coface FOR SAFER TRADE

WORLDWIDE RISK MAP

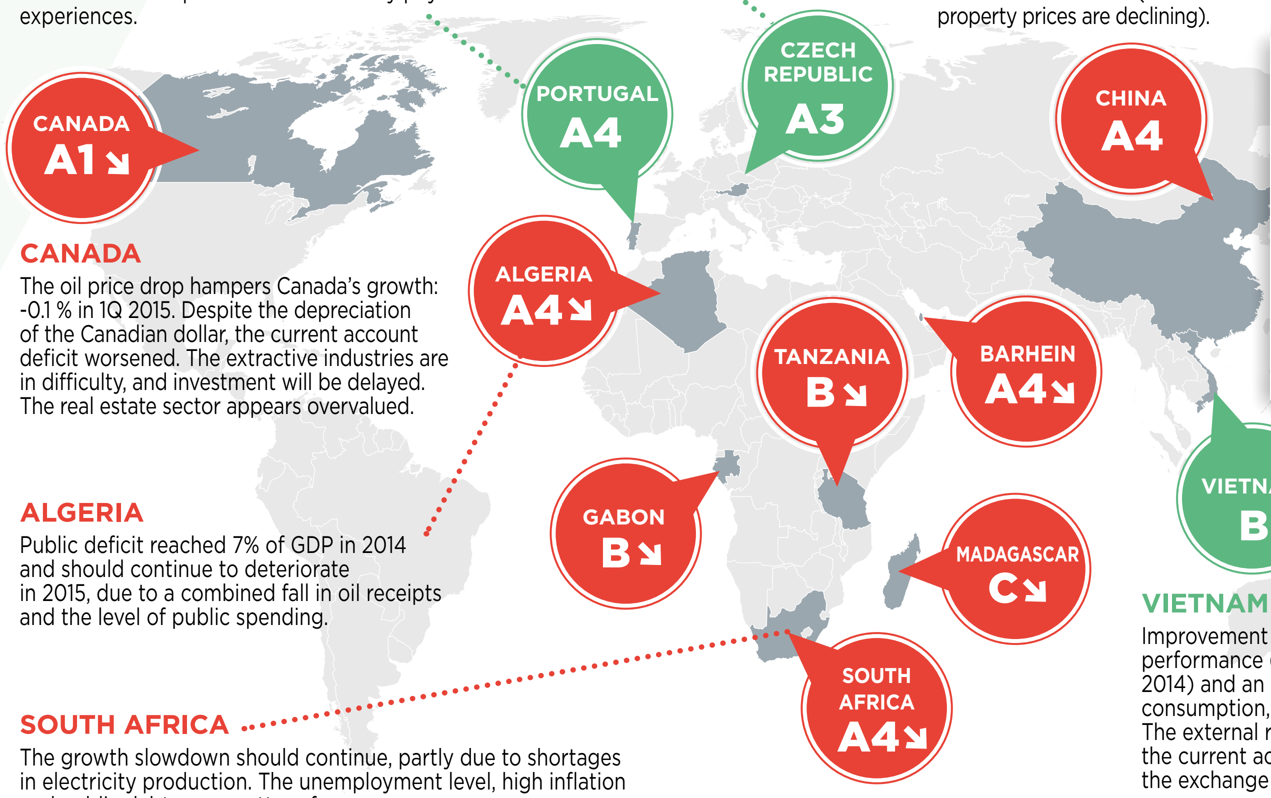
JUNE 2015

COUNTRY RISK ASSESSMENTS UPDATE

PORTUGAL
After Portugal's exit from the bailout plan, the country sees an improvement in its fiscal position and a rebalancing of its external accounts. Growth should reach 1.5 % in 2015 and 2016. On the business side: higher margins, decline in bankruptcies and satisfactory payment experiences.

CZECH REPUBLIC
The growth of the Czech economy should increase and reach a comfortable level this year and in 2016 (respectively 2.5% and 2.8%).

CHINA
The level of the private sector debt has been increasing: 207 % of GDP in early 2014 compared to 130% of GDP in 2008 and non-performing loans are on the rise. Solvency of the most fragile players needs to be watched, especially within industries experiencing overcapacities (cement or steel sectors) and real estate market (real estate investment is slowing and property prices are declining).



CORPORATE DEFAULT PROBABILITY

- **A1** Very low risk
- **A2** Low risk
- **A3** Quite acceptable risk
- **A4** Acceptable risk
- **B** Significant risk
- **C** High risk
- **D** Very high risk
- ↗ Country under positive watch list
- ↘ Country under negative watch list
- ■ Upgrade or positive watch
- ■ Downgrade or negative watch

CANADA
The oil price drop hampers Canada's growth: -0.1 % in 1Q 2015. Despite the depreciation of the Canadian dollar, the current account deficit worsened. The extractive industries are in difficulty, and investment will be delayed. The real estate sector appears overvalued.

ALGERIA
Public deficit reached 7% of GDP in 2014 and should continue to deteriorate in 2015, due to a combined fall in oil receipts and the level of public spending.

SOUTH AFRICA
The growth slowdown should continue, partly due to shortages in electricity production. The unemployment level, high inflation and public debt are a matter of concern.

VIETNAM
Improvement in the economic performance (6% growth in GDP in 2014) and an acceleration in private consumption, thanks to low inflation. The external risk has reduced the current account surplus and the exchange reserves progress.

SUB-SAHARAN ECONOMIES: is the risk of bad economic weather high?

KEY FIGURES

AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH
5% since 2008

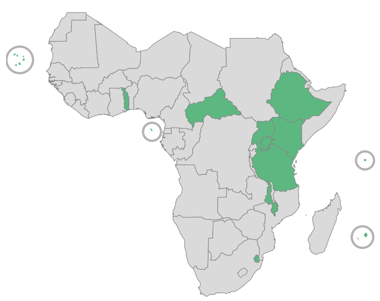
HIGH DEPENDENCE ON RAW MATERIALS, essentially OIL

COMMODITIES*
80% of exports

FUEL
53% of exports

OIL
11% of GDP in 2013

13 COUNTRIES SLIGHTLY AFFECTED BY THE CURRENT DROP IN OIL PRICES



BOTH net exporters of renewable raw materials **AND** net importers of non-renewable raw materials

The drop in the price of their exported products is therefore less than that of their imported products

* Fuels (essentially oil), minerals, metals, precious stones and food items / agricultural raw materials

BIG WINNERS: Kenya, Ethiopia and Uganda

- A long-term growth: 7% average GDP growth in 2014
- Without being penalised in the short term by the fall in raw materials prices

THANKS TO:

KENYA Three advantages in the services field

- share of transport and communications services has increased since 2005 and is **> 10% of GDP**
- share of financial services has increased since 2005 and is **> 5% of GDP**
- share of exports of services has increased since 2000 and is **> 40% of GDP**

ETHIOPIA **UGANDA**

Diversification of the economy through the manufacturing sector

number of exported products **> 100**
x3 between 2000 and 2013