



COUNTRY RISK WEEKLY BULLETIN

NEWS HEADLINES

SUDAN

Sudan denied AU presidency

Because of the unresolved Darfur situation, the 53-member African Union voted to deny Sudan their rotating chairmanship for the second straight year. It went instead to Ghana at the bloc's annual summit. Leaders of rebel groups in Darfur had vowed to stop considering the AU as an honest broker if Sudan won the chairmanship. Sudanese President Omar al-Bashir reportedly agreed with the choice of Ghana to avoid a damaging dispute.

The chairmanship was promised to President al-Bashir a year ago but he was passed over for the post because of the violence in Darfur, which experts estimate has killed 200,000 people and driven 2.5 million from their homes. Critics, including rights groups and Western governments, said there had been no improvement since then and Sudan must again be barred from leading the organization whose peacekeepers are trying to stem the violence in its vast western region.

Source: Reuters

Little progress on Sudan

The African Union was on Tuesday night accused of ignoring the suffering in Sudan's Darfur region as it struggled to make progress on reinforcing its peacekeeping mission in the country while at the same time launching a new effort for Somalia. Idris Déby, the Chadian president, launched a bitter attack on the Khartoum government and the AU in a closed session at the end of a two-day summit dominated by two of the continent's most intractable conflicts: Sudan and Somalia.

Diplomats said Mr Déby accused the AU of being "deaf and blind to ethnic cleansing" and blamed Khartoum for the conflict spilling across the border into Chad. Thabo Mbeki, president of South Africa, reportedly intervened during what was described as a heated exchange between Mr Déby and his Sudanese counterpart, Omar al-Bashir.

At a meeting on the sidelines of the summit, Ban Ki-moon, the UN secretary-general, failed to win approval from Mr Bashir for a planned deployment of 3,000 UN troops to buttress the AU's own struggling force.

Source: Financial Times

ECONOMIC FREEDOM

A move toward greater economic freedom

The move toward greater economic freedom worldwide stalled over the last year, according to the 13th annual Index of Economic Freedom, released by The Heritage Foundation and The Wall Street Journal. The 157 nations rated in the new Index received an average economic freedom score of 60.6 (on a scale in which 100 represents ideal economic freedom). That's down slightly (0.3 %) from the previous year's average, but still rates as the second highest level of freedom in Index history.

Source: Heritage Foundation

IRAN

Iran signs \$10b deal with Shell and Repsol

Iran signed a preliminary agreement between the National Iranian Oil Company, Royal Dutch Shell and Repsol of Spain. The proposed multi-billion dollar agreement would help commercialize Iranian gas deposits by allowing Repsol and Shell to produce liquefied natural gas from Iran's South Pars gas field. The contract is the biggest project in terms of investment and the volume of gas converted to LNG, according to the head of National Iranian Oil Company. The deal worth some \$10 billion could trigger US sanctions, a senior official said, since under the 1996 Iran-Libya Sanctions Act and the 1992 Freedom Support Act, the US can impose sanctions on companies which invest over a certain amount of money in Iran's energy sector. Iran sits on the world's second largest reserves of natural gas after Russia but faces investment problems in developing the fields.

Source: AFP

IRAQ

Turkish firms asked to deal with Kurdish administration for oil contracts

The Iraqi government asked Turkish companies to contact the Kurdish Regional Administration to extend their contracts with the Iraq National Oil Company. Turkish authorities have opposed the decision but Turkey's ability to prevent Kurds from taking control of Kirkuk, following the referendum scheduled for late this year, is limited. Developments in Iraq, in particular the debate on the future of oil-rich Kirkuk, are likely to dominate Turkey's domestic politics in the near term.

