

Algeria and Libya Business Forecast Report Q1 2015

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Abstracts

Core Views

Algeria's economy will grow by 3.4% in real terms in 2015, with public spending continuing to support both household consumption and construction activity. We do not expect weaker oil prices to lead to a turnaround in the government's expansionary fiscal policy.

Macroeconomic vulnerabilities will increase in coming years, as the hydrocarbon sector continues its structural decline.

We expect Algeria to post its first current account deficits since 1998, remaining in the red for the rest of our ten-year forecast period. Although extensive foreign exchange reserves and an insignificant level of external debt should provide considerable buffers for the time being, the country's deteriorating trade dynamics presents a substantial risk to macroeconomic stability over the longer term.

The victory of Abdelaziz Bouteflika in Algeria's presidential election which took place in April 2014, will ensure a continuation of the political status quo. Protests by the opposition will not translate in immediate risks for the country. However, the lack of structural reform to the economy will contribute to increasing political challenges over the longer term.

Steps taken by President Abdelaziz Bouteflika to weaken the political influence of Algeria's powerful military intelligence services are positive for the country's internal stability. However, the regime will remain factionalised, particularly given Bouteflika's ailing health and the lack of consensus over potential successors.

Although the Algerian government has called for more foreign investment into the

country, we expect FDI inflows to remain sparse in the years ahead. Foreign investors will remain deterred by numerous restrictions and Algeria's weak business climate, and we do not anticipate any comprehensive liberalisation of the economy.

Core Views

As a result of ongoing political violence, a significant degree of productive capacity (both physical and human) throughout the Libyan economy has been lost. Road, housing and utility infrastructure has suffered considerable damage and will take years to repair under even the most stable of political environments. Moreover, given the importance of the hydrocarbon industry, damage to oil production and refining infrastructure will pose significant long-term challenges.

Libya's political climate will remain volatile through 2015, as competing militias compete for control over the country's vast resource wealth.

A lack of institutional capacity will hamper reconstruction efforts. Libya lacks the institutions necessary to carry out much-needed investment projects.

Low oil prices, coupled with protracted political instability, will result in minimal new investment in the oil sector over the coming years. The economy's growth potential will depend on three key variables: the speed and scale of oil production; the state of the underlying security environment; and the state of the utilities sector – in particular, the provision of a stable supply of electricity. Rapid growth rates in 2015 result from base effects, and mask key structural weaknesses in the country.

Major Forecast Changes

We project real GDP in Libya to fall by 16.7% in 2015 from our previous forecast of growth of 38.0% in 2015. Despite extremely low base effects – the economy will contract by 27.6% in 2014 – the economy will remain in a deep crisis.

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Risks To Stability Increasing Over The Decade

Radical militancy and ethnic tensions between Berbers and Arabs present key threats to Algeria's security environment. We believe that the ruling elite will remain capable of dealing with these localised challenges for the time being, but see risks to stability increasing over the decade as Algeria's economic problems intensify.

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Domestic Politics II

Regime Factionalism Here To Stay

Steps taken by President Abdelaziz Bouteflika to weaken the political influence of Algeria's powerful military intelligence services are positive for the country's internal stability. However, the regime will remain factionalised, particularly given Bouteflika's ailing health and the lack of consensus over potential successors.

Long-Term Political Outlook

Stagnation Or Upheaval: Government's Unpalatable Choice

Algeria's political stability faces challenges from Islamic radicalism, high unemployment and an unclear leadership future. While we believe that economic reform is vital for future growth, the political consequences are unclear.

CHAPTER 1.2: ECONOMIC OUTLOOK - ALGERIA

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Growth Steady But Weaknesses Rising

Algeria's economy will grow by 3.4% in real terms in 2015, with public spending continuing to support household consumption and construction activity. We do not expect weaker oil prices to lead to a turnaround in the government's expansionary fiscal policy. Macroeconomic vulnerabilities will increase over coming years, as the hydrocarbon sector continues its structural decline.

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2015 Budget Shows Little Change In Fiscal Policy

Algeria's fiscal policy will remain expansionary in 2015, with social spending and public investment providing support to domestic demand. While we forecast the budget deficit to widen to 3.3% of GDP, the government will have no trouble financing that gap.

However, the latest budget does little to correct the structural vulnerabilities in Algeria's fiscal position.

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MENA Oil Exporters: Mixed Impact From Lower Oil Prices

Saudi Arabia, UAE and Kuwait are best placed to absorb a significant decline in oil prices over the coming quarters due to substantial fiscal buffers, enormous reserves and low budget breakeven prices. Elsewhere, Middle Eastern oil exporters will be hard hit by sustained weaknesses in oil prices. In Iran, lower oil prices will weaken President Rouhani's position and would lead to political gains for the conservatives. Over the longer term, oil prices around USD60/bbl pose an existential risk to the Islamic regime.

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The Algerian Economy To 2023

BE Reforms Crucial For Long-Term Growth

Achieving Algeria's long-term economic potential is far from certain, with Algiers' position towards foreign investment remaining a key unknown variable in the business environment outlook. For the time being, we forecast the economy to grow by an average 3.3% year-on-year (y-o-y) over the coming decade.

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Political violence in Libya will increase in 2015, and the current division of the country between a largely Islamist government in Tripoli and a more secular one in Tobruk will cement. Prospects for a successful peace agreement are grim given intransigence on

both sides and the growing influence of external actors in the conflict.

Table: Political Overview

Long-Term Political Outlook

Fragile Federalised State To Emerge

We expect a fragile federalised state to emerge in Libya over the coming decade, following a potentially bloody transition. The country will face multiple challenges to fundamental stability, and risks of a de-facto partition of the state are elevated.

CHAPTER 2.2: ECONOMIC OUTLOOK - LIBYA

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Bleak Five-Year Outlook Amid Protracted Instability

We project real GDP growth of 16.7% in Libya in 2015, from a 27.6% contraction in 2014. The expansion will result from increasing oil exports - due to low base effects - while the rest of the economy will continue to contract. We project an average annual real GDP contraction of 0.5% over 2014-18, as efforts to diversify the economy away from crude are unsuccessful and political instability remains extremely elevated.

Table: Economic Activity

Fiscal Policy

Precarious Fiscal Position Over The Next Five Years

Libya's budget deficit will remain elevated over the next five years despite a return to oil export growth in 2015. The government will muddle through the ongoing fiscal crisis next year by tapping into its foreign currency reserves. Given low oil prices and protracted political instability, external financial support will be key to avoid a full blown financial crisis over the next five years.

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CHAPTER 2.3: 10 YEAR FORECAST - LIBYA

The Libyan Economy To 2023

Protracted Crisis As Political Instability Is Elevated

Relatively rapid real GDP growth rates in Libya over the coming decade will mask key structural weaknesses in the economy. The expansion will remain highly dependent on the energy sector, however elevated political instability will result in volatility in output. Efforts to diversify the economy away from crude and to improve private sector activity will be unsuccessful, ensuring unemployment levels stay elevated and investors shy away.

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