





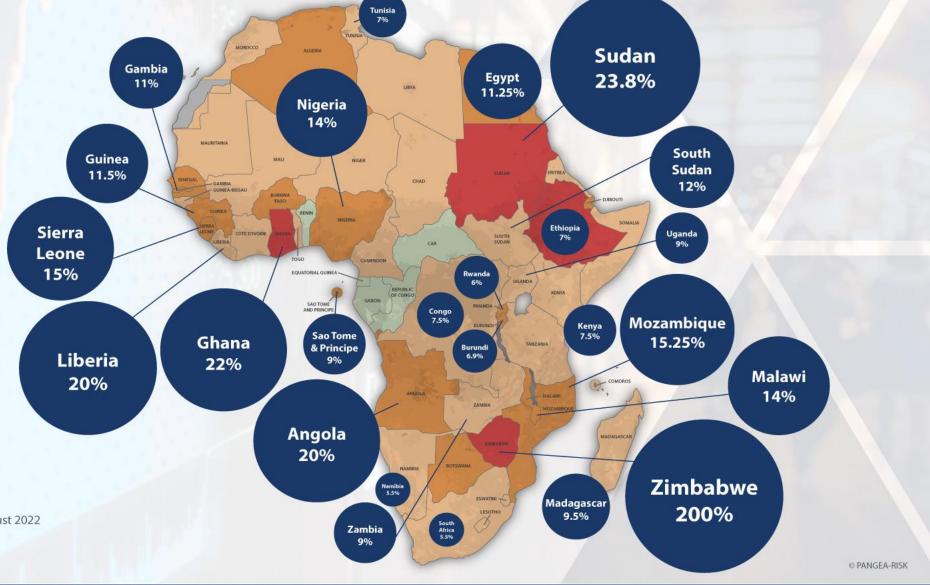
Recent violent food-related protests or riots

Source: Trading Economics, and local sources

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Gambia 11% Nigeria Africa's GDP 14% growth rate will Guinea dip to 4.1 percent in 11.5% 2022 from 6.9 percent in 2021 Sierra (AfDB) Leone 15% Sao Tome Ghana & Principe Liberia 22% Inflation Rate: 25% or more 20% Inflation Rate: 10% - 25% **Angola**









ANGOLA

Public debt/GDP: 57.9% Debt service ratio: 39.3% Inflation: 21.4%

ETHIOPIA

Public debt/GDP: 20.9% Debt service ratio: 25.8% Inflation: 33.5%

GAMBIA

Public debt/GDP: 80.4% Debt service ratio: 17.8% Inflation: 12.4%

GHANA

Public debt/GDP: 84.6% Debt service ratio: 44% Inflation: 31.7%

KENYA

Public debt/GDP: 70.3% Debt service ratio: 27.8% Inflation: 8.3%

MAURITIUS

Public debt/GDP: 98.9% Debt service ratio: 26.3% Inflation: 11%

MOZAMBIQUE

Public debt/GDP: 102% Debt service ratio: 34% Inflation: 11.77%

SIERRA LEONE

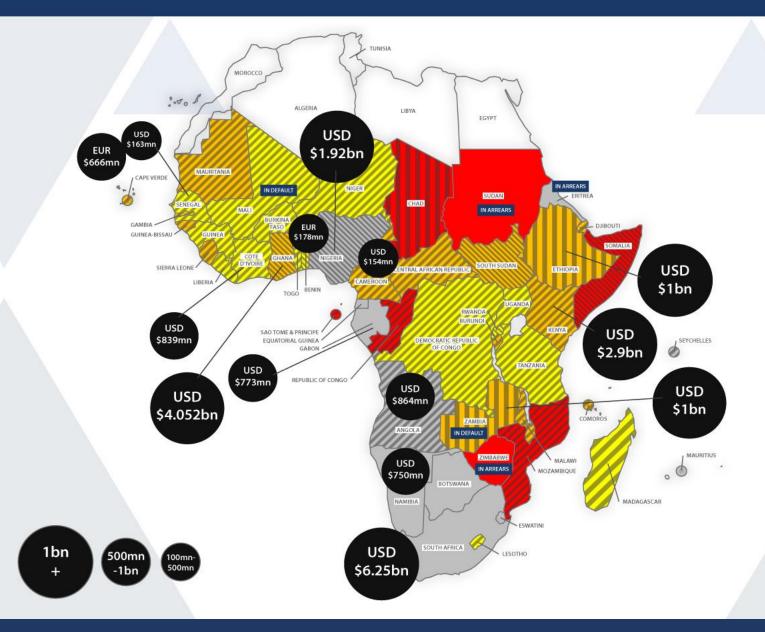
Public debt/GDP: 75% Debt service ratio: 8.9% Inflation: 28%

