



## P R E S S R E L E A S E

Paris, January 24, 2017

### Coface Country Risk Outlook 2017

- Ratings Upgrades for 11 Countries, Including Spain and Argentina
- Mexico and South Africa Among the Four Downgrades
- Political Risk Levels Remain High

Global trade credit insurer Coface today released its 2017 forecast for the global economy and the quarterly update to its assessments for 160 countries.

#### World Trade Under Threat from Protectionism

Following two years of slower world growth, the outlook should improve slightly in 2017, up from 2.5% to 2.7%. This outcome will be driven by a rebound in emerging countries, with expected 4.1% growth due to recoveries in Brazil and Russia that will offset the slowdown in China. Advanced countries will see stable growth of 1.6%.

The lackluster outlook for world trade, forecast at 2.4% growth for 2017 – compared to an average of 2.2% between 2008 and 2015 and to an average of 7.0% between 2002 and 2007 – could be further compounded by the resurgence of protectionist measures following the election of Donald Trump. In the short term, these measures will have a lesser effect on America's economy at the end of the cycle (+1.8%) than they will have on other countries that export heavily to the USA, including Mexico, Ecuador, Honduras, and El Salvador in the Americas, and Thailand and Vietnam in Asia.

Given **Mexico's** strong reliance on exports to the USA, which represent 7% of GDP, and a situation of higher inflation and falling investments, Coface is downgrading Mexico's country risk assessment to **B**. **Argentina**, however, will be relatively immune to the "Trump effect" and, after a difficult year, should start to reap the benefits of its reforms. Coface is upgrading the country risk assessment for Argentina to **B**.

#### Global Political Risks at a Record High in 2017

Political risks will continue to be a major concern in 2017. Among the advanced economies, Europe is facing the greatest political uncertainty as it awaits the outcome of a number of decisive electoral battles, as well as the exact terms of Brexit. Over the last year, Coface's European political risk indicator has increased by an average of 13 points for Germany, France, Italy, Spain, and the United Kingdom. Another major political upset on the scale of Brexit could slow European growth by an average of 0.5 points.



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Political risks in emerging countries are higher than ever, driven by social discontent and heightened security risks. The CIS and North Africa/Middle east regions show the greatest risks among the major emerging economies. The rise of political risks, social frustrations and poor growth are to blame for the downgrade of **South Africa** to **C**.

### **High Levels of Company Debt Are a Threat to the Banking Sector in Emerging Countries**

Company insolvency rates should continue to fall in advanced economies. However, the number of new companies being created is often lower than pre-crisis levels. For example, the number of new business establishments between 2015 and pre-crisis peak levels was -19.8% in Germany, -5.1% in the United States, and -4.1% in Italy. Bank loans granted to highly-indebted companies are straining the resources available for younger, fast-growing companies.

Excessive company indebtedness is also a problem for emerging countries. Companies in China have the highest levels of debt, at more than 160% of GDP, a level that rose by 12 GDP points between the second quarter of 2015 and the second quarter of 2016. The rate of bad debt in the banking sector is rising sharply in Russia, India, Brazil, and China, while credit conditions are becoming stricter.

### **Upgrades in Europe and sub-Saharan Africa**

For first time since mid-2015, Coface has made more upgrades than downgrades in its country risk assessments.

**Spain** has been upgraded to A3, while **Iceland** and **Cyprus**, where risks related to capital controls are decreasing, are now assessed **A2** and **B**, respectively. In Central Europe, **Estonia (A2)**, **Serbia (B)** and **Bosnia-Herzegovina (C)** have all seen improvements in their business environments and growth in these countries is reaching comfortable levels. The recovery in **Bulgaria (A4)** is confirmed thanks to moderate growth and the continued consolidation of the banking sector there.

In sub-Saharan Africa, smaller countries are faring better than the larger economies. Two of the best performers in the region are **Ghana (B)**, which passed its democratic maturity test in December, and now has a good level of public finance management, and **Kenya (A4)**, which has seen a boost in tourism and increased public investments.

## COUNTRY RISK ASSESSEMENTS CHANGES

COUNTRY	PREVIOUS	NEW
<b>UPGRADES</b>		
ESTONIA 	A3	A2
ICELAND 	A3	A2
SPAIN 	A4	A3
BULGARIA 	B	A4
KENYA 	B	A4
ARGENTINA 	C	B
CYPRUS 	C	B
GHANA 	C	B
SERBIA 	C	B
BOSNIA 	D	C
PAKISTAN 	D	C
<b>DOWNGRADES</b>		
MEXICO 	A4	B
JORDAN 	B	C
SOUTH AFRICA 	B	C
MAURITANIA 	C	D

Probability of companies default





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**About Coface**

The Coface Group, a worldwide leader in credit insurance, offers companies around the globe solutions to protect against the risk of financial default of clients, both on the domestic market and for export. In 2015, the Group, supported by its 4,200 staff, posted a consolidated turnover of €1.490 billion. Present directly or indirectly in 100 countries, Coface secures transactions of 50,000 companies in more than 200 countries. Each quarter, Coface publishes assessments of country risk for 160 countries, based on its unique knowledge of company payment behavior and on the expertise of its 660 underwriters and credit analysts located close to clients and their debtors.

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