SWITZVIEW
WEALTH MANAGEMENT

WEEKLY MARKET ROUNDUP

MONDAY, 7 SEPTEMBER 2026

ZIMBABWE MARKETS, ECONOMY AND INVESTMENT INSIGHTS

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SwitzView Weekly View

Zimbabwe's two public equity markets diverged in both direction and trading activity. The ZSE All Share Index fell 1.60% from 466.46 on 28 August to 459.01 on 4 September. The Top 10 and Top 15 lost 2.10% and 2.34%, while the Medium Cap Index gained 0.53%. VFEX moved the other way: its All Share Index rose 2.22% from 258.64 to 264.38. ZSE weekly turnover fell 84.9% to ZWG24.41 million, while VFEX turnover rose 57.0% to US$6.15 million. This was not one broad Zimbabwe market signal. It was a week in which currency, liquidity and issuer evidence determined where investors were prepared to transact.

The dispersion beneath the indices was equally important. Proplastics, ZSE Holdings, Starafrica, Dairibord and NMB rose across the verified endpoints, while Seed Co, GB Holdings, Unifreight, Delta and First Mutual Holdings declined. On VFEX, Kavango, Padenga and Seed Co International gained, while Caledonia and Edgars fell. Aggregate capitalisation declined on both exchanges even as VFEX's index and turnover improved. That combination argues against reading any single price move as a complete measure of investability. Order-book depth, free float and repeatable two-way turnover remain central to execution quality.

The macro backdrop rewarded the same selectivity. Official RBZ average exchange rates remained orderly, with ZiG ending only 0.23% weaker against the US dollar and 0.17% stronger against sterling from the 28 August base. The RBZ also offered a new 30-day ZiG term-deposit facility after reducing the policy rate from 35% to 30% in August, signalling continued liquidity management rather than unconditional easing. Company reports sharpened the quality test: ZSE Holdings grew first-half revenue 39.6% to US$4.97 million, ZB Financial Holdings reported lower profit after tax, and Pfuma Fund disclosed US$1.53 million of first-half income. Abroad, higher oil prices and US Treasury yields increased the funding and import-cost hurdle. The practical conclusion is selective hard-currency execution, supported by cash-flow resilience and credible disclosure rather than broad asset labels. That discipline matters because headline liquidity can disappear before a large position is executable near the quoted price.

Week in Brief

- The ZSE All Share fell 1.60%; Top 10 and Top 15 losses outweighed a 0.53% Medium Cap gain, while market capitalisation declined 2.09%.
- ZSE turnover fell 84.9% to ZWG24.41 million from a concentrated preceding week; Tuesday provided more than half of current-week value.
- VFEX gained 2.22% and turnover rose 57.0% to US$6.15 million, although market capitalisation fell 2.94% and activity stayed concentrated.
- Proplastics and ZSE Holdings led local gains; Kavango and Padenga advanced on VFEX, while Seed Co and Caledonia led declines.
- ZiG ended 0.23% weaker against the US dollar, while the rand finished 0.05% stronger than its 28 August base.
- The RBZ introduced a 30-day ZiG term-deposit facility after August's bank-policy-rate reduction to 30%.
- ZSE Holdings grew revenue, ZB Financial Holdings reported lower profit, and Pfuma Fund disclosed US-dollar income.
- Brent rose 7.6% to US$96.28 and stronger US payrolls lifted Treasury yields, raising Zimbabwe's import and funding pressures.

Investors' Lens

- Separate price direction from execution quality: VFEX gained with higher turnover, while ZSE fell on thinner activity.
- Test earnings in cash-flow and currency terms; nominal growth matters only when it converts into durable value.
- Treat order-book depth and free float as risk whenever endpoint moves exceed repeatable two-way turnover.
- Track oil, US yields and the rand together because they shape import costs, funding and regional pricing.