SOUTH AFRICA

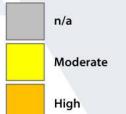
Public debt/GDP: 70.2% Debt service ratio: 28.2% Inflation: 7.8%

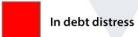
ZAMBIA

Public debt/GDP: n/a Debt service ratio: 47.2% Inflation: 8.9%



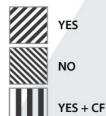
IMF DEBT DISTRESS OVERALL RATING Reflects published DSA ratings as of 30 April 2022 (IMF)





DSSI / COMMON FRAMEWORK PARTICIPANT

Debt Service Suspension Initiative (DSSI) participants and applicants to the Common Framework (CF) for Debt Treatments. Data derived from IMF/World Bank.





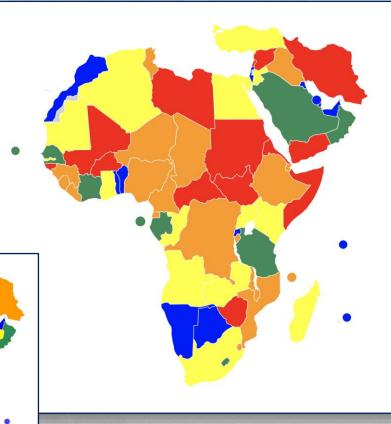
EUROBOND 5-YEAR MATURITY Amount of Eurobond repayments due in five-year outlook (May 2022 to May 2027). Data derived from

Bloomberg.

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RISK RATING BY DEFAULT HIGHEST RISK SCORE (2022 Q3)



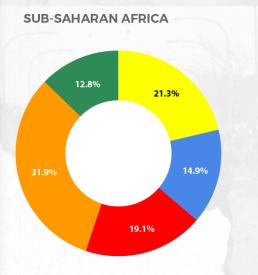
RISK RATING BY DEFAULT HIGHEST RISK SCORE (2022 Q2)

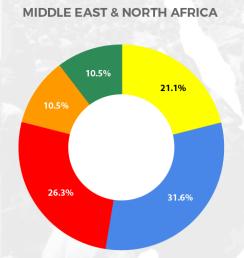
8 -10 SEVERE

6 - 7.9 HIGH 4 - 5.9 ELEVATED

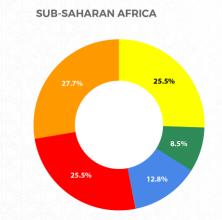
2 - 3.9 MODERATE 0 - 1.9 LOW

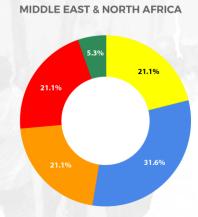
CURRENT DEFAULT HIGH RISK RATING AVARAGES (2022 Q3)





CURRENT DEFAULT HIGH RISK RATING AVARAGES (2022 Q2)

