



Botswana Market Watch8 June 2022

GMT (Country	Data event or release		Period	Market Exp	Previous
-	BW	CPI potentially released		May	market Exp	9.6%
08:30	GB	PMI construction		May	56.6	58.2
09:00	EZ	GDP sa y/y		10 F	5.10%	5.10%
11:00	US	MBA mortgage applications		Jun 3	0.20%	-2.30%
14:00	US	Wholesale inventories m/m		Apr F	2.10%	2.10%
14:00	US	Wholesale sales m/m		Apr	2.1070	1.70%
actors Overnight		Relevance	Importance	πрі	Analysis	1.10%
JS GDPNow	The Atlanta Fed's GDPNow tracker is pointing to a significal slowdown in the US economy through Q2 and growth of just 0.9% as headwinds bite	The significance of this is that the Fed's aggressive tightening has barely begun, and GDP is sliding	4/5 (economy, markets)	It raises serious questions about whether the Fed will be able to press ahead and tighten monetary policy as much as they have alluded to in their guidance		
Japanese Q1 GDP	Q1 GDP fell by a smaller than anticipated 0.5% in Japan. The economy shrunk less than anticipated as consumption remained resilient	The economy still shrank, and given the global inflation and rate hike headwinds, Q2 will also be tough	3/5 (economy, markets)	GDP growth around the world is coming at a premium. With central banks hell-bent on containing inflation, global growth is headed for a major downturn and could result in a recession in Japan		
US trade	The US trade deficit fell 19.1% \$87.1bn in Apr. Exports rose 3.5%, while imports declined 3.4%	The improvement in the GDP reading will help boost Q2 GDP at the margin	4/5 (economy)	GDPNow data alludes to a slowdown, and the trade data may well be a reason why the overall GDP figure does not dip into a negative reading		
Factors on the Radar	What happened?	Relevance	Importance	Analysis		
World Bank outlook	In its flagship "Global Economi Prospects" report published in June, the World Bank has warned that the global econon is headed for stagflation not seen since the 1970s	function of the many supply-	5/5 (market)	Central banks are now participating in engineering this major slowdown in responding to the higher inflation. The risk is that inflation remains high as demand-side factors are not driving it, yet demand will be curtailed		
US inflation outlook	US Treasury Secretary Yellen to Senators on Tue that inflation expected to remain higher for longer and that the Biden administration would need to raise its inflation forecast	Valian has ravised har	<mark>4/5</mark> (market)	Yellen repeatedly rejected any assertions that inflation was being fueled by Biden's \$1.9trln spending plan that was passed through Congres last year, highlighting again that it was mainly a supply-side issue		
Bond yields	Bond yields may find rising mu further difficult to do while GDI growth forecasts are being revised down	Sometimes the reason for	4/5 (markets)	being driver	ion that is due to uni by supply-side shoo gnificantly on growth	ks that are

Highlights news vendors

CNBC - Fed GDP tracker shows the economy could be on the brink of a recession
ALL AFRICA - Exploring Ethiopia's Complicated Barriers to Peace
FT - Bridgewater bets against US and European corporate bonds on slowdown fears
SOUTH CHINA POST - Taiwan on agenda as China, US defence chiefs come face to face in Singapore
REUTERS - EU agrees single mobile charging port in blow to Apple

	CUSTOMER CUSTOMER C BUY SELL		CUSTOMER BUY	CUSTOMER SELL	
	CASH	CASH	π	π	
BWPZAR	1.232352	1.24176	1.2561005	1.332305	
BWPUSD	0.079968	0.093496	0.0815091	0.086211	
GBPBWP	15.574	15.68736	15.237063	14.78232	
BWPEUR	0.08112	0.081744	0.076635	0.080172	
JPYBWP	11.5336	11.6168	10.895925	11.365475	
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USDZAR	14.79408	16.034304	15.140816	15.687408	
EURUSD	1.025376	1.111032	1.0494083	1.08699525	
GBPUSD	1.206144	1.30676	1.234413	1.27848875	

Interbank Spot Foreign Exchange			Forward Foreign Exchange			
		Close	Change		BWPUSD	BWPZAR
	BWPUSD	0.0833	-0.0001	1m	-2.46675	-40.73463
	BWPGBP	0.0662	-0.0003	3m	-7.8975	-89.88739
	BWPEUR	0.0778	0.00	6m	-15.9705	-150.1889
	BWPZAR	1.2815	-0.0031	12m	-29.57175	-288.8472
	Dollar Index	102.576	0.258			
	EURUSD	1.0679	-0.002			
	GBPUSD	1.2564	-0.0024			
	USDJPY	133.12	0.54			
	USDNGN	414.63	0			
	USDZAR	15.4097	0.0255			
			-	•		
	Local Fived income			Internations	l Fived Income	