Market Signals to Watch

- Whether VFEX turnover remains above the preceding-week level without relying on a few unusually large trades, and whether ZSE liquidity broadens beyond isolated sessions.
- Pricing and take-up of the RBZ's 30-day ZiG term-deposit facility, including whether liquidity absorption remains compatible with productive private-sector credit.
- South Africa's Q2 GDP, US inflation, Brent and Treasury yields, because changes in regional demand and global funding conditions transmit quickly into Zimbabwean margins.

Capital Markets

Zimbabwe Stock Exchange

The ZSE All Share Index closed at 459.01, down 1.60% from 466.46 on 28 August. The Top 10 fell 2.10% to 456.55 and the Top 15 lost 2.34% to 468.05, while the Medium Cap Index gained 0.53% to 499.84. Market capitalisation declined 2.09% to ZWG101.76 billion from ZWG103.93 billion. The pattern shows that larger counters carried much of the weakness, even as selected smaller names retained support.

Weekly turnover fell 84.9% to ZWG24.41 million from ZWG161.16 million. Tuesday provided more than half, confirming episodic liquidity. Proplastics gained 28.6%, ZSE Holdings 26.7%, Starafrica 23.7%, Dairibord 20.0% and NMB 14.5%. Seed Co fell 23.3%, GB Holdings 16.9%, Unifreight 13.0%, and Delta and First Mutual Holdings each lost about 11%. Read these moves with traded value and execution depth.

Index	Prior Week Reference	This Week Close	Weekly Movement
All Share	466.46	459.01	-1.60%
Top 10	466.35	456.55	-2.10%
Top 15	479.28	468.05	-2.34%
Medium Cap	497.21	499.84	+0.53%
Market cap	ZWG103.93bn	ZWG101.76bn	-2.09%

Leading Riser

Counter	Movement
Proplastics	+28.6%
ZSE Hldgs	+26.7%
Starafrica	+23.7%
Dairibord	+20.0%
NMB	+14.5%

Leading Faller

Counter	Movement
Seed Co	-23.3%
GB Holdings	-16.9%
Unifreight	-13.0%
Delta	-11.0%
First Mut.	-11.0%

Victoria Falls Stock Exchange

VFEX's All Share Index rose 2.22% to 264.38 and weekly turnover increased 57.0% to US$6.15 million. Market capitalisation declined 2.94% to US$8.01 billion. Kavango gained 20.0%, Padenga 8.1%, Seed Co International 7.1%, First Capital 5.5% and Pfuma Fund 3.6%. Caledonia fell 23.9%, Edgars 10.8%, Invictus Energy 3.8% and Zimplow 0.9%. Stronger activity supports the hard-currency channel, but concentration still qualifies the signal.

Index	Prior Week Reference	This Week Close	Weekly Movement
All Share	258.64	264.38	+2.22%
Turnover	US$3.92mn	US$6.15mn	+56.95%
Market cap	US$8.26bn	US$8.01bn	-2.94%

Leading Riser

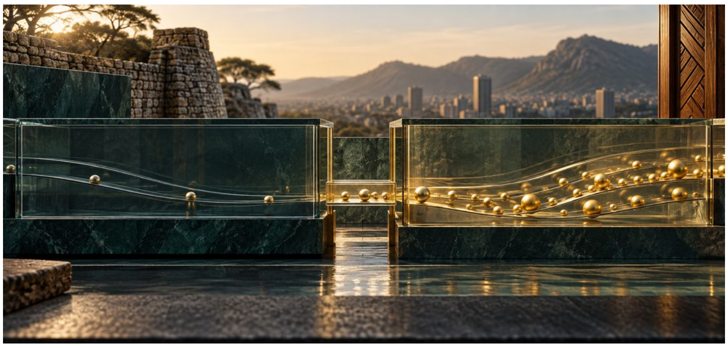
Counter	Movement
Kavango	+20.0%
Padenga	+8.1%

Leading Faller

Counter	Movement
Caledonia	-23.9%
Edgars	-10.8%

SwitzView Interpretation

The exchange split favours selectivity. VFEX combined a higher index with stronger turnover, while ZSE weakness occurred on lower activity and with medium-cap resilience. Currency denomination limits translation uncertainty, but never guarantees liquidity. Cash-flow denomination, earnings quality, observable free float and transaction-continuity remain stronger investability criteria.