Source: Merrill Lynch

EGYPT

Egypt to revive mining industry

Egypt signed a memorandum of understanding with the International Finance Corporation (IFC), the private arm of the World Bank, to radically overhaul legislation governing gold mining. The existing legislation had made it almost impossible for foreign interests to play a part in the mining industry, limiting gold mining activities for holdings. The laws as they presently stand require profit sharing by those involved, and were tailored more to limited private operations rather than large-scale excavation, in the modern sense. Egypt is considered to have major untapped reserves of gold but lacks the expertise to extract the ore. Moreover, modern mining techniques require massive investment, something local miners are not in a position to provide. This is expected to change when the new legislation is in place, bringing with it foreign investment that could see up to \$10bn worth of ore make its way into the international market annually, a figure that would represent 10 to 12% of Egypt's present GDP. Under the terms of the agreement, the IFC will provide technical assistance to Cairo to jointly undertake a review and reform of Egypt's mining laws, regulations, and taxation regime for the sector.

Source: Oxford Business Group

OUTLOOK 2007

EMERGING MARKETS

Net private capital inflows to emerging markets at \$502bn in 2006, forecast at \$469bn in 2007

Total private capital flows to the 30 leading emerging markets reached \$502 billion in 2006, slightly below the record high of \$509 billion in 2005, according to the Institute of International Finance. A continuation of strong net lending from commercial banks and an acceleration in net portfolio equity investment, reflecting a record amount of IPOs, nearly offset a slowdown in direct equity investment and lending by other private creditors (mostly bonds) from their high levels in 2005. The pace of private flows is forecast to ease somewhat in 2007, although the overall level is still projected at \$469 billion. All major categories of flows with the exception of direct equity investment are expected to experience a decrease this year.

Net direct investment is projected to rise to \$211 billion from \$185 billion last year. China will account for \$55 billion of total net direct investment flows to emerging markets. The explosion of net direct investment to Turkey, which began last year, will continue in 2007 with flows reaching more than \$22 billion.

Portfolio equity investment is expected to decline from last year's record \$70 billion to \$63 billion in 2007. Nevertheless, it will still make up nearly 14% of all net private flows to emerging markets, which is double the percentage early in the decade.

Commercial bank net lending is likely to decline in 2007 to about \$101 billion from a record high of \$143 billion in 2006. Emerging Europe, which received the greatest share of net lending over the last several years, again will receive the largest amount in 2007, accounting for 70% of all such lending to emerging markets. The Africa/Middle East region is the only one that is expected to experience net outflows this year.

The combination of large pre-financing efforts in the past few years under favorable market conditions and the continued buy-back of outstanding bonds reflecting in part strong current account positions of some countries is expected to limit net non-bank private lending (mostly bonds) to about \$93 billion this year, down from \$103 billion in 2006. Corporate bond issuance is once again likely to exceed sovereign bond issuance.

Net repayments to official creditors this year are projected to fall to just \$2 billion from the \$48 billion made last year. This will be the smallest amount since 2000. The bulk of this year's repayments are expected to be made by three countries: Algeria, Indonesia and Turkey.

Source: IIF

IRAQ

Economy to grow by 14.4% in 2007

The Iraqi economy appears to be recovering, after more than a decade of economic stagnation, sanctions and war. It is projected to grow by 14.4% in 2007 from 4% in 2006. A sustained growth in oil production, which accounts for more than 60% of GDP and nearly 95% of total exports, remains critical to Iraq's macroeconomic performance. Despite a lack of investment and sabotage by insurgents, Iraq's oil production and exports have hit post-war highs. Oil production currently hovers above pre-invasion levels of roughly 2.5m barrels per day (bpd), up from roughly 1.9m bpd in 2005 and most of the first half of 2006, while oil exports have reached 1.8m bpd. Iraq plans to boost crude oil production to as much as 4.5m bpd by 2010 and 6m bpd in 2012 with foreign assistance. These targets seem ambitious, considering that Iraq's peak oil output was 3.5m bpd in 1979. However, they are not unrealistic, given that the Iraqi oil sector has some of the lowest development and production costs in the world, ranging from as low as \$750m for each additional million barrels per day in Kirkuk, to as high as \$3bn per million barrels per day for smaller fields in the northwestern part of the country.

