# DUE DATE

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Letter from the GM



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**MENA Region** 

## Trade & Growth Highlights

based on the most recent values

Petroleum still top leading export from MENA region

Across MENA region, countries continue to report negative growth

Egypt<sup>\*</sup>s exports neared 22,000USD million mark, with Saudi Arabia being top export market

> UAE imports totaled \$230,300,000,000 and Saudi Arabia recorded \$127,800,000,000 in imports

The UAE has successfully diversified its economy, reducing portion of GDP from the oil and gas sector to 30%.



#### Political risks & trade

# How to safeguard your business from political risks?

Reading recent news reports, one could conclude that no country is safe or immune to political or economic risks. The global context of doing business has changed and markets are more interconnected than ever before. In such situations, companies turn to solutions to protect their biggest assets, their domestic and export trade receivables.

Risks can be premeditated and businesses can put plans into place to protect their assets. Other risks however, can take a company by surprise and have proven to create business disruptions and impact a company's continuity. The types of risks that can impact any business include: defaulting clients that are unable to pay, as well as insolvency, supply chain disruptions, license cancellation and bankruptcy. Trade credit insurance includes a component of political risk insurance, which is an integral component for a company working in regional and international markets. Political risk entails any risk related to a foreign government's actions, brought on either directly or indirectly, that may impact a company's receivables or investments. This offering insures the risk of non-payment by foreign buyers, including risks related to war or the like, receivables unpaid, cancellation of license, contract repudiation, transfer risks, as well as losses due to delay of buyer.

As such, any company that sells goods or services to domestic buyers or exports to regional or global clients, needs to assess the level of risk exposure of their receivables. Some areas that companies can explore when studying this situation include whether their receivables are fully domestic or not, as well as what percentage of its receivables are derived from exporting to regional and international markets, whether they are spread over 3 or more countries. Typically, the lower concentration of countries (1 to 2), the higher their exposure to risk, should political or economic shifts unfold in those markets. In this regard, businesses need to evaluate the impact to balance sheets if political risk arises in the markets which the company exports to. And of course, timely tracking of payment and flagging any defaulting buyers, should be thoroughly conducted on an ongoing basis.

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Whilst political and economic risks cannot be forecasted, precautions can be taken by companies to safeguard their receivables in order to avoid any disruptions to operations. Export credit agencies and private trade credit insurers are equipped to monitor global trends and track risks on behalf of their clients, in order to ensure minimal operational interruptions in a volatile global marketplace. Protecting a company's trade receivables is strongly recommended.

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