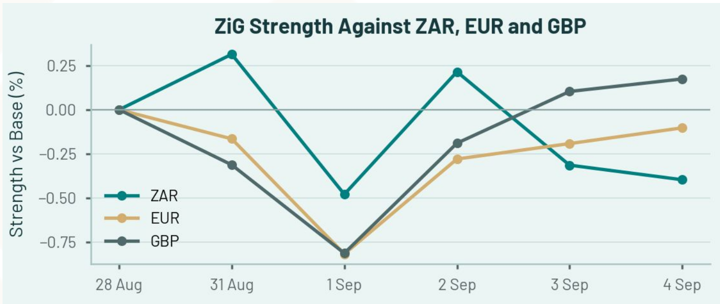


Currency Market

The official RBZ average rate moved from 26.4987 to 26.5591 ZWG per US dollar between 28 August and 4 September, leaving ZiG 0.23% weaker. ZiG ended 0.17% stronger against sterling, 0.10% weaker against the euro and 0.40% weaker against the rand. USD/ZWG peaked at 26.7991 on 1 September before partly reversing. Narrow endpoint changes improved pricing visibility but did not remove settlement-and-access risk.

SARB's weighted-average USD/ZAR series moved from 15.9792 to 15.9713, implying 0.05% rand strength from the base. The rand first weakened by more than 1% before recovering as the dollar softened, then faced pressure after stronger US jobs data. Zimbabwean companies receive the impact through regional imports, logistics and procurement. Stability assists budgeting, but hard-currency access still requires day-to-day operating liquidity buffers.

Currency	Prior Week Reference	This Week Close	Weekly Movement
USD/ZWG	26.4987	26.5591	-0.23%
GBP/ZWG	36.0067	35.9440	+0.17%
EUR/ZWG	30.8538	30.8856	-0.10%
ZWG/ZAR	0.6043	0.6019	-0.40%
USD/ZAR	15.9792	15.9713	+0.05%



Money Market

The RBZ's 3 September notice for a 30-day ZiG term-deposit facility extends active liquidity management after August's policy-rate reduction from 35% to 30%. A lower benchmark can support credit transmission, while a term facility absorbs surplus balances that might otherwise pressure prices or the exchange rate. Facility pricing, take-up and rollover behaviour will indicate how this balance works.

August ZiG inflation was 0.10% month on month and 2.89% year on year; US-dollar inflation was 0.01% and 3.13%, respectively. This supports a stable nominal backdrop, but credit availability remains borrower-specific. Higher US Treasury yields raise external funding costs, and dollar debt against ZWG cash flow retains currency and refinancing risk. Liquidity discipline matters at system and company level. Borrowers need maturity profiles matched to cash generation and refinancing capacity.

SwitzView Interpretation

Currency and money-market conditions are aligned around disciplined stability. The official rate moved little, inflation remained low and the RBZ retained a liquidity-absorption tool after lowering the policy rate. That helps planning but does not describe each borrower's cost, tenor or access. Companies with quick cash conversion, credible hard-currency revenue and conservative leverage are better placed to benefit.

Economy, Policy & Investment Themes

Economy and Policy

Zimbabwe entered September with low reported inflation and an orderly official exchange-rate path. August ZiG inflation was 0.10% month on month and 2.89% year on year; US-dollar inflation was 0.01% month on month and 3.13% year on year. This improves visibility for pricing, inventories and short-cycle contracts. It does not automatically resolve access to finance, settlement timing or imported-cost volatility, so companies still need working-capital and currency buffers.

The policy mix remains conditional. The August Monetary Policy Statement reduced the bank policy rate from 35% to 30%, while the 3 September term-deposit notice retained a channel for absorbing surplus ZiG liquidity. The combination suggests that the RBZ is seeking better credit transmission without relaxing its currency-stability objective. Facility take-up, bank liquidity and productive lending will show whether the balance can hold. The RBZ's 2 September warning on unlicensed money or value transfer services also reinforces the formalisation agenda. Payment-system integrity matters to investors because settlement, dividend transmission and auditability depend on reliable channels.