Iraq is considered a highly attractive oil prospect, with only 21% of discovered fields having been developed. The government is allocating significant resources, roughly \$4bn or 12% of the country's entire budget, to develop the oil infrastructure. While Iraq is expected to sustain oil production at current levels, or to even increase it to 2.7mn bpd, the key risks include a lack of security and an effective government and the absence of a legal framework governing investments and ownership of the country's oil resources appear set to hamper foreign investment in the sector and prevent Iraq from realizing its full potential in the short run.

Source: Merrill Lynch

MOROCCO

Economic growth to slow to around 2.7%

The government of Morocco expects economic growth to slow to around 2.7% in the first quarter of the year, as farm output is expected to decline and the global economic environment to soften, which will drive down demand for Moroccan products. The State High Planning Commission, which issued the comments on Friday, said that lower oil prices could mitigate the impact of lower farm output. The Commission said economic growth was around 7.4% for the second half of 2006. The World Bank and International Monetary Fund estimate that Morocco requires at least 6% of economic growth to tackle poverty and unemployment successfully. Unemployment was around 10% for the year in 2006.

Source: Merrill Lynch



ECONOMY & TRADE

EGYPT

Free trade agreement with the four countries of the EFTA

Egypt signed a free trade agreement with the four countries of the European Free Trade Association (EFTA), Norway, Iceland, Liechtenstein and Switzerland. The agreement covers industrial products and fish and processed farm goods, while agricultural products will have to be regulated by individual trade agreements between EFTA members and Egypt. Bilateral trade between Egypt and EFTA members reached USD 425 mn in 2005. The concerned parties hope to eliminate custom duties on almost all industrial goods by 2020.

Source: *Shuaa Capital*

SYRIA

Foreign investment in Syria up 38% in 2006

The Syrian Investment Office said it approved in 2006 foreign investments worth 428.8 billion Syrian pounds, or \$8.58 billion, up 37.8% over 2005, and it expects a 20% rise in investments in 2007.

The deputy general manager at the Investment Office, Mohammad Sefilden said the industrial sector attracted SYP368 billion, agriculture SYP16.3 billion, transport SYP22.3 billion and the services sector SYP22.2 billion. Turkey topped the list of countries that invested in Syria with 32 projects, while Saudi Arabia came second with 27 projects, Lebanon 23 and Kuwait 21 projects. Non-Arab countries that were on top of the list were Turkey, Germany with nine projects, Iran with eight and Switzerland with four projects.

Sefilden said the new law number 8 will help the country attract more investments since it had two major new laws that were not present in the old investment law number 10 that was issued in 1991. "The first law allows foreign investors to own land and buildings to develop their projects on it and the second law is the ability of investors to transfer their profits in hard currency from the country to their home countries," Sefilden said.

The new law also included other sectors that were not incorporated under the board's jurisdictions and which were licensed by the ministries concerned such as telecommunication and information technology, environment, oil and electricity.

Source: *Syria Report*

SAUDI ARABIA

Saudi Arabia to attract \$80 bn in investments

Saudi Arabia is aiming to attract \$80 billion in investments in 2007, the finance minister was quoted as saying yesterday, but will keep curbs on short-term flows of speculative money. This would be almost 20% more than 2006, when the Kingdom attracted \$67 billion worth of investments. He also said that Saudi Arabia wants to be one of the world's top 10 investment destinations by 2010.

Source: *Shuaa Capital*

IRAQ

Inflation reaches 70% in 2006

Iraqi inflation hit an average of 70% last year, largely due to soaring fuel prices, according the Central Bank of Iraq. The government had set an inflation target of 20% to 25% for 2006 but the consumer price index jumped by more than 70%, while the cost of petroleum products and electricity spiked by more than 80%. Excluding energy prices, inflation came to between 30% and 35%

Many essential products have been subsidized since the fall of Saddam Hussein's regime in April 2003. The IMF had recommended that petrol subsidies be cut further and requires that structural economic reforms be undertaken by 2008 as a prelude to erasing 80% of the debt owed by Iraq to creditors other than members of the Paris Club of donor countries.

