

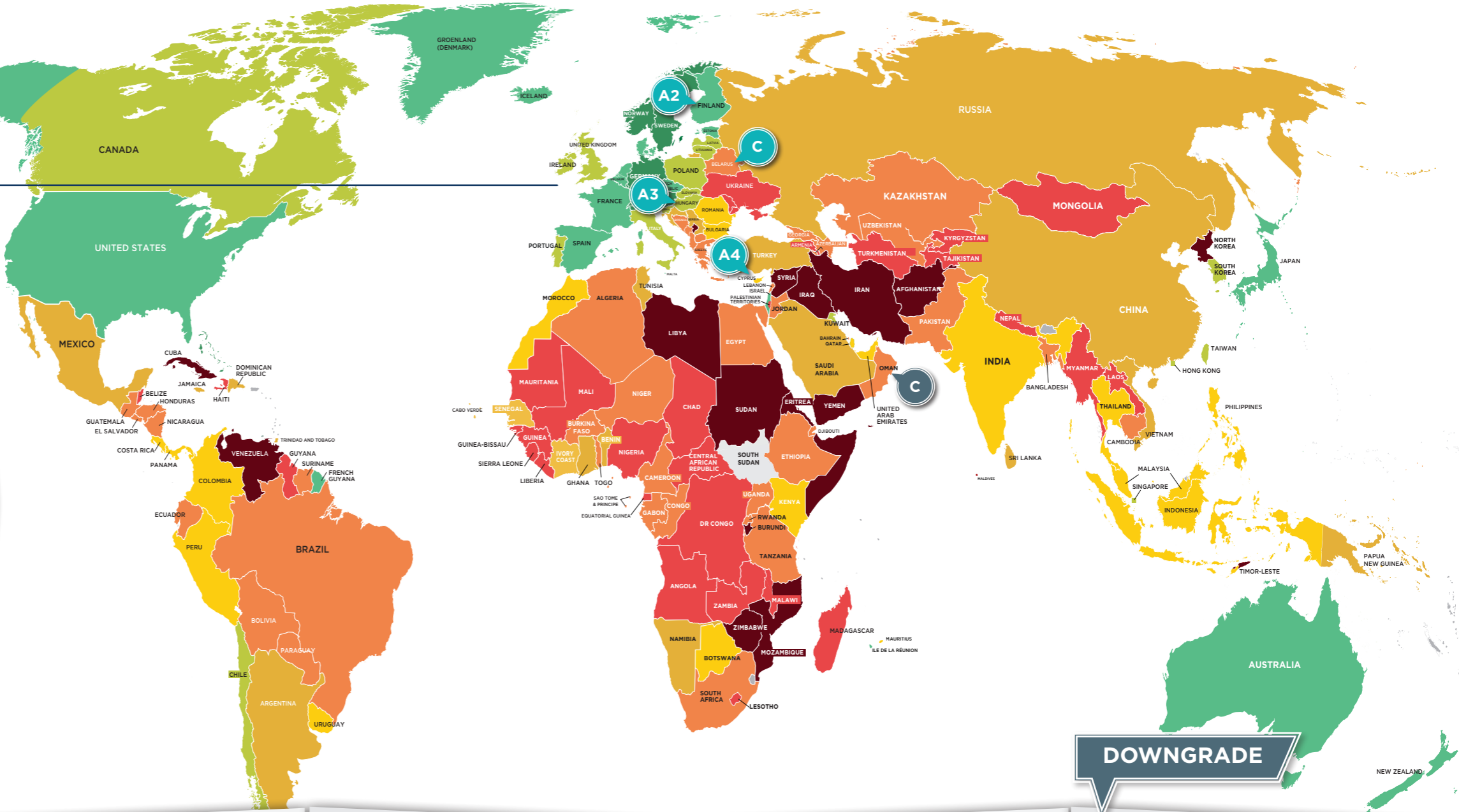
**BUSINESS DEFAULTING RISK**



## 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

#### BELARUS

**C**

- Belarus is benefiting from the recovery of activity in Russia. Better growth is expected, with 0.9% for 2017 and 1.5% for 2018 (following -3% in 2016)
- Household consumption and exports to Europe should improve

#### CYPRUS

**A4**

- Growth remains dynamic, with 3.5% expected for 2017 and 3.2% for 2018
- Thriving tourism is boosting household consumption and construction
- The banking sector and public finances are now on a sound footing

#### FINLAND

**A2**

- The Finnish economy entered a positive growth path in 2016 and perspectives are stable (1.3% in 2017 and even better in 2018, at 1.7%)
- The negative consequences of trade restrictions with Russia have significantly diminished and exports are being supported by favourable external demand
- The number of insolvencies dropped by -6% in 2016 and -19% in 2Q 2017

#### HUNGARY

**A3**

- GDP growth is expected to strengthen (rising from 2.0% in 2016, to 3.6% in 2017 and then 3.4% in 2018)
- The increase in household consumption and the strong rebound in investments is supported by the easing of lending conditions and the accelerated inflow of EU funds into the current EU budget programme
- The lowest corporate tax rates in the EU
- Improving financial sector, with a gradual decline in banking taxes and the stabilisation of non-performing loans

#### OMAN

**C**

- GDP growth is expected to contract in 2017, due to lower oil production and relatively low prices. Current account deficits will remain important
- Despite some gradual fiscal consolidation, high fiscal deficits (around 10% of GDP) are expected to continue until around 2020

### DOWNGRADE