Capital-market evidence was mixed. VFEX turnover and its index rose, while ZSE turnover and the broad index fell; capitalisation declined on both exchanges. This does not establish wholesale movement from ZiG into US-dollar assets because the markets contain different issuers and turnover was concentrated. It does show greater willingness to execute selected hard-currency instruments. Meanwhile, ZSE Holdings' 39.6% revenue growth, ZB Financial Holdings' lower profit and Pfuma Fund's US-dollar income demonstrate why the operating evidence beneath macro stability remains decisive. Policy credibility and issuer credibility need to develop together. Durable progress will depend on productive credit, dependable settlement, repeatable market participation and disclosure that lets investors distinguish recurring performance from nominal balance-sheet expansion.

Real Assets & Alternative Investments

Higher Brent prices strengthen the case for testing real assets through their full currency and cost structure. Oil's 7.6% weekly rise to US$96.28 supports producers but raises fuel, freight and power costs for import-dependent economies. Zimbabwean mining operations can benefit from elevated precious-metal prices, yet higher US yields also increase project discount rates and financing hurdles. Grade, recovery, power reliability, logistics and capital discipline remain as important as the headline commodity price.

Pfuma Fund provides a different hard-currency route. First-half income of US$1.53 million offers an early checkpoint for listed property exposure, but the case still depends on occupancy, tenant concentration, lease escalation, maintenance capital and distribution coverage. A quoted yield is valuable only when rent is collected consistently, costs remain controlled and units trade at a reasonable spread. Across mining and property, revenue denomination alone is insufficient. Investors still need to examine counterparty quality, refinancing exposure and the sensitivity of cash distributions to weaker utilisation. The stronger assets match debt to cash flows, retain margins under stress and provide credible disclosure.

Corporate and Regulatory Developments

ZSE Holdings reported first-half revenue of US$4.97 million, up 39.6%, while ZB Financial Holdings recorded profit after tax of ZWG0.248 billion against ZWG0.428 billion. Pfuma Fund disclosed US$1.53 million of first-half income. The results highlight tests of recurring revenue, cash conversion, impairment risk and real capital preservation.

Kavango announced 1,984,152 new shares at £0.01 each, raising about US$27,050. The shares are intended for London admission and transfer to the Zimbabwe branch register for VFEX trading. The small issue expands the record of cross-border capital-market execution.

SwitzView Interpretation

Domestic evidence supports a quality filter, not a market-wide risk-on conclusion. Low inflation and official reference rates improve planning, but liquidity, earnings conversion and balance-sheet resilience remain uneven. Businesses combining currency-matched funding, dependable cash generation and audited governance-and-disclosure standards are better positioned to preserve real value. Policy and issuer credibility reinforce each other, while thin-market execution constraints require position sizes and liquidity assumptions proportionate to observable, repeatable order-book depth.

Regional Market

South Africa offered mixed signals. The rand weakened as manufacturing sentiment deteriorated, then recovered as the dollar softened. The Absa purchasing managers' index reached its lowest level of 2026 in August. SARB's weighted-average USD/ZAR rate nevertheless ended at 15.9713, close to 15.9792 on 28 August. Second-quarter GDP on 8 September will show whether finance, agriculture, trade or transport offset factory weakness.

Eskom reported annual net profit of R30.3 billion, more than double the previous R14.0 billion and its first profit in eight years. Operational improvement and a 12.7% tariff increase supported the result, but electricity sales fell 6.2% and municipal arrears rose 17.9% to R111.6 billion. Shoprite reported 12.2% growth in headline earnings and 7.2% sales growth to R270.8 billion, while keeping selling-price inflation at 0.8%. African Rainbow Minerals lifted headline profit 19% as platinum-group-metal prices rose. Better electricity reliability and retail execution support the regional case, but weak demand, municipal debt and manufacturing softness remain constraints for Zimbabwean exporters and interconnected supply chains.