Source: *AFP*

UKRAINE

President to sign the law of privatization

President Yushchenko has signed the law on the privatization of Ukrtelecom, but objected to the property fund's proposal to sell small stakes in this and other large companies on the exchange this year. The law authorising the Ukrtelecom privatization was amended by the Rada, following Yushchenko's initial rejection of its first version. The recommendation to the state property fund, which is not binding on the fund, in the absence of government intervention, is based on Yushchenko's belief that finding a proper strategic investor for Ukrtelecom should take priority over the modest financing gains associated with the sale of small lots of shares.

Source: *Credit Suisse*

NIGERIA

Operation to settle oil warrants underway

The Debt Management Office mandated an international investment bank to lead the operations to settle its oil warrants. Nigeria announced earlier in January that it would launch a cash tender offer for the warrants through a modified Dutch auction. The Central Bank also said that it would handle the buyback of the promissory notes by calling a meeting of bondholders at some point in February in order to appoint "a first class international bank in the place of the Central Bank of Nigeria as the sole obligor for all the remaining installments due under the promissory notes." These operations will bring Nigeria's already low government foreign debt (after 2006's Paris Club debt deal) to an estimated 3.2% of 2007 GDP and leave total government debt at just 15.3% of GDP.

Source: *Merrill Lynch*



BANKING

RUSSIA

State-owned Russian bank is set for a \$5bn IPO

Vneshtorgbank, one of Russia's state-owned banking giants, has gained approval to float up to 25% of its stock in an initial public offering in London and Moscow, scheduled for May, that could raise \$4bn-5bn. The move is consistent with the state capitalist model, seen in previous share offerings at home and abroad by state energy giants Rosneft and Gazprom, which has become a hallmark of President Vladimir Putin's second term. It is likely to be followed by other share offerings from state-owned banks. Full privatization is a distant and uncertain prospect, however.

Source: EIU

Russian Central Bank strikes out two banks

Two more Russian banks have lost operating licenses for failing to maintain the Central Bank of Russia's anti-money laundering regulations. GRADOBANK and EVROSTROIBANK are the latest organizations to suffer at the hands of the bank's AML control department; incidences of actual money laundering were not the reason for the censure. Aside from the usual "several failures during a 12-month period", the bank has offered no reasons for its actions.

Source: Complinet

KUWAIT

NBK to acquire 52% of Union Bank of Jordan

National Bank of Kuwait (NBK) announced its intentions to acquire 52% of the Union Bank for Savings and Investment (UBSI) of Jordan.

NBK's Chairman, Mr. Mohamed Abdulrahman AlBahar said that the proposed acquisition features a strong strategic fit with NBK's regional successful expansion strategy in the Arab world. This move will complement NBK's regional geographic footprint in Bahrain, Qatar, Lebanon and Saudi Arabia. UBSI also represents a faster and deeper platform to gain exposure to one of the attractive and fastest growing banking markets in the Middle East.

Al Bahar added that this deal will enable NBK to further enhance and serve Kuwaiti investments in Jordan, foremost of which the MTC affiliated Fastlink, the Jordanian-Kuwaiti Holding Co., the Sultan Center and other Kuwaiti and Gulf investments, in addition to fostering bilateral cooperation and investments between the two countries.

NBK is also eyeing further expansions in other Arab and regional countries with dynamic and fast growing economies. Al Bawaba

Source: Al Bawaba

SAUDI ARABIA

S&P raises Saudi NCB's rating To A+, Outlook Stable

Standard & Poor's said it raised the long-term counterparty credit rating of Saudi-based National Commercial Bank to 'A+' from 'A', with a stable outlook. S&P also affirmed the bank's short-term counterparty rating as 'A-1'. NCB is the largest bank in Saudi Arabia, but it is not listed on the kingdom's stock market. The upgrade reflected the bank's strong capitalization and financial performance amid strong economic momentum in the country, S&P said.

