

Sri Lanka Business Forecast Report Q2 2014

<https://marketpublishers.com/r/SE4D276FC7EEN.html>

Date: February 2014

Pages: 41

Price: US\$ 1,195.00 (Single User License)

ID: SE4D276FC7EEN

Abstracts

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Core Views

Although the US is pressing for a UN inquiry into war crimes in Sri Lanka that allegedly occurred during the final stages of the country's civil war, the island state will continue to receive strong political and economic support from China, its strategic partner. Even if a UN resolution is passed, President Mahinda Rajapaksa's government will remain strong, and the current economic growth momentum will not be derailed.

We are forecasting a healthy real GDP growth rate of 6.8% year-on-year (y-o-y) in 2014, as we expect public investment in infrastructure development to continue supporting growth and the gradual recovery in the US and European markets to bode well for goods exports. In addition to a potential bottoming out of private sector credit, the recent rise in public sector credit could have inflationary consequences over the coming months. Economic growth continues to be on a sound footing, and the Central Bank of Sri Lanka will remain cautious of further rate cuts and will likely keep rates steady for a prolonged period. We are forecasting the reverse repo rate to end the year at its current level of 8.00%. We expect the Sri Lankan rupee to remain fairly stable against the US dollar over the course of 2014, as the recent improvement seen in the external sector will lend support to the currency.

Even though the Sri Lankan government remains committed to consolidating its fiscal account, the pace of consolidation will be slow due to the marginal impact of ongoing tax reforms and the downward rigidity in government expenditures. As such, the fiscal deficit as a share of GDP will likely stay elevated over the course of the next few years, and we are forecasting it to come in at 5.8% in 2014 before falling marginally to 5.7% in 2015. **Major Forecast Changes** We have recently upgraded our 2014 current account

forecast to -5.0% of GDP, from -5.4% previously.

Key Risks To Outlook

Upside Risks To Current Account Deficit: Risks include the potential for adverse global commodity price movements (especially that of oil prices) and a flare-up in sovereign risk in the European Union. Risk To Rupee Outlook: Sri Lanka's current account deficit continues to be largely financed by government borrowing from abroad, as its foreign direct investment is inadequate to finance the large deficits. This is unsustainable in the long run and is bearish for the currency, as the government is already burdened by high external debt.

Contents

Core Views
Major Forecast Changes
Key Risks To Outlook

CHAPTER 1: POLITICAL OUTLOOK

SWOT Analysis

BMI Political Risk Ratings

Domestic Politics

Possible UN Resolution Unlikely To Hurt Economy Or Political Stability

Although the US is pressing for a UN inquiry into war crimes in Sri Lanka that allegedly occurred during the final stages of the country's civil war, the island state will continue to receive strong political and economic support from China, its strategic partner. Even if a UN resolution is passed, President Mahinda Rajapaksa's government will remain strong, and the current economic growth momentum will not be derailed. As such, we maintain our Short-Term Political Risk Rating at 77.1 out of 100, which places it well above the regional average.

Table: POLITICAL OVERVIEW

Long-Term Political Outlook

Major Challenges Over The Coming Decade

We expect Sri Lanka to continue on a path towards increased accountability in politics over the coming decade. While the end of armed conflict with Tamil separatists provides an opportunity for politics to evolve, we maintain that tensions between the Tamil minority and the Sinhalese majority are likely to remain a major political issue for the foreseeable future.

CHAPTER 2: ECONOMIC OUTLOOK

SWOT Analysis

BMI Economic Risk Ratings

Economic Activity

Promising Growth Prospects In 2014 And Beyond

We are optimistic about Sri Lanka's growth over the course of this year. On the investment front, public investment in infrastructure development will continue to support growth. Regarding the export sector, the gradual economic recovery in the US and EU will bode well for goods exports, while the tourism sub-sector continues to show potential. With that in mind, we are forecasting a healthy real

GDP growth rate of 6.8% y-o-y for 2014.

Table: ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

Monetary Policy

Long Pause Ahead For The CBSL the Central Bank of Sri Lanka cut its reverse repo rate by 50 basis points (bps) to 8.00% in its January meeting and extended the current easing cycle to 175bps as it aimed to spur private sector credit and economic growth. While we broadly expect a long pause in monetary policy, we note that the risks appear to be weighted to the dovish side, as we see little pressure for a rate hike in a disinflationary environment.

Table: MONETARY POLICY

Fiscal Policy

Deficit Reduction Will Be Hard To Come By

Even though the Sri Lankan government remains committed to consolidating its fiscal account, the pace of consolidation will be slow owing to the marginal impact of ongoing tax reforms and the downward rigidity in government expenditures. As such, the fiscal deficit as a share of GDP will likely stay elevated over the course of the next few years; we forecast it to come in at 5.8% in 2014 before falling marginally to 5.7% in 2015.

Table: FISCAL POLICY

Balance Of Payments

External Sector Improvement To Keep Sri Lankan Rupee S Table

While we have a long-term bearish outlook on the Sri Lankan rupee, we expect the currency to remain fairly s Table against the US dollar over the course of 2014, as the recent improvement seen in the external sector will lend support to the currency. A heavy reliance on financial account inflows poses a risk despite the healthy build-up in foreign reserves.

Table: CURRENT ACCOUNT

CHAPTER 3: 10-YEAR FORECAST

the Sri Lankan Economy To 2023

A Constructive Long-Term Outlook

Sri Lanka's economy has performed solidly following the end of a quarter-century of civil war in 2009, and we believe the island is well placed to sustain this momentum over the coming decade. While there are lessons to be learned from its recent bout of overheating, the reintegration of resources (particularly labour) into the formal economy and a deepening of financial markets bode well for faster economic expansion over the medium term. We are confident that real GDP growth can average a healthy annual clip of 6.6% over the coming 10 years.

Table: Long -Term Macroeconomic Forecasts

CHAPTER 4: BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT

SWOT Analysis

BMI Business Environment Risk Ratings

Business Environment Outlook institutions

Table: BMI Business And Operation Risk Ratings

Table: BMI Legal Framework Rating

Table: Labour Force Quality infrastructure

Table: ASIA – ANNUAL FDI INFLOWS

Table: Trade And Investment Ratings

Market Orientation

Operational Risk

CHAPTER 5: KEY SECTORS

Pharmaceuticals

Table: Pharmaceutical sales , 2009-2017

Table: Healthcare Expenditure Trends, Historical Data And Forecasts

Other Key Sectors

Table: Telecoms Sector Key Indicators

CHAPTER 6: BMI GLOBAL ASSUMPTIONS

Global Outlook

Fairly Benign Prognosis ... With Risks

Table: Global Assumptions

Table: Developed States, Real GDP Growth, %

Table: BMI VERSUS BLOOMBERG CONSENSUS REAL GDP GROWTH

FORECASTS, %

Table: Emerging Markets , Real GDP Growth, %

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