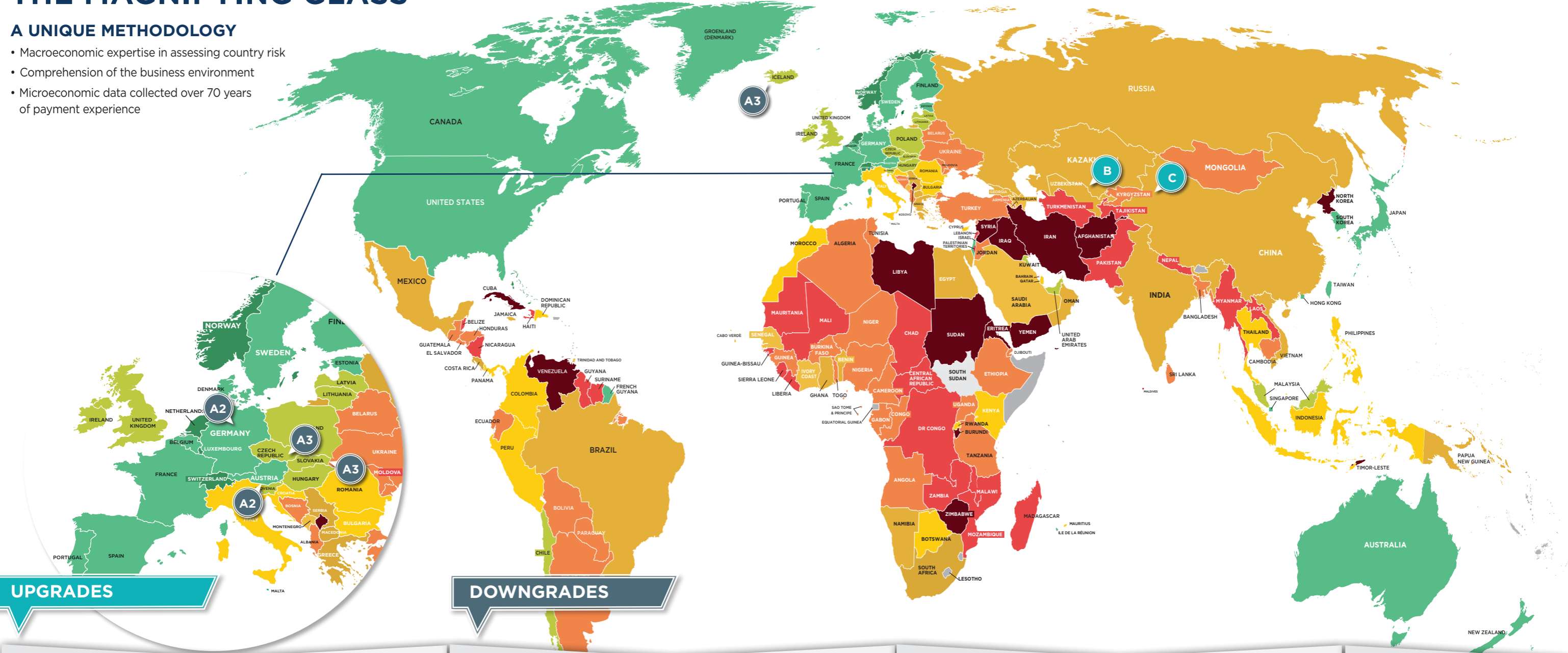


## 161 COUNTRIES UNDER THE MAGNIFYING GLASS

### 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

**KYRGYZSTAN** **C**

- Recent exchange rate flexibility is enabling inflation-targeted monetary policy.
- Benefits from sound remittances and transfers from expatriates (37% of GDP).
- Launch of structural reforms to fight poverty (USD 3726 per capita, PPP), corruption, and underground economy (31% of GDP).

**UZBEKISTAN** **B**

- Continued economic opening since 2017.
- Progress towards greater sophistication of the economic structure.
- Continued reforms of agriculture modernisation and agro-processing.
- Continued development of gold production and export (number one export).
- Increased spending on social programs, is expected to have a positive knock-on effect.

**AUSTRIA** **A2**

- Strongly linked to German economy; vulnerable to its weaker economic activity.
- Weakening industrial production dynamics, deteriorated PMI.
- Period of political uncertainty.

**CZECHIA** **A3**

- Open economy closely linked to Germany - slower global trade and weaker economic activity in Germany will limit Czech growth.
- Deterioration of the automotive sector is a concern for the whole economy.
- Growth of industrial production in 2019 has so far been weak; strong deterioration of manufacturing PMI indicators.

**GERMANY** **A2**

- Coface's estimate for German GDP growth for this year is currently 0.8%, down from 1.5% last year.
- Indicators show increasingly pessimistic business expectations.
- The German automotive industry is the main driver behind this slowdown - car production has significantly decreased this spring 2019 from 2017.
- The ruling coalition has been weakened following the latest elections, in a context of political landscape transformation; leading to an increase in political uncertainty.

**ICELAND** **A3**

- Fishing quotas for capelin (a key export product) will reduce overall marine product exports.
- Coface expects the global economic downturn to impact tourism in Iceland in 2019.
- Business confidence has decreased. Companies supported by the very good growth dynamic will now face serious solvency problems.
- Recent data indicates that the Icelandic economy could grow only slightly, or even deteriorate in 2019.

**SLOVAKIA** **A3**

- With the exports of goods and services to GDP ratio reaching 97% in 2018, the economy is highly open. However, given its high dependence on the German market, the slower global trade dynamics and weaker economic activity in Germany will limit the growth of the Slovakian economy.
- As with Czechia, the struggles of the automotive sector are worrying for Slovakia's economy: automotive production accounts for nearly 5% of gross value added and 13% of the country's output.