In the medium-term, there is limited room for further upgrades, due to the structural constraints faced by the Saudi economy, S&P said. However, in the long-term the ratings will depend not only on the overall economic conditions, but on the sustainability of current capitalization and NCB's efforts toward further business, geographic, and earnings diversification, the rating agency added.

Source: Standard & Poor's

ISLAMIC FINANCE

Sukuk issuance set to rise again in 2007

The market for sukuk, or Islamic bonds, is predicted to increase by almost 20% in 2007 after a "phenomenal" 2006, as investors tap into the increasing appetite for Islamic debt products, especially in the oil-rich Gulf countries. Sukuk worth \$13.24 billion were issued in 2006, up 32% from the \$10-billion in 2005.

Malaysia has been traditionally the center for Islamic financing but issuance from the Middle East is rising rapidly, as the countries look to transform into business and tourism hubs from economies long-dominated by oil revenues. In December, the Dubai-based property developer Nakheel's sukuk became the largest Islamic bond in history. It attracted 40% of European subscribers, 40% from the Middle East and 20% from the rest of the world, demonstrated this trend.

Nakheel's bond topped a \$3.5-billion sukuk issued earlier in 2006 by Dubai Ports World's Ports, Customs & Freezone Corp.. The subscribers were mainly pension funds, hedge funds and insurance companies with London-based offices. HSBC attributed the rising appetite for sukuk to increasing liquidity among Muslim investors and the growing acceptance of Islamic products around Europe and Asia. Total GCC debt capital market, both conventional and Islamic, last year was approximately \$25 billion, 45% of which, or \$11.5 billion, was Shariah-compliant.

Deutsche Bank said among the 2006 sukuk issues, 16 were Middle Eastern averaging \$639 million each, compared with an average of \$39 million for 89 Far Eastern deals. Among other large sukuk deals in the Middle East in 2006 were Saudi Basic Industries Corp.'s \$800 million issue and Kuwait Lagoon City's issue worth \$200 million.

Source: Dow Jones Newswires



ENERGY

Big gasoline build, imports fall

This week, the DOE reported a smaller-than-expected crude build of 0.8 mb/pd, a larger than-expected gasoline build of 4.0 mb/pd and a larger distillate build of 0.8 mb/pd. Lower imports were the main reason behind the smaller-than-expected crude build, which was positively received by the market. In addition, the announcement of the US administration to replenish the strategic oil reserve further brightened up market sentiment.

Nevertheless, there is still some risk of price declines. Volatility is still very high and an end to the cold snap in the US could be a possible trigger of a renewed test of the \$50 mark. However, prices are expected to recover over the longer term. OPEC production cuts are causing inventory declines, which should lead to a stabilization of crude prices. We stick to our forecast of an average WTI price in 2007 of \$62.50.

Source: *Credit Suisse*

Large gas well discovered

Egypt's oil Ministry said that British Petroleum (BP) had discovered a gas field in the Mediterranean Sea, 56 km north of Alexandria, which is thought to contain more than 1trillion cubic feet of natural gas. This represents around half of Egypt's annual consumption. It remains unclear whether the quoted amount concerns proven or probable reserves. BP is the largest foreign investor in Egypt.

Source: *Shuaa Capital*

Oil moves towards \$56

Oil rose towards \$56 a barrel on Thursday, supported by cold weather in top consuming regions and by Washington's decision to increase emergency fuel reserves. US crude was up 31 cents at \$55.68 a barrel in mid-day trading, having gained 33 cents on Wednesday. London Brent crude was also up 31 cents to \$55.74. Technical strength helped the market recover lost ground after U.S. data on Wednesday showed a rise in crude oil. 'The technical picture is supportive. Prices collapsed and recovered twice -- it looks like there is now more upside than downside,' said Tony Nunan, manager at Tokyo-based Mitsubishi Corp.'s risk management unit.

