes as investors must digest a raft of factors facing the market, including the war in Ukraine, China's weakening demand outlook, the release of reserves from the US and some of its allies, and OPEC production levels that are nowhere near what they should be. Yesterday, the IEA released a report stating that OPEC+ members had only increased their output by around 10% of what they promised last month. Output from the cartel and its allies climbed a mere 40k barrels per day in March, well short of the 432k barrels promised at the February ministerial meeting. The IEA claims that this was due to a lack of investment leading to dwindling capacity, suggesting that we won't see a massive improvement for April or any of the upcoming months.
- The lack of higher output from OPEC+ does come against a backdrop of weaker expectations for oil demand, however. Predictions for demand in China have been revised lower quite significantly in recent days, while the IEA predicts that global demand will be lower than what they previously estimated, by around 260k barrels a day for 2022. As a result, the market appears to be relatively balanced at the moment. However, the supply situation can change quickly, and this could keep volatility entrenched for now.
- Heading into the Easter long weekend, position-taking will likely settle down and we expect both the ZAR and BWP to consolidate around current levels.

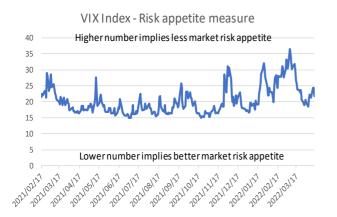
















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