Change

1.325

0

0.011

Close

9.965

2.9791

1.287

270 3

Bots 5y bpts

Spread SA 5y v

Change

0.07

-0.0608

-0.035

Yield curve

20y

Close

1.825

4.75

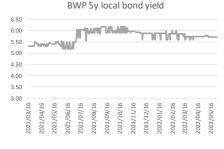
5.713

8.5

2 5 5

	224	0.55	0.012	J	270.2	0.7
Equities				Commoditie	s	
		Close	Change		Close	Change
	VIX	24.02	-1.05	Gold	1851.9741	10.9759
	Dow Jones	33180.14	16.08	Brent Crude	120.57	1.06
	FTSE	7598.93	75.27	3m Copper	9699	-46
	JSE All share	70318.23	199.64	LME Index	4611.6	-20.2
	Bots DCIBT	7222.91	3.96	1 carat index Invalid field(s).		#VALUE!
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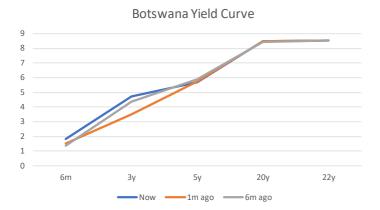


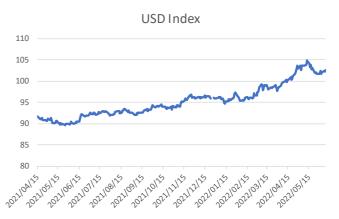
Local and regional talking points

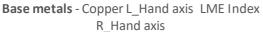
- The Pamela Smith-Lawrence, health services director in Botswana's Ministry of Health stated earlier in the week that Botswana is likely to enter its fifth wave of the COVID-19 pandemic given that cases are on the rise in the country.
- Pamela Smith-Lawrence, health services director in Botswana's Ministry of Health, revealed this when appearing before the southern African country's Public Accounts Committee (PAC) in Gaborone, the capital city of Botswana.
- "The country was seemingly entering a fifth wave," Smith-Lawrence stated to the PAC, the body made up of Botswana's legislators, as a measure to ensure public financial accountability.
- There are concerns surrounding the rise in cases, however, there is no talk of another round of restrictions on movement or economic activity.

Financial Market commentary

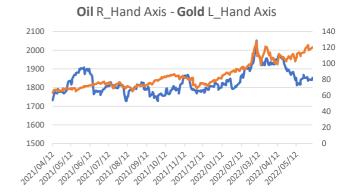
- The big regional macro event yesterday was the release of South Africa's GDP figure for Q1 2022.
- SA's GDP growth beat market expectations by quite some margin and elevated nominal, deseasonalised GDP back to pre-covid levels. The data highlights how there is still some life left in the SA economy and that lifting further restrictions, allowing for the private sector to play a larger role, and de-regulating could offer a tremendous opportunity when the global economy is facing some major headwinds.
- Increasingly, the notion that the global economy will head into a significant downturn and that many economies could find themselves in a recession is starting to permeate markets. A recent report from the World Bank indicated that it would be very difficult for many economies to avoid a recession in 2022 as inflation remains high and central banks are aggressively tightening monetary policy to rein it in. Even the Atlanta Fed's GDPnow indicator is pointing to a significant downturn in US growth, with an expansion of just 0.9% forecast in Q2. That is before the Fed started its aggressive tightening.
- Now comes the real test for central bankers. They could talk tough until now because their respective economies were holding up quite well. It remains unclear whether they will have the stomach to continue hiking rates should global financial markets start collapsing and their economies slip into recession. Most central banks want to control inflation and keep it well contained, but not at any expense. Should recessionary conditions start to impact the labour market, the central banks will likely back off, and history could well repeat itself through 2022 or early 2023.
- US bond yields slipped overnight, and the 10yr vs 2yr bond spread has flattened. As a result, the USD backed away from yesterday's highs, and while it may be up slightly in the trading session this morning, it may well struggle to register significant further gains against a backdrop of deteriorating growth expectations where the market is already starting to price in central banks rethinking their aggressive tightening strategy. With so much tightening already priced into the USD, and given its overvaluation, it is especially vulnerable to a correction, something the ZAR and BWP could capitalise on.
- Moving over to the energy markets, Brent is holding above \$120 per barrel this morning, while WTI trades near \$119 per barrel as the balance between supply and demand continues to point to a very tight market. The market shrugged off API data released yesterday that showed that US crude inventories increased by over 1.8mn barrels last week as, despite the increase, inventories remain at nine-year lows when seasonally adjusted. This tightness in the markets is further corroborated by the futures curve, which remains extremely backwardated. The prompt timespread for Brent has widened out to around \$2.44 a barrel currently, well up from levels near \$1.60 per barrel seen at the start of the month.



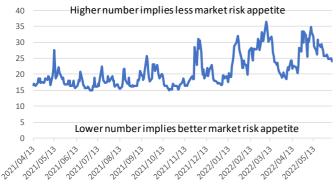














Contacts

nkatem@accessbankplc.com
masalilap@accessbankplc.com
kebaetsek@accessbankplc.com
keseabetswem@accessbankplc.com
thembaa@accessbankplc.com
bogalet@accessbankplc.com
davidp@accessbankplc.com

Mogamisi Nkate Phillip Masalila Kefentse Kebaetse Mompoloki Keseabetswe Amogelang Themba Tshwanelo Bogale Pearl David

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