Expectations of continued cold weather in the US Northeast were also supporting prices. DTN Meteorlogix has forecast temperatures to average below normal in the next six to 10 days. So far the cold weather has had a limited impact on oil inventories, but traders are awaiting figures later on Thursday that will show the level of US natural gas stocks. A Reuters poll of analysts showed the market expects gas storage to have fallen last week by 176 bn cubic feet, compared with a draw of 76 bcf a year ago.

Source: *Reuters*

Russia says no to gas cartel

Russia says it is not interested in setting up an OPEC-style gas cartel, Reuters reported, citing a Kremlin official. The idea of a structured cooperation between gas exporters was floated by Iran's Supreme Leader Ayatollah Al Khamenei earlier this week. Russia and Iran are the world's top two holders of gas reserves.

Source: *Reuters*

Tax-evasion probe

The government opened a tax-evasion probe into privately-owned Russ-Neft, one of the country's fastest-growing oil companies (currently accounting for 3% of Russian oil). Although some oil companies have settled back-tax claims, this case re-calls the Yukos experience, which led to the former largest oil company falling into bank-ruptcy. Meanwhile, the government is also preparing laws that would reserve control of all new offshore gas and oil fields for state-controlled Gazprom and Rosneft, reinforcing a clear trend towards resource nationalism.

Source: *Euler Hermes*

Clean energy seen 50% of supply by 2050

A study by the European Renewable Energy Council (EREC) and Greenpeace said clean energies could surge to supply half of world demand by 2050 if governments crack down on use of fossil fuels. The study said renewable energies, including wind, hydro, solar, tidal power and biomass, could leap from 13.2% to 50% of the world's energy needs by 2050 if governments step up a fight against global warming.

The forecast is far more optimistic for renewable energies than a 2006 report by the International Energy Agency (IEA), which predicted that the share of renewables would gain fractionally by 2030 to 13.7% of world energy demand. The IEA predicted that oil, coal and natural gas would continue to dominate world energy supply in coming decades. The EREC and Greenpeace study makes sharply different assumptions from the IEA, including that oil prices will reach \$100 a barrel by 2050, promoting a shift to energy efficiency and to clean energies. The IEA projects that oil prices, now at about \$55 a barrel, will dip and then rise back to \$55 a barrel by 2030.

The report also projects that overall world energy demand could fall by about 6% by 2050, mainly thanks to greater efficiency and despite a growing world population.

Source: *Reuters*

Oil Market		Closing of January 30	Previous Price	Daily Δ
OPEC Basket	▲	51.20	50.95	0.49
Brent	▼	55.48	55.51	-0.05
Dubai	▼	51.17	51.60	-0.09
WTI	▲	54.50	53.50	1.83

Source: *SHUACapital*

Iran, India agree on gas price

Officials from Iran, India and Pakistan have agreed on a pricing formula for the export of Iranian gas to meet India's burgeoning energy demands, an Iranian oil official said yesterday. "The three sides will take this proposal, this agreement to their (governments) and we hope to take the next steps after they give their opinions," Hojatollah Ghanimi-fard, director of international affairs at the National Iranian Oil Company told state radio."The three sides have one month to respond," he added, without elaborating on the terms of the accord. He hoped the three countries can "take all other measures" by the end of June in the next round of discussions.

