



# Botswana Market Watch

GMT	Country		Data event or release		Period	Market Exp	Previous
-	BW		Empty data card				
02:00	CH		Industrial Production Y/Y		Aug	4,2% A	3,8%
02:00	CH		Retail sales y/y		Aug	5,4% A	2.7%
06:00	GB	Retai	I sales excluding auto fuel y/y		Aug	-3,4%	-3.00%
08:00	EC		ECB's Rehn Speaks		- 0	- /	-,
09:00	EZ		CPI y/y		Aug F	9.1%	8,9%
14:00	US	Mic	higan consumer confidence		Sep P	60	58.2
20:00	US		Net long term TIC flows		Jul		\$121,8bn
Factors Overnight		What happened?	Relevance	Importance		Analysis	
UK inflation expectations	Thursday expectat	m the BoE published on y showed that inflation ions in the UK rose to a igh in Aug of 4.9% y/y	Such high levels of inflation expectations will prompt further hikes from the BoE	4/5 (economy, monetary policy)	experience is more th	xpectations often re ed inflation at the ti an double the BoE t BoE's hand	me. At 4.9%, thi
US retail sales	yesterda July's da	les data released y grew 0.3% in Aug, but ta was revised down to contraction of 0.4%	Persistent strength in the labour market is keeping consumptive demand buoyant	<b>3/5</b> (economy)	inflation w consumpt	d effects of the rate rill eventually take to live demand, but the time being.	neir toll on
Chinese data	better th morning	economic data came in an expected this as factory output grew il sales backstopped the	Industrial output grew 4.2% in Aug y/y, and retail sales rose 5.4% y/y, the fastest in 6m	<b>3/5</b> (economy)	improved	e factors explain so data, as was the ea he PBoC to support	sing of monetar
Factors on the Radar		What happened?	Relevance	Importance		Analysis	
UK mini-budget	Kwasi Kv	new finance minister warteng will deliver an acy mini-budget on the	He is expected to detail how the government will cap energy prices	<b>5/5</b> (fiscal policy)	PM Truss has promised to tackle the cost-of- living crisis, but investors are unsure of exactly how this will be funded or what the longer-term impact will be		
RBA	normalis is neede	's CB is closer to ing rates, but more work d as Governor Lowe 2.5%-3.5%	Given how inflation is unfolding, the outcome will be closer to the top end	4/5 (central banks)	At the next board meeting, the decision remains between 25bp-50bp. The reaction by other central banks suggests it will more likely be 50b		
BoJ intervention	warned t would in	e Fin Min Suzuki again that the central bank tervene in any bout of Y depreciation	JPY intervention might stall the JPY but cannot stop it indefinitely	4/5 (economy, market)	experience h	tion effects will be f nas shown that the ver any prolonged p	central bank is

# Highlights news vendors

BUSINESS LIVE - World Bank loan to help Eskom repurpose Komati

**FT** - The IMF must step up to help Ukraine

**REUTERS –** Africa CDC head: COVID still a threat given low vaccination rates

**SOUTH CHINA POST -** <u>Xi article gives insight into China's direction ahead of party congress</u>

#### CASH CASH π π 1.291392 1.297344 1.3162782 1.391942 BWPZAF **BWPUSD** 0.07344 0.093496 0.0748553 0.079104 15.499744 15.570048 **GBPBWP** 15.164413 14.671776 BWPEUR 0.079664 0.079976 0.0752595 0.078438 17.904744 16.881312 18.300672 17.276968 USDZAR 0.958176 1.038128 0.9806333 EURUSD 1.0156685 1.098816 1.191112 1.1245695 1.16534275

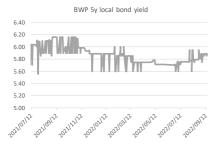
Interbank Spot Foreign Exchange			Forward For	eign Exchange	
	Close	Change		BWPUSD	BWPZAR
BWPUSD	0.0765	0.0000	1m	-2.11575	-97.1151
BWPGBP	0.0668	0.0001	3m	-6.26925	-473.917
BWPEUR	0.0766	0.00	6m	-14.103375	-1482.898
BWPZAR	1.3455	0.0106	12m	-24.6675	-5131.87
Dollar Index	109.822	0.083			
EURUSD	0.9979	-0.002			
GBPUSD	1.1449	-0.0014			
USDJPY	143.57	0.05			
USDNGN	428.11	0			
USDZAR	17.5881	0.0418			

Local Fixed income				Internationa	nal Fixed Income			
	Yield curve	Close	Change		Close	Change		
	6m	4.137	0	SA 10y	10.295	-0.025		
	Зу	4.66	-0.091	US 10y	3.459	0.047		
	<b>5</b> y	5.89	0.04	German 10y	1.741	0.043		
	20y	8.73	0.23	Spread SA 5y vs Bots 5y bpts				
J	22y	8.86	0.21		307	-1.5		

Equities						
		Close	Change	Close		Change
	VIX	26.27	0.11	Gold	1663.7408	-32.0542
	Dow Jones	30961.82	30.12	<b>Brent Crude</b>	1695.795	-3.26
	FTSE	7282.07	-108.56	3m Copper	1701.554	-73.5
	JSE All share	67568.26	-309.69	LME Index	1724.0702	-39.4
	Bots DCIBT	7385.57	-21.93	1 carat index	1716.05	#VALUE!
	Nigeria Index	49540.48	-51.67			-

