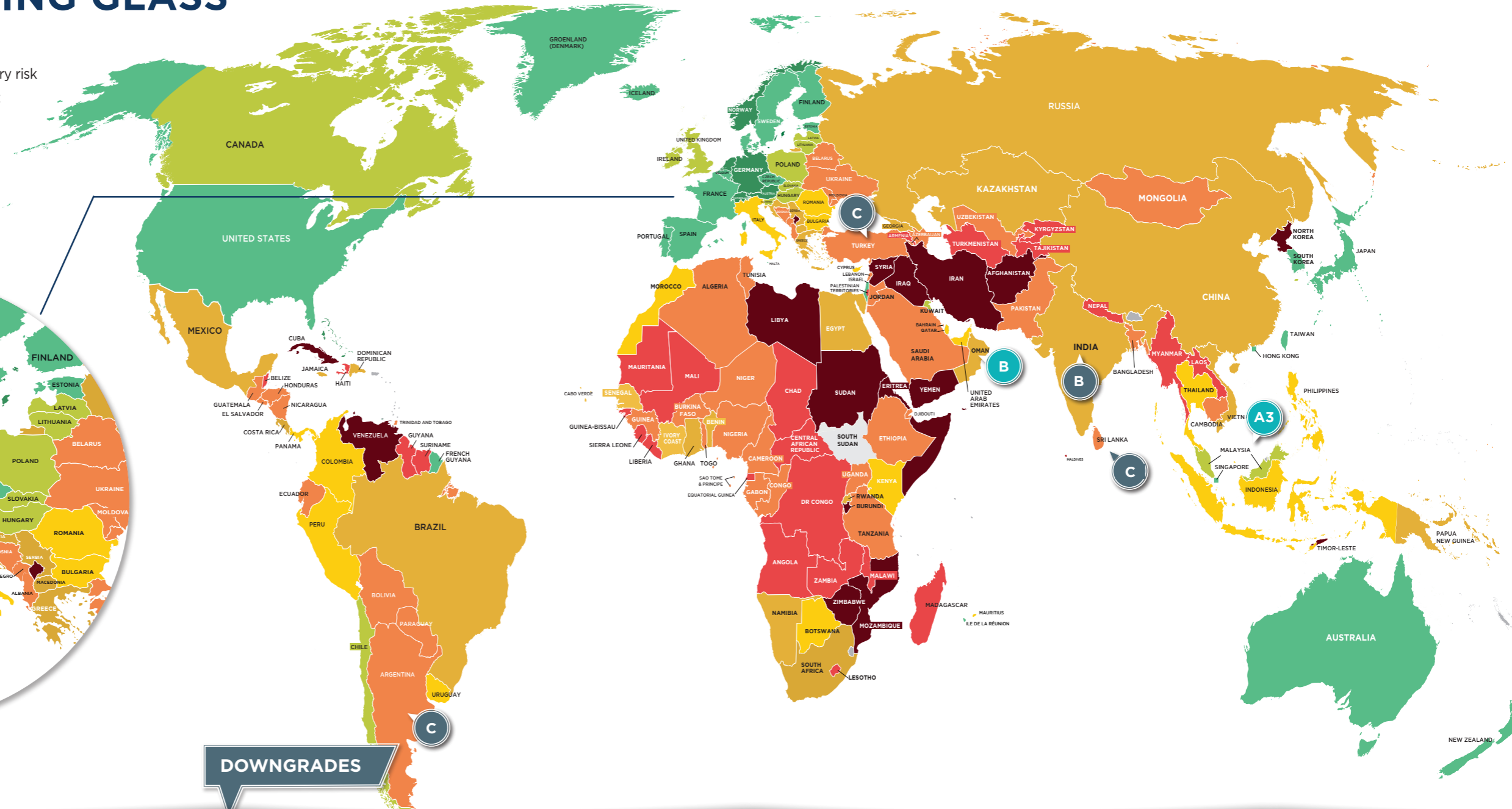




160 COUNTRIES UNDER THE MAGNIFYING GLASS

A UNIQUE METHODOLOGY

- Macroeconomic expertise in assessing country risk
- Comprehension of the business environment
- Microeconomic data collected over 70 years of payment experience



UPGRADES

DOWNGRADES

<p>MALAYSIA A3</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The strong economic momentum seen in 2017 is set to continue in 2018; • New administration is focusing on anti-corruption measures, boosting inflows, and strengthening the currency. 	<p>OMAN B</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The recent increase in oil prices is expected to improve fiscal balances, as well as growth performance in 2018 (up to 2.5%) & 2019 (3.2%); • Oman's fiscal breakeven point fell to USD 77 in 2018. 	<p>ARGENTINA C</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The recent deterioration of financial conditions in emerging markets forced a faster tightening of macro policies. Argentina's peso is the world's worst-performing currency (-33% year-to-date); • Activity should be impacted by large twin deficits, sticky inflation, high interest rates and greater budgetary restrictions. 	<p>INDIA B</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The current account deficit is likely to worsen (to -1.8% in FY 2018), due to the growing trade deficit; • The government deficit (-3.5% in Q1) is expected to widen to 4%, provoked by higher government spending ahead of general elections in 2019. 	<p>ITALY A4</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Despite recent political turmoil, economic momentum seems to remain positive for the time being; • Business confidence has started to weaken. 	<p>SRI LANKA C</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Particularly low growth results in 2017; • The strong depreciation of the rupee since the beginning of 2018 has increased the country's burden of external debt servicing and has put the foreign reserves under pressure; • Rise of ethnic tensions and declaration of a state of emergency. 	<p>TURKEY C</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The sharp depreciation of the lira since the start of 2018 will hit the private sector's balance sheets and payment terms, and will give rise to higher financing costs; • Higher import costs will mostly affect agri-food, metals, chemicals, automotive, textile and paper sectors.
--	---	--	---	---	---	--