Source: *Trade Arabia News Service*



COUNTRY RISK METRICS

Countries	LT Foreign currency rating					Central govt. balance/ GDP (%)	Public debt (% of GDP)	External debt / GDP (%)	External debt/ Exports (%)	Debt service ratio (%)	External Debt/ Forex Res. (%)	Current Account Balance / GDP (%)	Net FDI / GDP (%)
	S&P	Moody's	Fitch	CI	EIU								
Africa													
Algeria	-	-	-	-	BBB Positive	10.3	17.4	12.0	9.1	8.4	19.4	18.0	0.8
Angola	-	-	-	-	CCC Stable	2.3	43.7	49.5	22.3	4.6	216.9	21.1	7.3
Egypt	BB+ Stable	Baa2 -	BB+ -	BB+ Stable	B Stable	-6.9	99.0	29.7	68.0	6.6	150.3	1.6	5.6
Libya	-	-	-	-	BB Stable	26.6	6.0	9.7	-130.9	2.7	7.8	31.4	2.8
Morocco	BB+ Stable	Baa2 -	-	BB Stable	BB Stable	-4.1	67.1	29.8	68.1	8.0	91.2	1.7	2.0
Nigeria	BB- Stable	-	BB- -	-	BB Stable	-1.0	10.7	5.2	9.7	1.9	14.18	9.7	1.6
Tunisia	BBB Stable	A3 -	BBB -	BBB Stable	BB Stable	-3.3	59.6	57.7	77.1	15.3	275.3	-2.6	6.6
Sudan	-	-	-	-	CC Stable	-3.8	58.7	71.2	355.0	4.0	-	-13.8	5.8
Middle East													
Bahrain	A Stable	A1 -	A- -	BBB+ Stable	A Stable	10.1	28.8	58.7	23.9	13.4	343.5	13.9	0.1
Iran	-	-	B+ -	-	BB Negative	7.3	26.2	9.9	31.0	4.5	25.4	5.7	0.0
Iraq	-	-	-	-	D Stable	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jordan	BBB Stable	Baa3 -	-	BB Stable	B Stable	-4.8	73.4	91.1	18.5	13.7	266.6	-21.5	10.7
Kuwait	A+ Stable	Aa2 -	AA- -	A+ Stable	A Stable	38.8	10.8	13.7	8.9	2.7	129.3	44.5	-4.5
Oman	BBB+ Stable	A1 -	-	BBB+ Stable	A Stable	16.0	6.5	14.1	18.0	5.0	101.6	19.4	1.9
Lebanon	B- Negative	B2 -	B- -	B- Negative	CCC Stable	-12.5	178.1	105.2	179.5	30.4	209.2	-15.6	4.5
Qatar	A+ Stable	Aa2 -	-	A+ Stable	A Stable	17.6	19.1	46.5	55.3	8.4	440.6	35.8	4.3
Saudi Arabia	A+ Stable	Aa3 -	A+ -	A+ Stable	A Stable	18.0	10.8	8.4	21.1	3.7	130.0	30.8	0.3
Syria	-	-	-	-	CCC Stable	-3.6	41.9	30.8	68.0	5.6	146.9	2.0	1.6
UAE	-	Aa2 -	-	A+ Stable	A Stable	30.4	10.7	38.2	10.0	1.8	248.7	25.8	5.1
Yemen	-	-	-	B- Stable	B Stable	-	38.8	28.9	69.2	2.8	73.9	-5.2	-
Central & Eastern Europe													
Ukraine	BB- Stable	Ba3 -	BB- -	-	BB Stable	-2.5	19.6	42.8	58.7	2.8	188.4	-0.9	5.5
Russia	BBB+ Stable	A2 -	BBB+ -	-	BBB Stable	7.2	10.9	30.4	81.3	3.6	96.9	14.4	0.8
Turkey	BB- Stable	Ba1 -	BB- -	BB- Stable	B Stable	-1.6	64.9	49.2	117.5	25.2	343.5	-8.2	4.5
Latin America													
Brazil	BB Stable	Ba1 -	BB -	-	BB Stable	-3.2	72.7	17.2	56.3	29.3	205.1	1.2	1.6

Sources: Moody's; EIU - Figures in bold updated on February 1, 2007