Spot BWP





BWP-ZAR

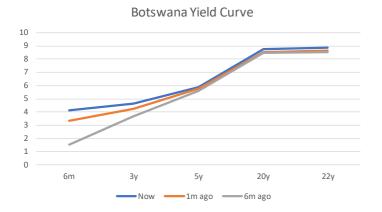


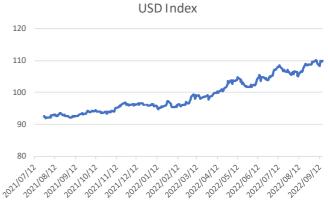
### Local and regional talking points

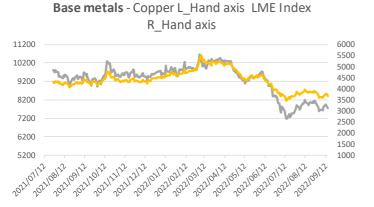
- Botswana's inflation rate climbed to the highest level in 13 years in August as the price of imported goods continued to surge, fuelled by a slide in the pula. Annual headline inflation edged up to 14.6% in August from 14.3% in the previous month, suggesting that the government and central bank efforts are beginning to restrain consumer prices and may be topping out. Statistics Botswana attributed the price increase to three main subcomponents: transport, food & non-alcoholic beverages, housing, water, electricity, gas & other fuels. It is also worth mentioning that Botswana only saw the first moderation in fuel pump prices earlier this month, which was mainly influenced by fears of a possible global recession, which could weaken the global demand for oil, after a combination of four fuel price increases since December last year.
- While this is positive, a more substantial drop in commodity prices will be required to keep inflation at bay and the central bank from hiking interest rates aggressively. Nonetheless, August's inflation figure remains well above the central bank's 3% to 6% target band for the sixteenth consecutive month, bolstering the case for further policy tightening by the Bank of Botswana (BoB) at the October rate decision. The BoB has raised interest rates by 151 basis points since April this year, with another 50 basis points possible at the upcoming meeting.

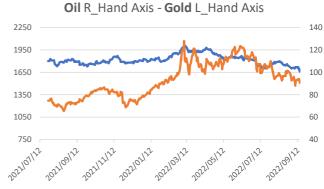
# **Financial Market Commentary**

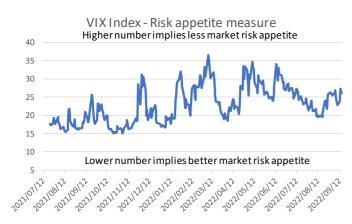
- The USD-BWP extended its trend higher yesterday, climbing to a fresh record high of 13.0754 before settling at 13.055, with the latest consumer prices offering the BWP little reprieve. Further, BWP weakness will continue to keep the central bank hawks alive. Ahead of the weekend, there is no fresh USD appreciation momentum, although the USD looks poised for another leg up if there is a catalyst to drive it.
- That catalyst could come in the form of volatility in financial markets, given the anticipated slowdown in earnings and the warnings issued by some companies. Undue volatility and the building vulnerability of higher beta emerging markets to the persistent tightening of DM monetary policy could still spur another rotation back towards the USD.
- Yesterday's US retail sales still held up well, which will only encourage speculation ahead
  of next week's FOMC decision and statement. The market continues to believe a 75bp rate
  hike is on the cards, with the outside possibility that this could be increased to 100bp. So, for
  now, the USD remains well-supported, and vulnerable currencies find themselves on the
  defensive.
- The core bond sell-off continued yesterday. The front-end of the US yield curve underperformed, with the 2yr Treasury yield climbing for a sixth straight session and reaching its highest level since October 2007 as investors pencilled in the likelihood of another large interest rate hike by the Federal Reserve next week. Meanwhile, the rise in the 2yr rate outpaced that of the 10yr yield, leading to a more deeply inverted Treasury curve that's seen as a worrisome sign of the outlook. The yield on the 10yr US Treasury noted rose above 3.46%, approaching the over 10yr peak of 3.5% hit in June
- On the commodity front, oil is holding steady this morning after suffering a sharp blow on Thursday amid growing slowdown angst and a buoyant USD. For context, the front month Brent contract fell by -3.46% yesterday, while WTI recorded a slightly more pronounced loss of -3.82%. Demand is being threatened by a combination of a hawkish Fed, the risk of a recession in Europe as the energy crisis intensifies and the risk that China sticks with its Zero Covid Policy.
- Data out of China, the world's largest oil exporter, was mixed this morning with retail sales and industrial production data pointing to signs of a recovery in In August, while property and employment data disappointed. As such, the data has failed to provide any meaningful direction to the oil markets. Against this backdrop, oil looks poised to record a third consecutive weekly loss. While oil prices remain elevated compared to pre-pandemic levels, since its peak in March this year, Brent is down almost \$50/bbl or 35%, and the risks going forward are skewed to the downside as the growth outlook deteriorates.













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