



Crise sanitaire et économique 2020 COMMENT FAIRE FACE ?



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THIS WEEK

World: OPEC+ extends until end of July its agreement to reduce production

The Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) and other major producers led by Russia agreed last Saturday to extend the coordinated reduction of their overall oil production by one month. This is in line with their agreement initially signed in April, which has allowed the price of crude to double over the past two months by withdrawing from the market nearly 10% of world supply. OPEC+ also demanded that countries such as Nigeria and Iraq which exceeded their production quotas in May and June should compensate for these excesses with further reductions from July to September.

Source: Reuters

Niger: Implementation of a VAT billing management system at a cost of USD 2.5 million.

The Beninese consortium Sodexca and Tax & Customs solutions has been selected to set up the management system for machines invoiced for VAT. The amount of this contract provisionally awarded following a call for tenders is USD 2.5 million. The execution time for this contract is set at three months with a warranty and support period of one year.

Source: Agence Ecofin

Cameroon: the International Monetary Fund forecasts negative growth of -1.2% for Cameroon in 2020 against 4% initially due to the coronavirus

The IMF has just published an analysis note in which it demonstrates the significant impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on Cameroon which risks plunging the country into a recession during this year 2020. GDP growth should fall sharply at -1.2% that is about 5 points lower than the pre-pandemic projection. The pandemic has resulted in a substantial deterioration in the global economic environment reflecting a combination of global supply and demand shocks. In addition to the significant fallout expected from the external shock on Cameroon, the country is facing a rapid increase in the number of infected cases.

Source: Business in Cameroon

FINANCE

Regional / International Stock Index

Value as at 05/06/2020

MALAWI Stock Exchange
MSE ▼ -1.02% MWK 28 326.28

Nigerian Stock Exchange
NSE ▼ -1.17% NGN 25 016.30

Dow Jones ▲ +3.15% USD 27 110.98
Nasdaq 100 ▲ +2.02% USD 9 824.39
Nasdaq Cp. ▲ +2.06% USD 9 814.08
S&P 500 ▲ +2.62% USD 3 193.93
CAC40 ▲ +3.71% EUR 5 197.69
FTSE 100 ▲ +2.25% GBP 6 484.30
Nikkei 225 ▲ +0.74% YEN 22 863.73

Currency

Value as at 05/06/2020

USD/XOF = 580.90
EUR/USD = 1.12
EUR/GBP = 0.89
EUR/NGN = 437.53
EUR/CNY = 7.99
BTC/USD = 9 620.50

EUR/USD



Raw Materials

Brent Oil ▲ +4.7% \$41.84 WTI Oil ▲ +5.72% \$39.55

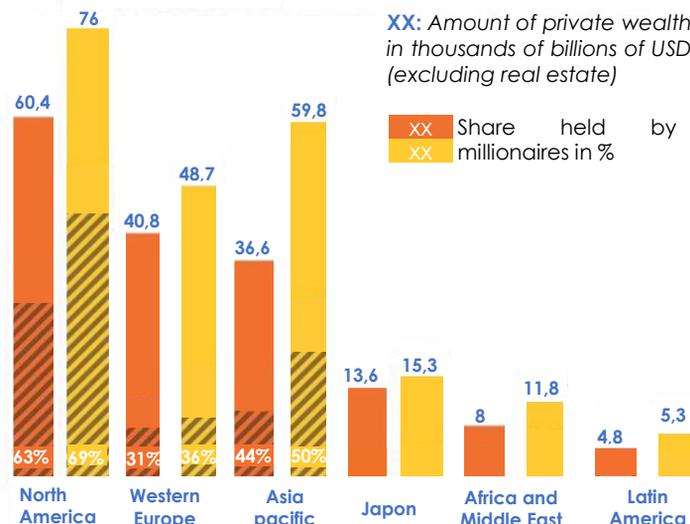
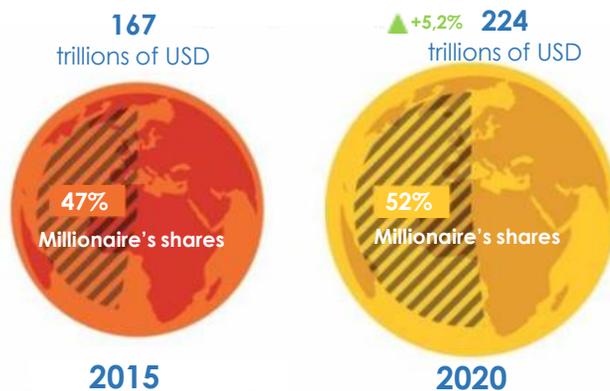
Agricultural products Price as at 05/06/2020

Cocoa ▼ -1.48% 1 867.00 £/ton Cotton ▲ +2.98% 61.79 cents/lb
Coffee ▲ +3.09% 1 233.00 \$/ton Rice ▼ -6.80% 20.57 cents/lb
Wood ▲ +0.00% 367.10 \$/bdft Palm oil ▲ +0.38% 2 405.00 riggints/ton

FOCUS

DISTRIBUTION OF WEALTH IN THE WORLD

Over the past decade, global wealth has been concentrated around China and the United States. The United States has extended its uninterrupted period of wealth growth, which began after the global financial crisis of 2008. China, for its part, has experienced a more recent accumulation of wealth which is explained by recent technological advances. Furthermore, the contribution of the rest of the world to the dynamics of wealth creation has remained constant.



Source: Boston Consulting Group, Capgemini (Global Wealth Report, 2019)