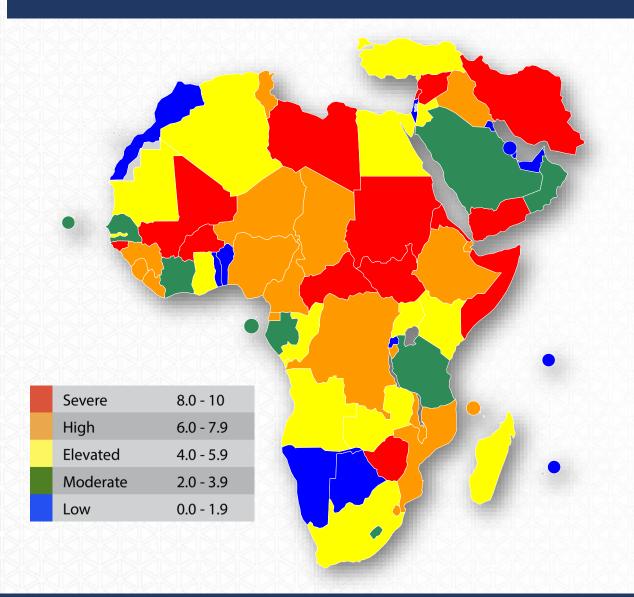






REGIONAL AND COUNTRY RISK DIVERSIFICATION

ORGANISATIONAL DIVERSIFICATION









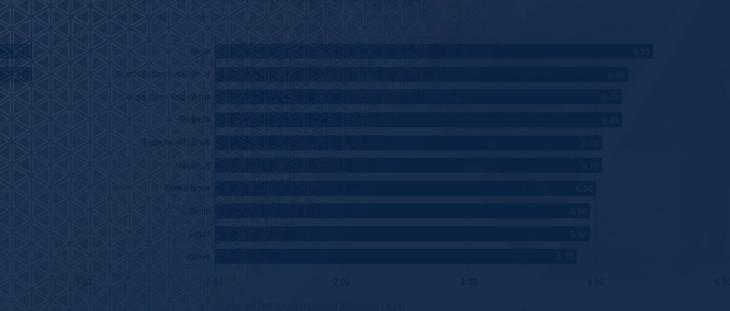


EXPORT CREDIT AGENCY



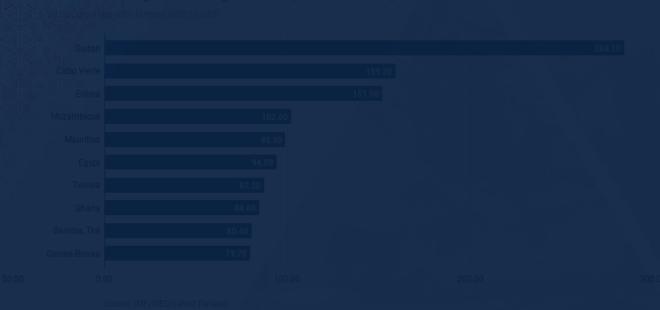


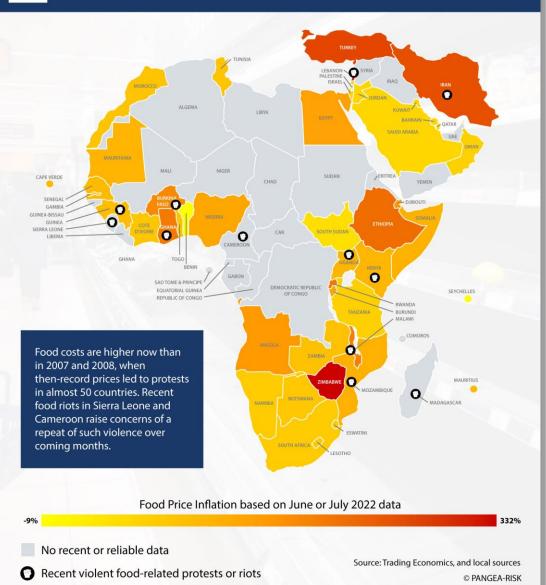
COUNTRY RISK IS MITIGATED BY DUE DILIGENCE AND IN-COUNTRY KNOWLEDGE



OPPORTUNITIES FOR NEW INVESTMENTS

Africa: General government gross debt (Percent of GDP)