International Market

Global markets ended the week with an inflation and rates challenge. US nonfarm payrolls rose by 162,000 in August, lifting the two-year Treasury yield to about 4.37% and the ten-year yield to roughly 4.78%. Equities fell on Friday, while the dollar strengthened and investors reduced expectations of near-term policy relief. US equity funds recorded a second weekly outflow and money-market funds attracted US$48.76 billion, signalling greater demand for liquidity and shorter duration.

Energy amplified the shock. Brent gained 7.6% to US$96.28 a barrel and West Texas Intermediate rose nearly 10% to US$91.48 as US-Iran exchanges revived supply concerns. Gold slipped to US$4,419.09 on Friday as higher yields offset geopolitical demand. For Zimbabwe, oil raises import and freight costs, precious metals influence export receipts, and Treasury yields set a harder external-funding benchmark. These channels can move corporate margins before domestic headline indicators respond. The next global checkpoint is US consumer inflation on 11 September, followed by the Federal Reserve meeting on 15 and 16 September.

SwitzView Interpretation

Regional and global conditions increase the value of cash-flow resilience. Better South African electricity operations help growth, but manufacturing weakness and municipal debt remain constraints. Higher oil and US yields challenge importers and long-duration assets. Zimbabwean businesses with matched currencies, local sourcing, reliable power, conservative leverage and sufficient liquidity are better equipped to protect margins.

Investment Insight

Execution currency matters twice: in cash-flow denomination and in the ability to transact. VFEX combined a higher index with stronger turnover, but activity remained concentrated and market capitalisation fell. ZSE offered strong gains in selected companies despite a weaker broad index and sharply lower turnover. Neither exchange label removes the need to test order-book depth, free float and daily trading continuity.

Company selection should convert reported growth into cash flow. ZSE Holdings' growth is encouraging, Pfuma's US-dollar income broadens property exposure, and ZB Financial Holdings' lower profit shows why balance-sheet scale cannot substitute for earnings quality. Exporters with hard-currency revenue may absorb higher global funding costs more easily than businesses borrowing in dollars against ZWG cash flow. Currency matching, duration and liquidity belong in the same decision.

Other Developments

- The RBZ's warning on unlicensed money or value transfer services reinforces the formalisation agenda. Competitive, accessible and reliable compliant channels support settlement integrity, dividend transmission, auditability and confidence in formal finance.
- Kavango's latest share issuance uses the London-to-VFEX branch-register structure. Although small, it adds to the record of cross-border capital formation and may deepen local price discovery and investable free float over time.
- ZSE Holdings, ZB Financial Holdings and Pfuma Fund added fresh first-half evidence. Comparison should now focus on operating margins, cash conversion, balance-sheet currency, distribution coverage and whether reported growth can be repeated across a full reporting cycle.

What to Watch Next Week

- South Africa's second-quarter GDP release on 8 September will test whether resilient services and agriculture offset manufacturing weakness. The result may influence the rand, regional demand and expectations before the SARB meeting on 23 September.
- US consumer inflation on 11 September is the main global rates checkpoint. A firm reading could extend pressure on Treasury yields, the dollar and long-duration assets; a softer reading could reverse part of the payroll-driven move.
- Locally, monitor pricing and take-up of the RBZ's 30-day ZiG term-deposit facility, ZSE and VFEX trading depth, and follow-through from current corporate results. Evidence of productive credit and repeatable liquidity would strengthen the stability signal.

SwitzView Weekly Takeaway

Zimbabwe's markets rewarded selectivity. VFEX delivered a higher index and stronger turnover, while ZSE weakened on much lower activity and both exchanges lost aggregate market capitalisation. Official exchange rates remained orderly, yet the RBZ kept liquidity absorption active after lowering its policy rate. Company results reinforced the need to separate nominal growth from cash conversion and balance-sheet quality. With oil and US yields rising together, the most durable exposures are those built on credible hard-currency earnings, matched funding, operational resilience, transparent governance and sufficient market depth. The weekly message is not to choose one currency label over another, but to judge whether each asset can convert its stated strengths into executable and defensible value.

Public Sources

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- Investegate
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