

Prague, 20 October 2014

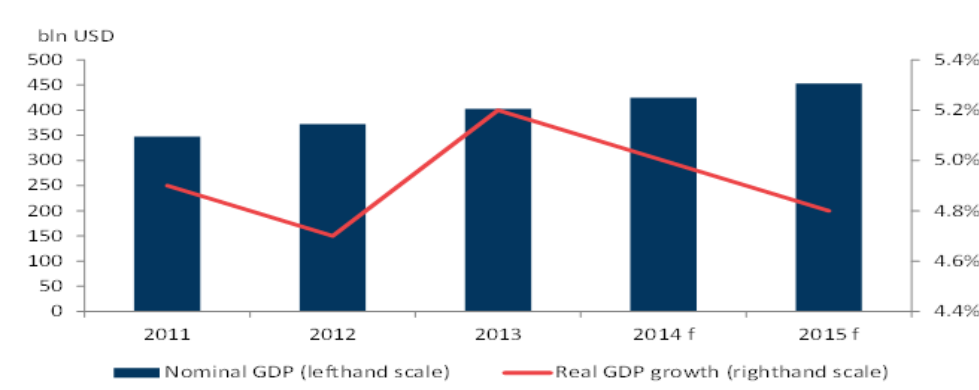
## UAE economy grows stronger thanks to effective diversification policy

- **5% growth projected for 2014 on the back of successful diversification policy**
- **Favourable business environment, supported by new company law to improve transparency**
- **Debt profile improves. Financing needs of government-related entities (GRE) continues to be a question**

In its latest country assessment, Coface has ranked the United Arab Emirates (UAE) A3<sup>1</sup>, and expects the country's economy to grow by around 5 percent in 2014. The business climate in the UAE has also been assessed at A3, taking into account a number of factors such as the availability of company reports, reliability and the effectiveness of the legal system. After contracting by around 5 percent in 2009, the UAE's economy has recovered gradually to register solid growth rates, with 5.2 percent recorded in 2013.

*"The UAE economy remains solid, supported by both the oil and gas sector and non-oil sector. The country's diversification policy constitutes an important pillar of its economic performance, as it reduces its dependence on oil and supports the real economy. The business environment is improving and the actions taken to increase transparency within the economy are crucial to reducing risks in the corporate sector,"* said Seltem Iygun, Economist for the MENA at Coface.

### Economic growth performance



<sup>1</sup> Coface uses a seven-level ranking. In ascending order of risk, these are: A1, A2, A3, A4, B, C and D. The country assessment provides an insight into the average payment incident level presented by companies in a country, in connection with their short term trading transactions.



## P R E S S R E L E A S E

Earlier this year, Dubai managed to refinance its maturing debt (around USD 20 billion) with Abu Dhabi and the UAE central bank, under favourable conditions. However, the debt burden of the entire public sector in Dubai is still heavy, with significant amounts becoming due in the next few years (almost 40 billion USD between 2015 and 2017).

The introduction of regulatory measures by the authorities, aimed at avoiding another real estate bubble, is also promising for the country's economy. In addition, the introduction of a new company law, which will gradually reform corporate governance, is seen as major progress. However, there is still room for improvement, as company financial accounts are rarely available - with the exception of those of large international groups.

### **Oil sector: key contributor to the growth**

The UAE produces 3.5 percent of the world's crude oil, representing 7 percent of proven reserves, and is ranked 7th in the world and 4th within the OPEC countries. In 2013, the oil sector accounted for one-third of GDP and oil exports were approximately one-third of total exports. The UAE's public finances remain highly dependent on oil revenues, despite on-going diversification of the economy. Oil accounted for almost 80 percent of fiscal revenues in 2013. The main risks in this sector is the dependence of corporate profitability on government subsidies and the balancing of the country's oil supply and demand. Regional conflicts may also represent a source of risk.

### **Agro-food sector: heavy dependence on imports**

The agro-food sector is becoming increasingly important in the UAE, in line with the growing population and per capita income. The country accounts for 20% of the total food consumption of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) countries, where it is the second largest consumer after Saudi Arabia. The country is also the second largest food producer in the GCC. However, there is limited arable land and the climate is not very favourable to agriculture. The government supports the agricultural sector and food processing industry. Heavy dependence on food imports creates a risk for the country if there is a shortage in food supply. The government's control over food prices may also weigh negatively on corporate profit margins.

### **Retail sector: favourable environment for expansion, with limited risks**

Retail is one of the fastest-growing sectors in the UAE, supported by increasing wealth, economic sustainability and strong domestic consumption. The fact that the UAE was not affected by the political turmoil in the Arab World made the country a more popular tourism destination, which in turn also contributed to the expansion of the retail sector. Intense competition and price increases in accommodation, food, transport, education and rent can be considered as major risks weighing on retail activity - but these risks remain limited.

*"Our report confirms that the region's economy has developed significantly over the past three years, establishing it as a leading global trading economy. Non-oil trade reached 256 billion*



P R E S S R E L E A S E

*AED during the first quarter of 2014, showing continued momentum driven by the country's non-oil foreign trade in all economic sectors - as reported by UAE Federal Customs Authority. The UAE represents an ideal business location and a safe haven in the Middle East Region",* said Massimo Falcioni, Head of the Middle East region within, Coface.

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