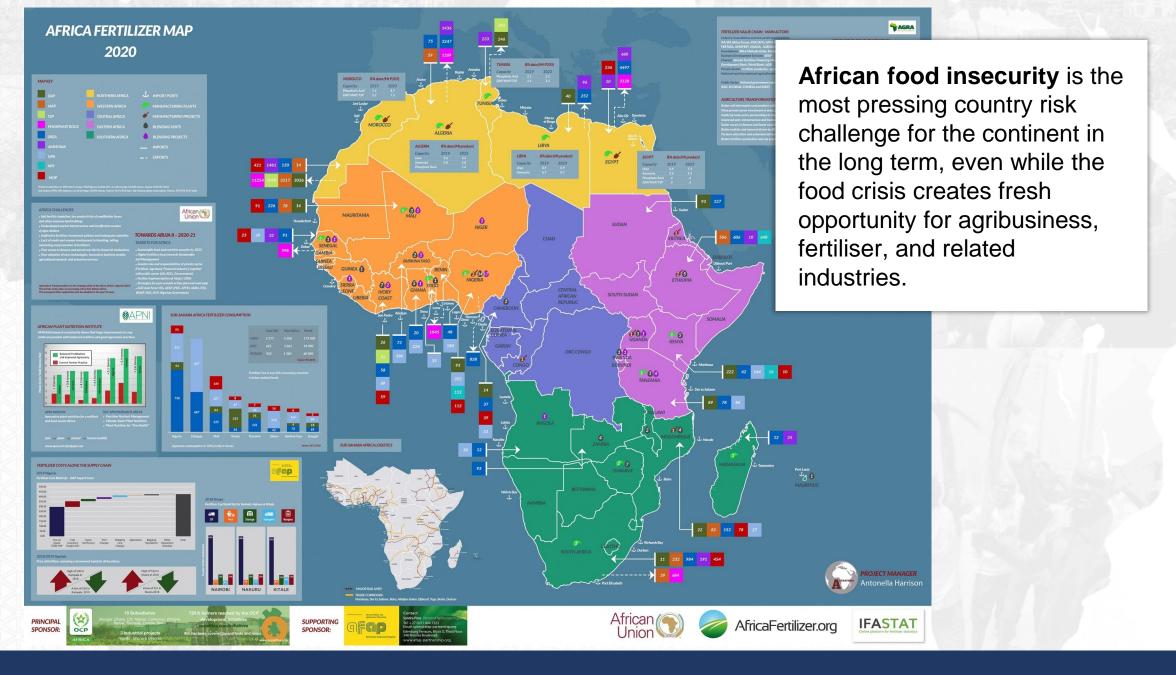








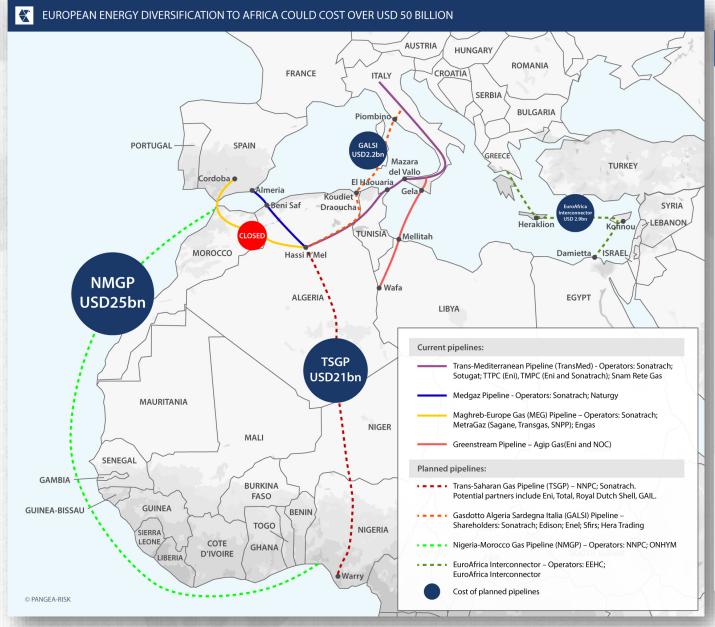
RISING COST OF FOOD

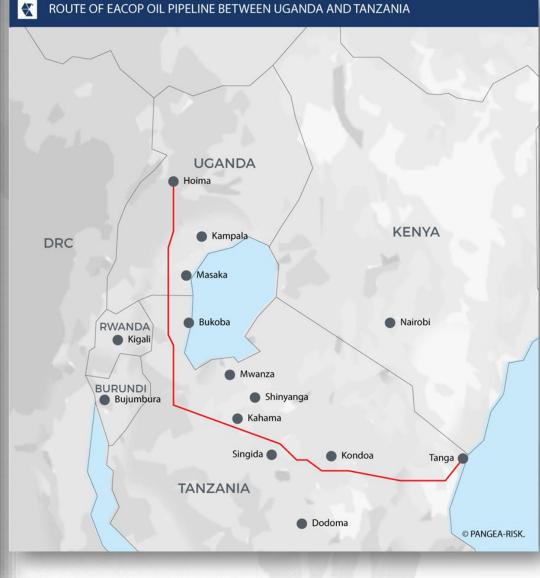






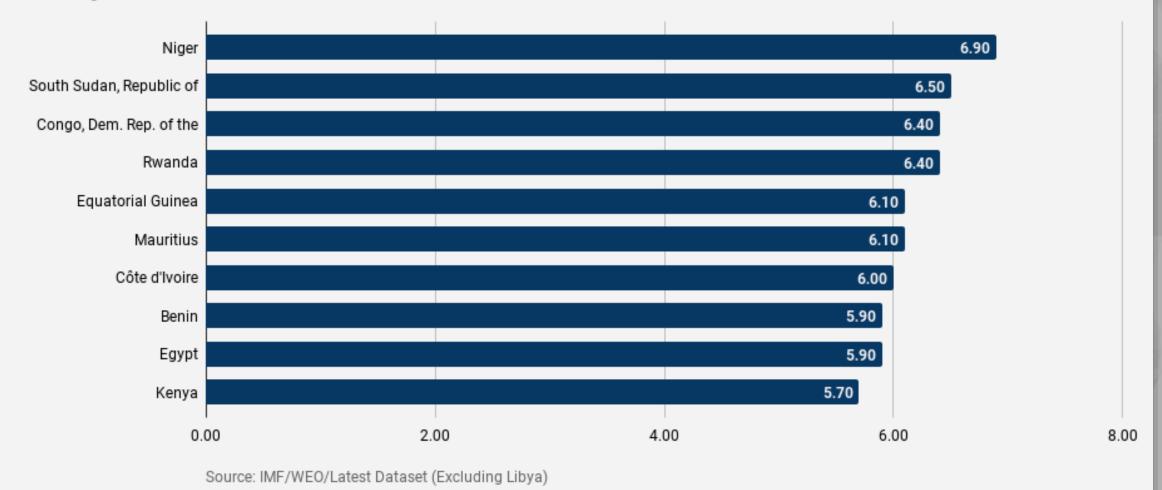






Africa: Real GDP Growth (Annual Percent Change)

2022 Highest Performers



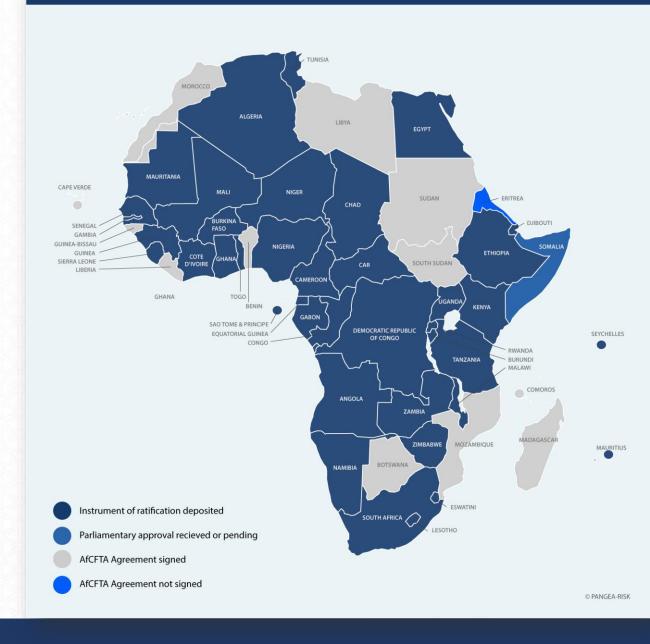


Supply chain challenges are boosting local processing and manufacturing in Africa.

The commodity rally is enhancing prospects of select African markets with trading centres such as Dubai and Singapore at the centre.

Digitisation, supply chain optimisation, tariff eradication is being driven by individual countries or trade regions, not continental FTA.

Individual countries and regions are seeking bilateral trade deals with external parties.





Commodity dependence in Africa (2019) Dependence on exports of agricultural products Non-commodity dependant countries Dependence on energy exports Data not available or not included in the report Dependence on exports of miniral, ores and metals Source: Tralac: Covid-19 and trade in Africa report

Africa's commodity boom is a volume vs value equation.

The upside on export revenues mitigates balance of payments risks.

Yet such gains are potentially offset by food and fuel imports, exchange rate weakness, inflation, and debt service costs.

Moreover, the commodity boom risks derailing Africa's green energy transition or delaying it indefinitely.



THE AFRICAN OPPORTUNITY



